

ATILIM UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION
TRANSLATION STUDIES MASTER'S PROGRAMME

**A STUDY OF JOURNALISTIC TRANSLATION: THE CASE OF THE
TURKISH TRANSLATION OF NEWS RELATED TO THE RUSSIA-
UKRAINE CONFLICT**

Master's Thesis

Seniha DEVECİOĞLU

Ankara-2023

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Ankara-2023

ACCEPTANCE AND APPROVAL

This is to certify that this thesis titled “A Study of Journalistic Translation: The Case of The Turkish Translation of News Related to The Russia-Ukraine Conflict” and prepared by Seniha DEVECİOĞLU meets with the committee’s approval unanimously/by a majority vote as Master’s Thesis in the field of Translation Studies following the successful defense conducted on 28/09/2023.

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ETHICAL STATEMENT

I accept and acknowledge that I have prepared this thesis study, prepared in line with the Thesis Writing Guidelines of Atılım University Graduate School of Social Sciences;

- within the framework of academic and ethical rules;
- presented the information, documents, evaluations, and results in a way that meets the rules of scientific ethics and morality,
- I have referenced each work from which I have benefited while preparing my thesis, and that
- I hereby present a unique study.
- I also hereby declare that the quotations from the sources in Turkish have been translated into English by myself, the author of this thesis.

I hereby also understand that I shall accept any loss of rights against my behalf in cases otherwise.

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Seniha DEVECİOĞLU

ÖZ

DEVECİOĞLU, Seniha, Bir Haber Çevirisi Çalışması: Rusya-Ukrayna Çatışması ile İlgili Haberlerin Türkçe'ye Çevirilmesi Örneği, Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Ankara, 2023

Habercilik dünyada ilk ortaya çıktığından bu yana giderek daha geniş alanları kapsayan, coğrafi ve kültürel olarak dünyanın her yerinden ve her katmandan insanın bilinçli veya bilinçsizce etkileşim içine girmesini sağlayan en temel olgudur. Günümüzde küreselleşme ve dijitalleşme sonucunda özellikle çevrimiçi medya organları sayesinde dünyanın en uzak noktasından bile haber alabilmekteyiz. Haberin kitleler üzerinde sahip olduğu çok büyük etki haber yazımı ve çevirisi konusunda pek çok kriteri ve süreç üzerinde etkisi olan pek çok faktörü beraberinde getirmiştir. Haberlerin farklı dillere çevrilmesinde ve hedef kitleye hitap eden bir metin ortaya çıkarılmasında kaynak metnin uğradığı değişimler karşılaştırmalı bir inceleme ve eleştiri için özellikle biçim, söylem ve kültür açısından önemli başlıklar oluşturmaktadır. Haber çevirisinin analizi, değerlendirilmesi veya eleştirisi için kapsamlı bir yöntemin bugüne kadar ortaya konmamış olması bu çalışmanın amacını belirlemiştir. Bu bağlamda iki önemli çeviri kuramcısı Raymond van den Broeck ve Margret Ammann'ın modelleri ele alınmış ve bunların birleştirilmesiyle oluşturulan çeviri eleştiri modeli ışığında geçtiğimiz yıldan bu yana dünya gündeminin büyük bölümünü işgal eden Rusya-Ukrayna çatışmasına ilişkin Türkçe ve İngilizce haberler incelenmiştir. Kuramcıların sunduğu adımlar, kaynak ve erek metinler arasındaki işlevin belirlenmesi, benzerlik ve farklılıkların ortaya çıkarılması açısından benzer amaçlarına sahip olduğundan birbiriyle örtüşen adımlar birleştirilmiş ve çekirdek bir modele ulaşılmıştır. Her bir haber metni çifti çevirmenin tercihlerini ortaya çıkarmak için maddeler halinde analiz edilmiştir. Broeck ve Ammann bir çeviriyi doğru ya da yanlış olarak değerlendirmekten kaçınmaya çalıştıklarından, bu seçimlerin amacına ve sonucuna odaklanılmıştır. Değişiklikler, eklemeler, çıkarmalar, sesdizimsel ve sözdizimsel değişiklikler belirlenerek yorumlanmış ve sonuç olarak bu tercihlerin nedenleri belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Çeviri eleştirisi, haber çevirisi, ideoloji, Rusya-Ukrayna çatışması, haber değerleri.

