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Journalistic Translation: Techniques for Translating International News from English to Spanish

Ioana Cerasela Pintilie

Tutor/Tutora: Qianting Yuan

Departamento de Filología Inglesa

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ABSTRACT

Journalistic translation is a subfield within translation studies. It has become increasingly important nowadays as its specialized nature bridges the national and international readerships. The present paper analyzes the language of journalistic translation by examining English international news texts and their Spanish translations. The main objective is to identify the prevalent translation techniques applied in the process. To achieve this, a comparative analysis of language of the source texts (ST) and that of the translated texts is conducted to reflect on the differences and similarities between them. The findings underscore the importance for translators to have deep knowledge of both the culture of the ST and that of the target text (TT). Moreover, the use of specific translation techniques is shown to facilitate the translation process to ensure clarity and accuracy in conveying information.

Keywords: Journalism, Translation studies, Comparative analysis, *The New York Times*, Translation techniques, News translation.

RESUMEN

La traducción periodística es un subcampo dentro de los estudios de traducción. Se ha cobrado cada vez más relevancia en la actualidad, ya que su naturaleza especializada conecta a los lectores nacionales e internacionales. El presente trabajo fin de grado analiza el lenguaje de la traducción periodística examinando textos de noticias internacionales en inglés y sus traducciones al español. El objetivo principal es identificar las técnicas de traducción más aplicadas en el proceso. Para ello, se realiza un análisis comparativo del lenguaje de los textos originales y de los textos traducidos para reflejar las diferencias y similitudes que existen entre ellos. Los resultados destacan la importancia de que los traductores tengan un profundo conocimiento tanto de la cultura del texto original como de la del texto traducido. Además, se demuestra que el uso de técnicas específicas de traducción facilita el proceso, asegurando la claridad y precisión en la transmisión de la información.

Palabras clave: Periodismo, Estudios de traducción, Análisis comparativo, *The New York Times*, Técnicas de traducción, Traducción de noticias.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction

The role and influence of media and journalism on society is profound. In today's globalized world, as relations and interactions among different countries become increasingly dynamic, the need for translation of news into different languages is also growing.

While translation is a complex process of mediation in the multilingual world, it is, in fact, one of the oldest human communication activities. The need for translation can date back to ancient times, which is illustrated in the famous myth of the Tower of Babel. Historically, a person who spoke a foreign language that was incomprehensible to others was often viewed with suspicion and even hostility. This highlights the fundamental purpose of translation: to facilitate communication among people of different languages, cultures and ways of thinking.

The present undergraduate thesis investigates the translation of journalistic texts from English to Spanish. Journalistic translation has emerged and developed over time as a subfield within translation studies (Valdeón, 2015). According to Kyle and Basnett (2006), the formal study of journalistic translation began to evolve in 2003 in a research project on global news translation conducted at the University of Warwick. Before that, journalistic translation was not recognized as a distinct type of translation, since translation often took a secondary role when it came to spreading news in the world. However, in the 21st century, the significance of journalistic translation has grown and become fundamental for audiences who have different cultures and linguistic backgrounds. Nowadays, the translation of journalistic texts is a vast informative system.

The translation of news texts from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) greatly influences international readers. These informative texts aim to accurately transmit information about dates, facts and phenomena from reality; therefore, precision is essential in the translation process.

The present study focuses on the analysis of the translation of journalistic texts. More specifically, it aims to identify the prevalent translation techniques in the translation process and evaluate how journalistic translation is performed from English to Spanish in international news texts that target a broad audience. Additionally, it explores the different challenges faced by translators and intends to propose possible solutions.

This undergraduate thesis is organized as follows: Section 2 presents the theoretical background on journalistic translation, which covers key areas including the definition and the nature of journalistic texts, the role of culture in journalistic translation,

relevant theories concerning translation techniques and the challenges involved in journalistic translation. Section 3 presents an overview of some relevant empirical studies in the field. Section 4 outlines the methodology in the study, which presents the journalistic texts that have been chosen and the procedure adopted for the analysis. The results and discussion are presented in section 5, which explains why or how the different techniques have been applied in the texts under analysis. Finally, section 6 concludes the thesis by presenting an overview of the significant findings.

2. A theoretical account for journalistic translation

Translation is an integral part of the intellectual life of any nation, which is rooted in the Greco-Roman heritage and Christian culture (Valdeón, 2012). However, unlike Bible translation, the focus on journalistic translation was very limited before the 21st century. Since then, research on journalistic translation began to flourish, and gain a place within the broader discipline of translation studies. This section offers a theoretical account for journalistic translation and the relevant issues related to it.

2.1 The concept of translation

Translation has played an important role in our society since the dawn of languages. However, it is challenging to offer a straightforward definition of translation due to its multifaceted nature. The term denotes both the process of converting a text from one language to another, and the resulting product of this activity (Shuttleworth, 2014).

Various scholars have offered different definitions of the term, which place emphasis on different aspects. Catford (1965) defines translation as an "operation performed on languages, which is a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another" (1). The author then claims that "any theory of translation must be based on a theory of language—a general linguistic theory" (1). On the other hand, Nida and Taber's (2003) definition emphasize more on transmitting the message of the ST: "[translation means] reproducing in the receiver's language the closest natural equivalent of the message in the [SL], first in terms of meaning and second, in terms of style" (12). This definition is similar to the one proposed by Delisle et al. (1999): translation as an interlinguistic transfer operation that consists in the interpretation of a ST and the production of a TT by achieving an equivalence relationship between the two texts and respecting the parameters inherent in communication within the constraints. Although

these definitions vary in their wording, they all indicate a key point: the reproduction of the same message in the TT in a style as similar as possible to the ST.