ABSTRACT

DEVECİOĞLU, Seniha, A Study of Journalistic Translation: The Case of The Turkish Translation of News Related to The Russia-Ukraine Conflict, Master's Thesis, Ankara, 2023

Since its first appearance in the world, journalism is the most basic phenomenon that covers ever wider areas, enabling people from all over the world and from all layers to interact consciously or unconsciously, geographically and culturally. Today, as a result of globalization and digitalization, we can get news even from the farthest point of the world, especially thanks to online media outlets. The enormous impact of the news on the masses has brought along many criteria in news writing and translation, and many factors that have an impact on the process. The changes in the source text in the translation of the news into different languages and in producing a text that appeals to the target audience constitute important topics for a comparative analysis and criticism, especially in terms of style, discourse and culture. The research stage of this study has shown that a thorough method for analyzing, evaluation or criticism of news translation has not been put forward so far, a fact which constitutes the initial aim of this study. In this context, the models of two important translation theorists, Raymond van den Broeck and Margret Ammann, were taken and Turkish and English news about the Russia-Ukraine conflict, which has occupied the largest part of the world's agenda since last year, were examined in the light of the translation criticism model created by combining them. As the steps offered by the theorists have matching objectives in terms of determining the function and identifying the similarities and difference between the source and target texts, they are intertwined and a core model has been reached. each news text pair is analyzed in an itemized way in order to bring out the translator's choices. Since Broeck and Ammann has tried to avoid deeming a translation right or wrong, the focus is placed on the purpose and outcome of these choices. The alterations, additions, omissions, phonetic and syntactic changes are brought to light and interpreted accordingly and the reasons of these preferences are identified as a result.

Keywords: Translation criticism, journalistic translation, ideology, Russia-Ukraine conflict, news values.

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This study is devoted to the lives lost from both sides in the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

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INDEX OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CIA	: Central Intelligence Agency (of US)
EEAS	: European External Action Service
EU	: European Union
ICC	: International Criminal Court
NATO	: North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OHCHR	: UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
SCO	: Shanghai Cooperation Organization
ST	: Source Text
SVR	: Sluzhba Vneshney Razvedki (Foreign Intelligence Service of Russia)
TL	: Target Language
TT	: Target Text
UCM	: Uluslararası Ceza Mahkemesi
UN	: United Nations
USA	: The United States of America
USEIA	: United States Energy Information Administration
USSR	: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

INTRODUCTION

Globalized world and technology caused spread of knowledge and news with a greater speed when compared to the past, creating the exigency to reach and deliver the news to wider masses. Although translation in this sense has been involved in news media since the 17th century, journalistic translation became an area of interest in the last 20 years and has been considered as a research topic since around the beginning of 2000s. Before the circulation of news in online platforms, which is a time that falls around the beginning of the millennium, the role of translation had not been clearly visible. There had been definitely researchers and studies dealing with journalistic translation before that period such as Karen Stetting's writings (1989) that suggested 'transediting', one of the key terms in journalistic translation studies, and Akio Fujii's article (1988) that can be considered as the first work that addressed news translation as a different genre. Yet even in the first edition of the *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies* (1998), which has always been one of the great reference guides researchers, there was no specific entry for the transformation of information in news outlets other than occasional references, as in the entries devoted to dubbing and subtitling (Valdeón, 2015a).

Being a relatively fresh subject of focus, nowadays journalistic translation has been studied by various scholars from different points of view and angles. These include the history of news translation, institutional approaches, the role of translation in news production and dissemination, the actors and agents that have an influence on translation process, cultural transformation of news texts and linguistic issues such as equivalence, shifts, localization together with translation methods.

Beyond its literary dimension, the fact that translation has gained a sociological dimension as a result of the paradigm shifts it has been subject to from the past to the present has necessitated the evaluation of translated texts from cultural, social and communicative aspects in intercultural communication. Even when the theoretical development of translation studies is observed, it can clearly be seen that, from the starting point to the extent where it has reached today, translation studies has already entered a course where it communed with culture and sociology. Translation is not just a convection between languages; E. Nida (1945) was the first to bring forward its cultural dimension and that the problems that are created in interlingual transfer can