What is more, the type of texts involved in translation is another crucial point to be taken into account in the translation process. The classification of texts can be done by taking into different aspects, such as field, genre and purpose. Determining the type of text to be translated often requires a combination of several criteria, as the context of the translation and the reception can influence the purpose of the ST and the function of the TT (Reiss & Vermeer, 2013). This ensures that the translation meets the communicative needs of the target audience while maintaining fidelity to the ST.

2.2 Journalistic translation

Today journalism has become an important part of our daily lives and mass media is considered as the primary source of understanding the world (Talbot, 2007). Journalistic texts, with their diverse characteristics, are currently seen as an interesting and necessary subject of research.

Journalistic translation involves translating informative content with cultural nuances where the translator acts as a mediator between two languages and cultures. Such practice facilitates cross-cultural communication, which allows a culture to be presented in a different environment. In this case, mass communication, which is specific to each culture, tends to be transposed into another. This can, on the one hand, provide society with information and on the other, challenge tradition and creativity. Therefore, responsibility is key to journalistic translation, which should avoid ethnocentrism and focus on intercultural understanding instead (Jeanrenaud, 2006).

Several ethnographic studies (e.g., Bielsa, 2010; Tsai, 2010; Davier, 2015) have revealed that this process and responsibility are often undertaken by journalists rather than professional translators. This can be explained by the fact that journalistic texts allow writers to modify and update them (Valdeón, 2015). In this case, translators become less visible as the focus is placed on conveying information (Hernández Guerrero, 2006, 2009, 2022).

2.2.1 Interconnectedness of culture and journalistic translation

Translation serves as a window into another culture and acts as a bridge that connects different cultures, languages and ways of thinking. Modern technologies have enhanced this connection, which allow words to traverse the globe and reach even the

most remote and enigmatic cultures. Nevertheless, contrary to the simplistic view that translation merely means finding equivalent words in another language, true translation involves much more. It is not always a direct transference of the original message; instead, it is a communication between two cultures (Quale, 2004) and requires a profound understanding of both the source and the target cultures.

The interaction between translation and culture is captured in the concept of "cultural turn," which is proposed by Bassnett and Lefevere (1998). This concept focuses on how culture influences translation within its specific context and history. It shifts translation from a purely textual activity to a broader cultural phenomenon, which indicates that what a translation should convey is not only the information but also the cultural context of the ST.

Another relevant concept in translation "framing" (M. Baker, 2006), which refers to the way how translators shape the narrative and interpretation of a news text to align with certain perspectives or to serve particular interests. This concept shows how the same account can be presented in different ways depending on the perspective that translators adopt to approach it. This is particularly relevant in journalistic translation. Ideally, the translated news must arouse similar interest and evoke a similar response in the target audience as the ST, apart from transmitting the original message. This requires that translators not only possess broad knowledge of current affairs and specialized fields of the news matters, but also have a profound understanding of the cultural contexts of both the ST and the TT to avoid misinterpretations due to cultural insensitivity and make sure that the TT aligns with the cultural norms and values of the target audience. As Van Doorslaer (2015) points out, "[in journalistic translation,] translating and writing are brought together in one process that is both creative and re-creative at the same time" (p. 183).

Moreover, journalistic translation is also linked with the process of gatekeeping, where translators act as mediators between institutional language and public diffusion (Valdeón, 2015). This important function, as noted by researchers such as Ang & Van Dyne (2008), involves selecting and transforming texts under the influence of both internal and external factors (Valdeón, 2022b). Valdeón (2020, 2022b) classifies gatekeeping in translation into two distinct levels, namely, the macro-level, which occurs before the start of the translation process to decide what to translate, and the micro-level, which "serves to select the parts of the original article that need to be adapted or omitted during the translational and editing process" (Valdeón, 2020, p. 118). Kalantari (2022)

further emphasizes the close relationship between translation and gatekeeping by addressing the influence from the different translation practices among news organizations on the TT.

In the process of gatekeeping, ideological affinity, as part of the cultural factors, plays a significant role (Valdeón, 2020). Translators or journalists may be influenced by their own cultural backgrounds and personal alignment or connection to specific beliefs, values, or ideologies, and thus favor certain ideological perspectives. This shapes how journalists perceive and interpret news events, which eventually reflects in their editorial decisions and news coverage (Valdeón, 2020). In other words, ideological affinity can impact the gatekeeping process by influencing which information is prioritized or emphasized in news production.

2.2.2 Translation techniques in journalistic texts

Translation techniques refer to "procedures to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works" (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2002, p. 509). They directly "affect the result [of translation]" (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2002, p. 508).

Most of the techniques applied in journalistic translation are not exclusive to this subfield but common in all types of translation. A great variety of techniques have been proposed by different researchers (e.g., Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, 2004; Nida & Taber, 2003; Catford, 1965; Malone, 1988; van Leuven Zwart, 1989, 1990; Chesterman, 2016; Newmark, 1988; Delisle et al. 1999; C. Baker 1992; Klaudy, 2003; Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2002). Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) offer a comprehensive classification by dividing them into two broad categories: direct translation and oblique translation. Direct translation is realized as a structural type of parallel conversion in which the mechanisms of the ST are kept, while oblique translation imposes structural and stylistic divergences, which results in partial or total alterations of these mechanisms. When literal translation is not possible because of structural and metalinguistic differences between the SL and the TL, oblique translation is employed.

The following provides an overview of the main translation techniques. While the first three techniques belong to direct translation, the rest belong to oblique translation.

Literal translation is a "word-for-word" translation from the SL into the TL. The vocabulary, the syntactic structure as well as the style of the SL are transferred in the TL. This technique is often used "between languages of the same family and culture" (Vinay & Darbelnet, 2004, p. 130).

Calque is a translation technique that borrows the expression or structure of the ST and transfers it into the TL. It involves a literal translation of the components while maintaining the original structure.

Borrowing refers to taking a term directly from the ST into the TT without altering its form. This technique is often used when there is no equivalent term in the TL (i.e., in cases of untranslatability).

Transposition involves changing the grammatical units in the ST into different units in the TT without altering the meaning of the message. There are two types of transposition: the obligatory one, which is necessary due to structural constrains in the ST, and the optional one, which is applied for stylistic reasons (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995)

Modulation is a variation of the form of the message which results from changing the point of view or perspective of the ST. In this case, the translator reinterprets the meaning of the message rather than focusing on individual components. This technique is often applied when the literally translated text is grammatically correct but is considered unacceptable in TL.

Equivalence refers to describing the same situation in the SL by replacing it with a communicatively comparable situation in the TL through completely different stylistic or structural methods. This technique is often applied in the translation of fixed expressions such as idioms and proverbs.

Adaptation involves changing the cultural reference of a situation in the ST due to social cultural differences between the SL and the TL countries/regions. This technique is "used in those cases where the type of situation being referred to by the SL message is unknown in the TL culture" (Vinay & Darbelnet, 2004, p. 134). In fact, it can be considered as a special kind of equivalence, i.e., a situational equivalence in which a new situation in the TL that is considered as an equivalent situation in the SL is created.

Generalization refers to replacing a specific term used in the ST with a more general term in the TT.

Particularization means to use a more specific term in the TT where the ST sues a general term.

Amplification consists of providing additional information to the TT that is implied but not explicitly stated in the ST. In journalistic translation, this technique is usually applied to specify or clarify a situation for the target reader, as noted by Valdéon: "news writers attempt to familiarize their readers with foreign institutions, norms, history or events" (2008, p. 310).

Reduction refers to reducing redundancy and unnecessary words in the TT. This often involves a restructuring of the ST. It can be considered as a technique adopted by the translator to summarize linguistic elements (Hernández Guerrero, 2006), often with the aim to simplify the information of the ST.

Permutation means reordering or rearranging elements of the ST in the TT. In journalistic translation, this technique "goes beyond the boundaries of [amplification] or [reduction], since it implies the transformation of the linguistic input in order to adapt it to the [particular] needs, policies or ideology (Valdeón, 2005, p. 113). It involves "the alteration of the message in such a way that it could lead to more than one interpretation" (Valdeón, 2008, p. 313).

To sum up, translation is an important intercultural activity, which facilitates the adaptation of foreign cultures. Translators seek to reproduce the cultural specificity of the ST while ensuring its accessibility to the target audience.

2.2.3 Challenges in journalistic translation

Translators often encounter numerous theoretical and practical difficulties in their work. Beyond the common complexities that emerge in the general translation process, journalistic translators have to deal with several issues, which include the complexity of the news content, maintaining objectivity and time sensitivity (Valdeón, 2020).

A significant challenge lies in accurately conveying the complexity of the news content, which often contains nuances and cultural references. Neubert and Shreve (1992) emphasize the importance of understanding the context in which the translation will be received; this context involves several factors, namely, the social, political and economic conditions of the target community. Maintaining the informativeness of the complex ST is challenging and is largely influenced by the translator' linguistic and cultural choices.

Maintaining objectivity while ensuring culturally appropriate is another challenge faced by journalistic translators. When dealing with sensitive topics, translators need to be especially mindful of the potential biases that could be introduced and the cultural differences between the source and the target communities in order to accurately convey the intended message and avoid misinformation.

Last but not least, time sensitivity contributes to another layer of complexity to journalistic translation. This requires translators to work against the clock in order to keep up with the fast-paced nature of journalism, which can place a lot of pressure on them.

3. Empirical studies in journalistic translation

Some recent empirical studies have shed light on different aspects of journalistic translation, which include the translation of culturally prominent elements, for example, metaphors, the concept of gatekeeping in the information selection process, and the adaptation applied in the translation process in order to shift readerships.

As discussed in subsection 2.2.1, cultural factors play an important role in journalistic translation. As elements that embody culture values and beliefs, the translation of metaphors has been a research interest in translation studies. Bazzi (2014) studies the translation of metaphors from popular Western broadcast and newspapers from English into Arabic. The author finds that, on the one hand, metaphors that do not imply ideological danger to the target community are often directly translated to the TL to preserve their original meaning and impact in the ST. In other words, translators usually maintain the metaphorical language as it appears in the ST, especially when the metaphor is culturally neutral and easily understood by the target audience. This avoids introducing unintended ideological connotations in the TT and makes sure that the essence of the metaphors is maintained. On the other hand, for metaphors that pose ideological danger to the target community, translators often opt for adapting or modifying them to align with its cultural or political context.

Valdeón (2022b) examines the application of the gatekeeping process (see subsection 2.2.1) in the selection and adaptation of news content in the translation of Spanish articles to English by *El País*. The findings suggest that the process of translation is not a secondary process; instead, it serves as a first-level gatekeeping mechanism in news production; that is, it acts as a filter through which information is processed and presented to the audience. As discussed in subsection 2.2.1, ideological affinity among journalists has great influence on this process, which will eventually influence the framing and interpretation of news stories.

Moreover, Davies (2006) investigates the ways how journalistic texts can be adapted to meet the needs of the target audience in order to shift readerships based on an article sourced from a British press and its translation into French. The author finds that reduction and amplification are the two most applied techniques in order to adapt the content of the ST for the target audience. These two techniques help to keep the balance of conveying the core idea and making sure that all the information in the TT is comprehensible for the target readers.

4. Methodology

4.1 Selected materials

The present study aims to identify the most applied techniques adopted in the translation process of news texts from English to Spanish. In order to achieve this goal, five texts from *The New York Times* in English as the ST and their translations in Spanish as the TT have been selected. The focus of the selection is on international news about politics concerning war. The selection criteria are as follows: (1) The intended audience of the texts should be the general public; this means that the understanding of the news should not require any expertise in journalism or any other filed; (2) the texts should be written from an objective and informative perspective without perceptible biases. Table 1 provides an overview of the selected texts.