be overcome by utilization of the cultures in which the languages are fed. In the 1960s, the act of translation was mostly considered as a linguistic activity within the framework of applied linguistics. Translational transfer was structured on the principle of equivalence. For example, Nida suggests two types of equivalence in translation; formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence. "While formal equivalence reflected the message itself in form and content, dynamic equivalence meant that the effect created by the expression in the source text had the same effect in the target text" (Nida, 1964, p. 159). A similar linguistic approach can clearly be seen in Catford's systematic linguistic approach to translation in his book *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, with the priority of textual equivalence and figural similarity (Catford, 1965). Likewise, Werner Koller, in his studies on equivalence, put forward this equivalence parameter, which is different from each other but in a relationship, together with the concept of overlap, which are five different types of intertextual equivalence, "denotative, associative, formal, pragmatic and text equivalences" from the source text to the target text. It is seen that he deals with translation (quoted by Giliç, 2020 from Koller, 1979, p. 185; Koller, 1989) (translated by the author). In this period, the translation activity, which could not yet declare its autonomy, was classified as a linguistic sub-field that linguistics benefited from. Naturally, there was a concept of translation in the translated writings that attempted to maintain the linguistic structure, equality of meaning, and the original or essential structure in the source text. Later, linguistic translation approaches encountered resistance as functional translation scientists like Reiss, Vermeer, Nord, and House studied that the translation in translation could not be handled solely with the principle of linguistic equivalence and fidelity to the source text. Vermeer's skopos theory has brought this functional perspective on translation to the fore. It can be asserted that the initiator of this resistance was Holmes, who put translation on the path to become an autonomous science with the framework he drew in his paper called *The Name and The Nature of Translation Studies* at the 3rd Applied Linguistics Congress in Copenhagen in 1972. With this work, Holmes lays out the roadmap for translation to become a complete science; He drew it as Holmes' Map of Translation Studies (Holmes, 1988; Toury, 1995, p.10), and with this map, translation scientists received the signals that sub-fields would be formed as a result of interactions with other sciences such as translation sociology and directed their research in line with this map. Holmes also introduced the concept of Descriptive Translation Studies for the first time, with the article in which he almost declared the

modern face of translation studies. Holmes divided Descriptive Translation Studies into three as “product-oriented, process-oriented and function-oriented” (Holmes, 1994, p. 71). Toury not only adopted these three subcategories of Holmes, but also argued that these subclasses were in an intense and active relationship. Toury was influenced by his teacher Itamar Even Zohar's Polysystem Theory while honing his ideas in descriptive translation studies. Polysystem Theory can be considered as a multi-layered system based on the dynamic relations and effects that translation creates as it becomes the center and periphery by interacting with each other and with other systems such as literature, language, culture and linguistics. This theory emphasizes that translation has an interdisciplinary identity formed by grammatical, literary, cultural and social components, together with the fact that it has too wide dimensions to be handled only from a textual point of view. Like Toury and Even Zohar, they reveal that translated works become functional by directly interacting with their culture and sitting at the center of the literary system, due to the fact that the literature in their own countries, Israel, is still young and undeveloped. Toury, in his work titled *Descriptive Translation Studies and Beyond* (1980), states that translation studies should be approached with a systematic perspective and target-based methodology, creating a kind of reaction to prescriptive and guiding theoretical frameworks.” (Toury, 1995, p. 24) and advocated that it should be “started” with the methodology dominated by the “cultural” perspective, thus aiming to reach a general theory of translation (Toury, 1995, p. 27). As can be seen, the cultural transformation or turn that feeds descriptive translation studies gained momentum in the late 1970s and early 1980s with Susan Bassnett and Andre Lefevere and continued its development increasingly in the 1990s. This phenomenon, which Holmes named translation studies (translatology) and which he took out of the molds of a purely linguistic and literary competence, has become a concept that cannot be separated from the culture and society to which it is fed and delivered. Undoubtedly, this can be associated with the process of convergence with cultural studies, created by the domino effect of the paradigm shift in social sciences at that time, which spread to the subfields of social sciences. In translation studies, the focus has shifted from texts to cultural approaches to which those texts are created and transferred.

News articles aim to convey a variety of occasions and developments in a detailed and understandable language that will appease the curiosity of the readers. It

is important that the language is used in the simplest and most fluent state during the transfer to the readers so that the readers do not make different interpretations. The credibleness of the chosen sentences and words are of a nature to show that they are based on documents, and the author must preserve a high level of objectivity. Although news translation may be deemed easy due to its daily usage of plain language, it is indeed a very complicated task. The biggest factor in the difficulty of news translation is that the language used in newspapers is full of everyday language and surprises of this everyday language, for example, idioms, cultural or stereotypical expressions that make translation difficult. The most important point when translating news texts that are woven with the cultural texture of the society they belong to is the transfer of this cultural texture to the target society. It should be noted that the format and neutrality of the text should also be preserved during this transfer. It should not be forgotten that it is important to have knowledge about the subject being translated, to have a command of the sentence structure, sequence and punctuation marks of both the source and target language, to be aware of what is prioritized and what is emphasized during the transfer. It is also useful to underline that impartiality should be preserved during translation, as in writing, that the translator should not write his own thoughts and comments in accordance with his professional ethics, and should not choose words in line with his feelings and beliefs. Above all, it is an indisputable fact that news translators following the local and world press closely and having expertise on at least one subject will help them to rise in the translation life. There may also be news translations that allow work within the scope of his/her field of interest. For example, a translator who will translate sports news is expected to be a sports enthusiast and a keen sports follower.