Table 1. Selected news texts

No. of the news text	Title of the ST	Title of the TT	Publish date of the ST
Text 1	"Israel, Gaza and the Laws of War: The Interpreter"	*"Israel, Gaza y las leyes de la guerra a propósito de la escalada con Hamás"*	Oct. 12th, 2023
Text 2	"There's Still No House Speaker. What Happens Now?"	*"¿Qué pasará ahora que la Cámara de Representantes de EE. UU. sigue sin presidente?"*	Oct. 16th, 2023
Text 3	"'I Love You. I Am Sorry': One Jew, One Muslim and a Friendship Tested by War"	*"'Te quiero. Lo siento. Aquí estoy': una judía, una musulmana y una amistad desafiada por la guerra"*	Oct. 22nd, 2023
Text 4	"Developing World Sees Double Standard in West's Actions in Gaza and Ukraine"	*"Gaza y Ucrania: el mundo en desarrollo ve una doble moral en el actuar de EE. UU. y sus aliados"*	Oct. 23rd, 2023
Text 5	"Even With Gaza Under Siege, Some Are Imagining Its Reconstruction"	*"Gaza continúa en guerra. Algunos ya imaginan su reconstrucción"*	Apr. 29th, 2024

The word count of the selected articles in the ST ranges from 1150 words to 1970 words. Interesting, the Spanish translations often exceed the length of the original English texts.

4.2 Data analysis process

The data analysis process in the present study is divided into three stages. Firstly, the ST and the TT are compared, and the elements are coded with the corresponding translation techniques. This coding process serves as the basis for the analysis of the translation process. Next, the coded elements in both the ST and the TT are classified

according to the identified techniques. Finally, a comparative analysis of the ST and the TT is carried out in order to identify the most common techniques applied in the translation process and draw insights of why and how these specific techniques are implemented.

5. Results and discussion: translation techniques applied in the selected news

Regarding the translation techniques applied in the selected news texts, Tables 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 present a respective summary of the techniques applied and their examples found in the five texts under analysis.

Table 2. Translation techniques applied in Text 1

Example	ST	TT	Technique(s)
1	"It can be difficult to hold onto reason through the fog of grief that is the natural response to what has occurred in recent days in Israel and Gaza."	*"Puede ser difícil aferrarse a la razón en medio de la niebla del dolor, que es la respuesta natural a lo que ha ocurrido en estos días en Israel y Gaza".*	Literal translation
2	"But international law offers **a framework for how to analyze** what is happening, even while atrocities and deaths from the Hamas incursion are still being documented, and the consequences of Israel's siege and airstrikes on the **crowded** Gaza Strip, **home to millions of civilians**, continue to unfold."	*"El derecho internacional, sin embargo, nos ofrece **una base para poder analizar** lo que está sucediendo, incluso mientras se siguen documentando las atrocidades y las muertes causadas por la incursión de Hamas y se siguen desplegando las consecuencias del asedio y los bombardeos de Israel en la Franja de gaza, **hogar de millones de civiles".***	Transposition, permutation, reduction
3	"The laws of war offer a guide to **what matters most"**	*"Las leyes de la guerra ofrecen una guía de **los aspectos más importantes"***	Modulation, amplification
4	"The justice and injustice of a cause of war does not change the obligation to fight it according to the rules of **humanitarian law**."	*"La justicia o injusticia del motivo de una guerra no modifica la obligación de pelear según las reglas de **derecho internacional humanitario".***	Amplification

5	"Nor can they **disproportionately** harm them in the course of **pursuing legitimate military goals**."	*"Tampoco pueden afectarlos de manera desproporcionada durante la búsqueda de objetivos militares legítimos".*	Transposition
6	"It was followed by **the U.N. Charter of 1945, which clarified the ban on aggressive war, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and 1977**."	*"Fue seguido de la Carta de las Naciones Unidas en 1949 y 1977".*	Reduction
7	"The law governing when states can use military force is known as '**jus ad bellum**'"	*"La legislación que rige cuándo los Estados pueden usar la fuerza militar se conoce como ius ad bellum"*	Borrowing
8	"[…] is a way to **hold the complexity of war and the political questions that underlie it in clear focus**, without losing sight of the shared humanity on all sides."	*"[...] como lo hace el derecho, es una manera de fijar con claridad el centro de atención en la complejidad de la guerra y los aspectos políticos que hay detrás, sin perder de vista el humanitarismo compartido en todos los bandos".*	Modulation
9	"[…] so as to make war **as humane as possible**."	*"[...] Para lograr que la misma fuera lo menos cruel posible".*	Modulation
10	"Civilians cannot be **targeted for military purposes**"	*"Los civiles no pueden ser el blanco de objetivos militares"*	Modulation
11	"**Hamas could not be reached for comment**, but Moussa Abu Marzouk, a senior Hamas political official, said that the group 'obeys all international and moral laws' in an interview with *The Economist* on Oct. 10, three days after the attack on Israel."	*"Aunque no se pudo contactar a Hamás para que hiciera comentarios, Moussa Abu Marzouk, un alto funcionario político del grupo, afirmó en una entrevista con* The Economist *el 10 de octubre, tres días después del ataque contra Israel, que esa organización 'obedece todas las leyes internacionales y morales'".*	Amplification

| 12 | "[…] the Israeli Air Force was too stretched to fire the warning strikes—known as '**roof knocks**'" | *"[…] la Fuerza Aérea israelí estaba demasiado sobrecargada como para lanzar los ataques de advertencia—conocidos como 'golpes de azotea'"* | Calque |
| 13 | "The question of what is proportional is **a balancing test** that has to be evaluated **on a case-by-case basis**" | *"El tema de lo que es proporcionado es **algo que se tiene que evaluar caso por caso**"* | Modulation, reduction |

Table 3. Translation techniques applied in Text 2

Example	ST	TT	Technique(s)
14	"There's still no **house speaker**. What happens now?"	*"¿Qué pasará ahora **que la Cámara de Representantes de EE. UU.** sigue sin **presidente**?"*	Transposition, adaptation, amplification
15	"The position of speaker of the House has been vacant since early October amid Republican feuding that has left the chamber paralyzed."	*"El puesto de presidente de la Cámara de Representantes ha estado vacante desde principios de octubre en medio de la disputa entre los republicanos que ha paralizado la cámara".*	Literal translation
16	"**House Republicans** have elected two nominees for the job since **a hard-right clutch of lawmakers** toppled **Speaker** Kevin McCarthy."	*"**Los republicanos de la Cámara** eligieron a dos candidatos para el cargo desde que **un pequeño grupo de legisladores de extrema derecha** derrocó al **presidente de la Cámara de Representantes**, Kevin McCarthy".*	Amplification, adaptation
17	"But both men—Representatives Steve Scalise of Louisiana, the *No. 2 Republican*, and Jim Jordan of Ohio"	*"Sin embargo, ambos hombres—los representantes Steve Scalise por Luisiana, **el líder de la mayoría**, y Jim Jordan por Ohio"*	Modulation
18	"In the days since, **a** flood of lawmakers **have thrown their hats in the ring** for the top leadership post."	*"En los días que han pasado desde entonces, varios legisladores **se han postulado** para ese alto puesto de liderazgo".*	Equivalence

19	"House Republicans met on Monday to hold a candidate forum for aspiring speaker nominees to present their visions **for the conference**".	*"Los republicanos de la Cámara se reunieron el lunes para celebrar un foro de candidatos en el que los aspirantes a presidentes presentaron sus visiones".*	Reduction
20	"**Electing** the next speaker"	*"**La elección** del próximo presidente de la **Cámara de Representantes***"	Transposition, amplification
21	"The process of electing a new speaker is **low-tech and transparent**"	*"El proceso para elegir a un nuevo presidente de la Cámara de Representantes es **transparente y un tanto rústico a nivel tecnológico***"	Amplification, permutation
22	"The process of electing a new speaker is low-tech and transparent, as the world learned in January during Mr. McCarthy's once-in-a-century **floor fight** to win the gavel. The entire House of Representatives gathers in the chamber, and lawmakers cast their votes in alphabetical order, by standing up and yelling out a name. Whoever earns a majority of those present and participating wins **the race**."	*"El proceso para elegir a un nuevo presidente de la Cámara de Representantes es transparente y un tanto rústico a nivel tecnológico, tal y como el mundo lo pudo ver en enero durante una lucha única en el siglo en la que McCarthy **se batió en el pleno** por ganar el mazo. Toda la Cámara se reúne en la sala y los legisladores emiten su voto por orden alfabético, poniéndose de pie y gritando un nombre. Gana quien obtenga la mayoría de los presentes y participantes".*	Equivalence, reduction

Table 4. Translation techniques applied in Text 3

Example	ST	TT	Technique(s)
23	"'I Love You. I Am Sorry': One Jew, One Muslim and a Friendship Tested by War"	*"'Te quiero. Lo siento. **Aquí estoy**': una judía, una musulmana y una amistad desafiada por la Guerra"*	Amplification

24	-	*"Las directoras de un programa que promueve lazos entre distintas religiones temían que la violencia en Medio Oriente minara sus esfuerzos. Pasó lo contrario".*	Amplification
25	"The two women sat **knee to knee**."	*"Las dos mujeres se sentaron **juntas**".*	Equivalence
26	"Aziza Hasan, a devout Muslim, looked out at the group gathered around her, spoke of the loved ones who had died in Israel and Gaza and began reciting the first chapter of the Quran."	*"Aziza Hasan, musulmana devota, miró al grupo reunido a su alrededor, habló de los seres queridos que habían muerto en Israel y en la Franja de Gaza y empezó a recitar el primer capítulo del Corán".*	Literal translation
27	"[…] sometimes Andrea can **complete my thought or start a sentence and finish it for me**."	*"[...] a veces Andrea **sabe qué estoy pensando o puede completar una frase que yo he empezado**".*	Transposition
28	"**Ms**. Hodos spent her **post-college years living** in Jerusalem"	*"Hodos pasó **los años posteriores a la universidad** en Jerusalén"*	Reduction, transposition
29	"**Navigating through a world of opposite views is how it has always been for me**"	*"**Para mí siempre ha sido como navegar por un mundo de visiones opuestas**"*	Permutation
30	"The work is **gut-wrenching** and difficult, but I **keep coming back** because it is so important **to my core**."	*"El trabajo es **desgarrador** y difícil, pero **lo sigo haciendo** porque es muy importante **para mí**".*	Modulation
31	"I sometimes wonder why **I am so devoted to something** that seems so bleak, especially now."	*"a veces me pregunto por qué **me dedico tanto a algo** que parece tan sombrío, sobre todo ahora".*	Modulation
32	"Ms. Hodos's eyes **widen** when she recalls a favored memory"	*"Los ojos de Hodos **se abren de par en par** cuando evoca un recuerdo entrañable"*	Amplification
33	"[…] whoever **they are speaking with from the other side** entrenches and gets defensive back quickly"	*"[...] Y **su interlocutor** se atrinchera y también se pone a la defensiva de inmediato"*	Modulation