It would be rather too optimistic to expect journalists, who has taken up the role of translators, to abide by these principles when they are struggling in the shackles of manipulation, political ideologies and patronage. Patronage has three components: “ideology component”, “economic component” and “status component” (Lefevere, 1992, p. 16). The ideology component is a multidimensional component that covers topics such as which text will be selected, how it will be translated, what restrictions it will be subject to in its content, how it will be rewritten and published. The economic component covers financial aspects that include the subsistence of experts and bosses. The status aspect, on the other hand, is about the practice of patronage and, as a result

of its acceptance, being a part of a group in the society, obtaining a position. If these three components are in the hands of a single boss, it is difficult to distinguish the patronage and be felt by the individual or society. Scriptural translations are an example of this. On the other hand, there may be cases where best-selling and economically profitable works do not provide status. In this case, it is observed that the components exist separately. The concept of patronage, which is versatile, is an effective tool in determining the function of translated texts in the target system. Persons or institutions holding the patronage ensure that the texts are translated in line with their ideologies, and the translators manipulate the source text in accordance with these interests in order to be included in this group. When there is both a patron and a publisher who will carry the source text to the target culture, the patronage is mostly carried out in one direction and can be difficult to distinguish.

Financial concerns influence the way the news travel across globe. In the past, until the foundation of international news agencies such as Reuters, Associated Press and Agence France-Presse, media organizations employed journalists in most countries throughout the world (Koçlu, 2022, p. 63). They still do so, the number of the reporters are fewer though. Although the cost-effective approach to buy news from these agencies instead of bearing the expense of a journalist in another country has brought out the importance of translators, media organizations this time prefer to assign translation duty to reporters or editors in the interest of saving money. This choice brings certain risks as well as some advantages. It will certainly be easier to control and edit a text which is written by a journalist who is familiar with media discourse and aware of the ideological viewpoint of the organization he/she works for. A translator would care a lot more for the equivalence and the preservation of truth. This would force the editor to amend the text in compliance with the wishes of the boss. however, employing a translator will eliminate the risk of lexical and grammatical mistakes, because translators undoubtedly have a certain level of expertise in their native language.

“It is a problematic and narrow perspective to say that some of the basic behaviors and needs of individuals in today's consumer societies are based solely on free will, independent of the central powers that control the economic system. Policies shaped within the framework of hegemonic relations often lie behind the behavior and desires of individuals, which they think they carry out with their own free will and

desires” (Dönmez&Özülmez 2018, p. 99). Considering the effective role of news translation in intercultural communication, especially in the fields of politics, and its power to direct ideas and masses, it is of great importance to reveal the importance of translation in this field and to determine the necessary conditions and methods for the translation action to be carried out and assessed in the best way.

Aim of the study

This study aims at explaining the role of translation in terms of intercultural communication, presenting history of journalistic translation research with reference to future concerns in the field, defining the criteria and methods of news production and the degree of preservation of these criteria in the target news texts, elaborating on translation criticism method and how they can be applied to news texts together with elucidating the details of Russia-Ukraine crisis of 2022.

Research Questions

1. How does journalistic translation differ from translation practice in other genres?
2. What are the methods of news translation?
3. To what extent do media ideology and news values influence translations?
4. What are the most adaptable translation criticism methods for the analysis of news texts?

Assumptions

The translation criticism for news texts requires a method that must have aspect both in grammatical and discursive considerations. The critic should take into account the similarities and differences between the source and target text in every possible angle like news pragmatics, news values, equivalence and intercultural communication.

Hypothesis

Journalistic translation is a process that differs from other types such as legal, medical, literary or technical translations firstly in the sense that it has a lot more actors involved in the process. When the variety of discursive elements in news reporting across several languages, the original text undertakes plenty of changes, most of which

is related to cultural beliefs and sociological structure of target reader, until it reaches its final form in the target language. Consequently, the method for criticism for news translation should cover features not only about form and grammar, but also discourse and pragmatics. The combination of models put forward by Raymond van den Broeck and Margret Ammann will be a thorough method to evaluate translations of news texts as a result.