Table 5. Translation techniques applied in Text 4

Example	ST	TT	Technique(s)
34	"Developing World Sees Double Standard in **West's Actions** in **Gaza and Ukraine**"	"***Gaza y Ucrania***: *el mundo en desarrollo ve una doble moral en el actuar de **EE. UU. y sus aliados**"*	Permutation, amplification
35	-	*"El gobierno de Biden busca unir al mundo para combatir las amenazas a la democracia, pero se enfrenta a un panorama complicado".*	Amplification
36	"For 20 months, **the Biden *administration has attempted to stake out the moral high ground*** against Russia, condemning its brutal war on Ukraine for **indiscriminately** killing civilians."	*"Durante 20 meses, **el gobierno de Joe Biden ha buscado situarse en un plano de superioridad moral** frente a Rusia, al condenar la guerra brutal contra Ucrania por matar civiles **de manera indiscriminada".***	Modulation, transposition
37	"**That will make international cooperation on Ukraine**, like sanctions enforcement on Russia, **even harder**."	*"**Eso dificultará aún más la cooperación internacional para Ucrania**, como la aplicación de sanciones a Rusia".*	Modulation, permutation
38	"The Gaza war will only worsen the global situation, **he said**, ***threatening higher oil prices*** after the Ukraine war already slowed wheat exports."	***"En su opinión**, la guerra en Gaza solo empeorará la situación mundial, pues amenaza **con provocar el aumento de los precios del petróleo**, cuando la guerra en Ucrania ya frenó las exportaciones de trigo".*	Permutation, transposition, amplification
39	"President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva of Brazil has criticized U.S. weapons supplies to Ukraine as "encouraging" the war but blamed both sides for the conflict and ***offered to mediate***."	*"El presidente de Brasil, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, criticó el suministro estadounidense de armas a Ucrania por "alentar" la guerra, pero culpó a ambas partes del conflicto y **se ofreció a fungir como mediador**".*	Amplification

40	"Brazil, **as president** of the U.N. Security Council this month"	*"Brasil, **como la nación que preside** el Consejo de Seguridad de las Naciones Unidas este mes"*	Transposition, amplification
41	"The Palestinian cause **has long thrived** in the Global South, so **the Gaza war has only added to resentments** in Africa, Asia and Latin America that the **West** is treating Ukraine as a special case because it is a European war."	*"La causa palestina **siempre ha tenido un fuerte apoyo** en el sur global, así que **la guerra en Gaza no ha hecho más que acrecentar el resentimiento** en África, Asia y América Latina ante el hecho de que **Estados Unidos y sus aliados** traten a Ucrania como un caso especial por tratarse de una guerra europea".*	Modulation, transposition, amplification
42	"[…] drafted a Gaza **humanitarian cease-fire** resolution"	*"[…] redactó una resolución de **cese al fuego humanitario** en Gaza"*	Calque
43	"'It is a huge headache for Western diplomats because they have spent a lot of time this year trying to charm the Global South,' said Richard Gowan, the U.N. director for the International Crisis Group."	*"'Se trata de un gran dolor de cabeza para los diplomáticos occidentales, que han pasado mucho tiempo este año tratando de seducir al sur global', comentó Richard Gowan, director de las Naciones Unidas para el International Crisis Group".*	Literal translation
44	"**Rightly or wrongly**, this is something we must deal with"	*"**Tengan o no razón**, esto es algo que debemos afrontar"*	Modulation

Table 6. Translation techniques applied in Text 5

Example	ST	TT	Technique(s)
45	"**Even With Gaza Under Siege, Some Are Imagining** Its Reconstruction"	*"**Gaza continúa en guerra**. Algunos ya **imaginan** su reconstrucción"*	Modulation
46	"Yet at the meeting in London, members of *the international establishment* […]"	*"Sin embargo, en la reunión de Londres, miembros de la **clase dirigente internacional** […]"*	Modulation

47	"Representatives for U.S. government **agencies**"	*"Representantes de **organismos gubernamentales** de Estados Unidos"*	Amplification
48	"The plan centers on a series of major projects, including a deepwater port, a desalination plant to provide drinking water, an online health care service and a transportation corridor connecting Gaza with the **West Bank**."	*"El plan se centra en una serie de grandes proyectos, como un puerto de aguas profundas, una planta desalinizadora para suministrar agua potable, un servicio de atención sanitaria en línea y un corredor de transporte que conecte Gaza con **Cisjordania"**.*	Literal translation
49	"**Who might deliver such funding** is among the largest variables."	*"Una de las variables más importantes es determinar **quién podría aportar esa financiación**".*	Permutation, amplification, modulation
50	"**The imperative for development** in Gaza **predates the current war**."	*"**La necesidad imperiosa de desarrollo** en Gaza **es anterior a la guerra actual**".*	Modulation
51	"These include the **erection** of a **cutting-edge** soccer stadium and the elevation of the existing soccer team to a more internationally competitive level"	*"Entre ellas figuran la **construcción** de un estadio de fútbol **de vanguardia** y la elevación del actual equipo de fútbol a un nivel más competitivo internacionalmente"*	Modulation, transposition

As shown in Tables 2-6, various translation techniques have been identified in the translation of the five news texts under analysis. Based on the frequency of the application of each of them, these techniques include the following: literal translation, modulation, amplification, transposition, permutation, reduction, equivalence, calque, adaptation and borrowing.

The most frequently implemented translation technique is literal translation, as it is the case across different types of translation. Only one example from each text is provided due to space constraints. As illustrated in examples 1, 15, 26, 43 and 48, literal translation is a word-for-word translation, which creates an identical copy of the ST in the TT, which means that the sentence structure, the word choice, the perspective as well as the meaning of the ST are maintained in the TT.

Modulation is the second most applied technique in the translation of the five texts, with a total of 18 cases. It consists of changing the point of view or the way how

the message is expressed in the TT to better align with the linguistic and cultural norms of the TL while maintain the original message of the ST. For instances, in example 3, "what matters most" is modulated to *"los aspectos más importantes,"* which is a more common expression in Spanish when compared to the literal translation *"lo que más importa."* Similarly, in example 10, the ST "Civilians cannot be targeted for military purposes" is translated into *"Los civiles no pueden ser el blanco de objetivos militares"* rather than the literal translation *"Los civiles no pueden ser atacados con fines militares."* In the ST, the focus is on the prohibition of targeting civilians for any military purposes while in the TT, it is shifted to emphasize the civilians as the direct object of the military action. This translation highlights the protection of civilians in a more direct manner for the Spanish-speaking audiences. Furthermore, in example 13, the expression "a balancing text" in the ST, whose literally translation is *"una prueba de equilibrio,"* is modulated to *"algo,"* omitting a large part of the message by replacing it to a single word of a more general nature. In this case, it appears that more importance is given to the matter in the ST when compared to the TT. In example 17, the expression "the No. 2 Republican" is translated into Spanish as *"el líder de la mayoría"* instead of *"el republicano no 2."* This changes the emphasis from a specific ranking in the ST to a more general role in the TT, which is a common way of referring to prominent figures in political contexts in Spanish. The Spanish term implied a high-ranking position, which is more immediately recognizable for the target audience. Example 30 provides another good example of how modulation is applied to adjust expressions to fit the idiomatic and cultural norms of the TL. In this example, the phrase "gut-wrenching" implies a strong emotional reason, which is captured in the translation *"desgarrador"* while being more commonly used in Spanish. Moreover, the expression "keep coming back" is translated as *"lo sigo haciendo"* ("I keep doing it"). The phrase in the ST implies a continuous return to the work due to its importances while the translation adopts a more naturally sounded expression in the TL while reflecting the same concept. "To my core" is translation as *"para mí,"* which is a more direct translation that conveys the same meaning when compared to the literal translation *"para mi núcleo."* In example 33, the phrase "whoever they are speaking with from the other side" is translated into Spanish as *"su interlocutor."* While the expression in the ST implies a long distance between the people who are connected, and in other words, a less direct reference to the person being spoken with, the Spanish translation provides a more straightforward and conventional term in the TL. This change makes the TT more concise and clearer for the target audience. In example 44, the expression

"Rightly or wrongly" is an idiomatic expression in English which implied that the matter is a fact although it may or may not be morally correct. In the TT, it is translated as "*Tengan o no razón*," which conveys the same meaning but in a way that is more familiar to the Spanish-speaking audience. In the last example (i.e., example 51), the word "erection" is modulated to "*construcción*" which sounds more natural in Spanish: in Spanish, "*construcción*" is more commonly used in the context of building projects when compared to "*erección*" which is a more specific and formal term.

Amplification is another key technique in the translation of five selected news texts, with a total of 17 instances identified. This might explain why the Spanish translations tend to be longer than the English news texts. This technique is applied to make the message reach the target audience as clearly as possible by providing additional information. In example 3, the expression "*los aspectos*" in the TT proves more specific information when compared to the abstract and generalized expression "what matters most" in the ST. In example 4, "the rules of humanitarian law" is expanded to "*las reglas de derecho internacional humanitario*"; the word "*internacional*" is added to the translation to provide a more precise context of the information. This addition helps to make sure that the Spanish-speaking audience fully understands that the law in question is international in scope. Similarly, in examples 14 and 16, the expression "*de la Cámara de Representantes (de EE. UU.)*" is added to the Spanish translation of "House" to clarify that "House" refers to the U.S. House of Representative, as this concept might not be clear to the Spanish-speaking audiences. While this concept seems straightforward to American people, the Spanish-speaking audience might not immediately understand the reference to the U.S. legislative body and thus, fails to understand the information. By providing this additional information, in the TT, the meaning is clarified. These two examples show how the translator takes into account the cultural background of the target audience and provide additional information to ensure that the information is transmitted successfully. Another representative case of the amplification is example 34, in which "West's Actions" is translated as "*el actuar de EE. UU. y sus aliados.*" This addition further specifies that "West" refers specifically to the U.S. and its allies, since it can be a general term in English otherwise; by providing such additional information, the translator can guarantee that the target audience understands who exactly is referred to.

Transposition is the fourth most applied technique in the translation of the selected texts. 11 cases are identified in total. It changes the grammatical units of the ST while maintaining the original message. In example 5, the phrase "disproportionately harm

them" is translated into "*afectarlos de manera desproporcionada.*" The word "disproportionately" is changed from an adverb in the ST to an adjective phrase "*de manera desproporcionada*" in the TT. Similarly, "pursuing legitimate military goals" is translated as "*durante la búsqueda de objetivos militares legítimos.*" The phrase structure changes from a participial phrase to a prepositional phrase, which is more in line with the grammatical norms in Spanish. In example 14, the term "house speaker," which is the direct object in the ST, is translated as "*la Cámara de Representantes de EE.UU.*" becomes the subject, and "*president*" is part of a subordinate clause. This change reflects a shift of focus of the term. In example 20, the phrase "electing the next speaker" is translated into Spanish as "*La elección del próximo presidente de la Cámara de Representantes*"; the word "electing" changes from a verb to a noun "*la elección.*" In example 27, there is a change in the grammatical category of the word "thought," which is a noun in the ST. In the Spanish TT, it becomes the verb phrase "*estoy pensando.*" Moreover, the actions "start a sentence" and "finish it for me" in the ST are combined and translated into "*completer una frase que yo he empezado*" in the TT. Also, in the last part of the sentence, the pronoun "me" in the phrase "for me" in the ST is translated as "I" as a subject pronoun in the TT. In this case, the sentence structure is mostly changed. In example 36, the word "indiscriminately" goes from being an adverb to being an adjective in the phrase "*de manera indiscriminada.*" Another instance of transposition is found in example 38, the word "higher" in the phrase "higher oil prices" in the ST is translated as "'*el aumento' de los precios de petróleo*" in the TT, which is a noun. What is more, the verb "threatening" is in the gerund form in the ST, but in the TT, it is in the present simple form "*amenaza.*" In example 40, the noun "president" in the ST is translated as a verb "*preside*" in the TT.

Permutation involves changing the order of elements or phrases to better suit the norms in the TL while maintaining the original meaning. A total of 7 cases are identified in the selected text. In example 2, "But international law offers a framework for how to analyze what is happening" is translated as "*El derecho internacional, sin embargo, nos ofrece una base para poder analizar lo que está sucediendo.*" In this case, the structure and word order in the ST are changed to align with the Spanish grammar and style and improve the flow in the TL. In the same example, "the consequences of Israel's siege and airstrikes on the crowded Gaza Strip, home to millions of civilians, continue to unfold" is translated into "*las consecuencias del asedio y los bombardeos de Israel en la Franja*

de gaza, hogar de millones de civiles." The order of the phrases in the SL is rearranged to fir the Spanish syntax. The same applied to examples 21, 29, 34, 37, 38, 49.

Reduction is used to shorten or omit parts of the information, which, according to the translator, is not relevant for the foreign audience. Six examples are identified in the selected texts. For instance, in example 6, the year "1945," which is associated with the U.N, Charter, is not included in the Spanish translation. Moreover, the phrase "which clarified the ban on aggressive war" and the information "the Geneva Conventions" are omitted in the Spanish translation. The English ST provides a chronological sequence and includes the U.N. Charter's role and the Geneva Convention while the translation only focuses on the U.N. Charter and its associated year. In example 19, the translator omits the information "for the conference" in the TT; this can be explained by the fact that the translator considers that the target readers already know the context of the news and that it deals with a conference. In example 22, in the TT, "the race" is omitted as it is a piece of information that is understandable from the context.

Furthermore, three cases of equivalence are found in the selected text. It consists of finding a term or expression in the TL which conveys the same meaning as the original expression. In example 18, the expression "have thrown their hats in the ring" is an idiomatic expression which means to announce their intention of entering an election. It is translated into Spanish as "*se han postulado*" in order to provide a clearer and more straightforward translation in the TL for the target audience. In example 22, the expression "floor fight" is translated as "*se batió en el pleno*," which captures the idea of a battle within the context of the legislative floor that aligns with the target culture. Another instance is found in example 25. The expression "knee to knee*"* is translated as "*juntas.*" The translator has taken the decision to look for an equivalent in the TT, since the literal translation "*rodilla a rodilla*" would not be recognizable to the target audience.

Calque, which consists of a ST structure being literally translated into the TT with the structure of the ST, is another technique that has been identified in the selected texts. As shown in example 12, the expression "roof knocks" is translated as "*golpes de azotea*." This translation preserves the essence of the original term while fitting it to the linguistic and cultural norms in Spanish. The other instance of this technique can be found in example 42, where the term "humanitarian cease-fire" is translated into Spanish as "*cese al fuego humanitario.*"

Two instances of adaptation have been identified. This technique consists of modifying the text to fit the cultural or contextual norms of the TL to make sure that the

translation is meaningful and appropriate for the target audience. In examples 14 and 16, the concept of "house speaker," which refers to the head of the U.S. House of Representative in the English ST, is specific to certain political systems. It requires the audience to have special knowledge of the US legislative body if this concept is translated literally, which might not be the case. Therefore, it is translated as "presidente" instead to refer to the equivalent role in the political context in the target culture. Moreover, in example 16, the English phrase "a hard-right clutch of lawmakers" is translated into Spanish as "*un pequeño grupo de legisladores de extrema derecha.*" In this translation, the term "clutch," refers to a tight or close-knit group. However, this concept might not be understood by the Spanish-speaking audience due to different cultural backgrounds. As a result, it is adapted to "pequeño grupo," which sounds more natural in Spanish and enhanced the readability of the phrase for the target audience. Moreover, in the ST, the expression "hard-right," which derived from "far-right" with special emphasis, is translated as "*de extrema derecha.*" this adaptation makes the translation culturally relevant and precise and thus ensures effective communication in the TL.

A case of borrowing is identified in example 7. The legal term "jus ad bellum" is used in its original Latin form in the TT. This can be explained by the fact that it is a specific legal term used in international law, and as it is the case of a lot of terms in legal language, this term is retained in its Latin form to maintain accuracy and ensure that the specialized meaning is precisely conveyed to the target audience.

To sum up, the comparative analysis of the five news texts in English and their corresponding Spanish translations reveals that literal translation is the most frequently used techniques in the translation of international news from English into Spanish. This is followed by modulation and amplification. Moreover, transposition, permutation and reduction are also important techniques in the translation process. Furthermore, equivalence, calque, adaptation and borrowing, though less common, are also identified. The effective application of these techniques requires that translators process a deep understanding of the culture in both the SL and the TL, in addition to the specialized knowledge related to the subject of the news. These techniques all together contribute to the precision, readability and accessibility of the TT for the target audience.

6. Conclusion

The influence of journalism is increasingly worldwide due to the rise of online media. This creates the need for effective translation in order to achieve accurate and appropriate communication from both the linguistic and cultural perspectives.

The main objective of the present study is to identify the translation techniques applied in journalistic translation. In order to do so, five international news texts concerning wars and politics from *The New York Times* in English and their Spanish translations have been selected, compared and analyzed.

Ten techniques have been identified in the translation process of the texts under analysis, which include literal translation, modulation, amplification, transposition, permutation, reduction, equivalence, calque, adaptation and borrowing. Regarding their frequency of application, literal translation is the most used, which indicates that, whenever it is possible, there is a preference for maintaining the structure and the meaning of the ST. However, the results of the analysis also highlight the roles played by other techniques in addressing cultural and linguistic differences and similarities between the SL and the TL and making the translation accessible and suitable for the context in the TL. When working together, these techniques make sure that the translation is effective for the target audience.

These findings reveal that, while journalistic translation poses different challenges to the translators, the correct implementation of a wide range of translation techniques can facilitate the translation process by achieving a balance between accuracy and cultural relevance, and thus guarantees the accessibility of the TT for the readers.

Future research could point to an analysis of the translation techniques in news texts concerning other topics and sourced from different news agencies to reach a more robust conclusion.

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