Limitations

The study does not cover additional matters related to TV or radio news. On-site research hasn't been carried out during the preparation of this thesis. The news texts selected for analysis were only retrieved from online media sources. Print newspapers weren't used in this study.

Outline

The first chapter, titled theoretical background, deals with the translation practice in news media, along with the essential components of news text production in relation to Montgomery's and van Dijk's criteria. The essential influencers of news production process are explained through media ideologies and news values. The Russia-Ukraine Crisis, the reflections it has on world's agenda and Türkiye's intermediary role is also included in this chapter in order to form an understanding of the position of Turkish media and Türkiye as a neighboring country. The second chapter introduces the methodology for the study and the analysis to be carried out. Translation criticism theories of Margret Ammann and Raymond van den Broeck are presented in detail with relevance to the aspects to be used in this study. Amman's model is used integrally into van den Broeck's model. In the third chapter, the analysis of the selected news texts can be found within the light of translation criticism methods and relevant intercultural communicative concepts. Conclusion presents remarks and answers to the initial research questions.

Literature Review for Journalistic Translation

Professor of English, French, and German philology at the University of Oviedo in Spain, Roberto A. Valdeón, is one of the academics who has made important contributions to this branch of translation studies. The article "Fifteen years of journalistic translation research and more" by Valdeón (2015), which summarizes and reviews the scholarship done to date on translation in journalistic settings, from the

early studies in the 1990s to those carried out in the 21st century, is another contribution that shows his interest in history. The essay is divided into sections, each of which focuses on a different problem and analyzes translation experts' writings as well as some pertinent research in journalism and communication. In his discussion of translation in the history of journalism in the United States, Valdeón highlights the crucial function that translation had in the spread of foreign news in American society. The following topics are also covered in this article: a) conceptual issues in journalistic translation research; b) process-oriented versus product-oriented journalistic translation research; c) reception studies; and d) medium-based studies, which compare news translation between broadcasting and newspapers. The fact that Valdeón's historical overview organizes disparate research and provides a comprehensive view of journalistic translation scholarship is one of its benefits. Additionally, the extensive list of publications cited in this article makes it a useful and inspirational resource for researchers. In another article named “(Un)stable sources, translation and news production”, Valdeón elaborates on the concept introduced by Hernández Guerrero (2009) in her book “Traducción y periodismo”. In the case of present-day news texts, opinion columns and editorials could be regarded as stable sources, whereas most other news articles are more likely to be unstable sources” (quoted by Valdeón from Hernández Guerrero, 2009:45), the reason of which is that the news texts undergo various changes during and after translation process due to discursive and cultural alterations.

One of the most well-known figures in the disciplines of textual linguistics and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is the Dutch scholar Teun A. Van Dijk. He is currently employed as a critical discourse analysis professor at the Universitat Pompeu Fabra in Spain. In his book named “Ideology: A Multidisciplinary Approach” Van Dijk (1998) seeks to expand our understanding of ideology in order to better understand the notion under which ideologies are formed, kept, and changed, how social groups and their members use ideological stances in their daily lives, and how communicative events that are discourse-specific both shape and are shaped by ideologies. Anyone interested in notions of ideology that go beyond the political should start with Van Dijk's early venture towards a theory of ideology. Van Dijk suggests a triangle framework to explain his theory, which connects ideologies with cognition of society, social structures, and speech. He argues that the majority of

literature on ideologies has concentrated almost solely on ideologies as mechanisms for power, but that this does not adequately explain how ideas form, how they are modified, or the part that communication plays in these processes. He concedes that ideologies are ultimately social, but he contends that ideologies can only be realized when people internalize, put them into practice, and share them. Thus, he devotes nearly the complete first half of the book to explaining how ideology and cognition are related. The focus of the book's second half is on the relationship between ideology and society as well as the function of speech in the investigation of ideology. The second portion revisits well-known subjects, at least in the literature on ideology, like hegemony, elites, and institutions. To set the groundwork for his own theory, which includes insights about the structure of groups and the social roles of ideologies, van Dijk pushes beyond preceding work rather than offering a primer or repetition of earlier work. Discourse and its relationship to ideas are the main topics of the third section. Ideologies can only be created and spread through dialogue, as van Dijk notes. He contends that these communication functions cannot be fully taken into account in any theory or investigation of ideology.

The study of how information travels across borders of language and culture is a major focus of both the theory of translation and globalization research. Esperança Bielsa and Susan Bassnett recommend looking at translation processes in the context of synchronic and diachronic global communication. Their book "Translation in Global News" begins with a chapter that discusses the function of translation in a global society. Translation itself can be viewed from two perspectives: it facilitates cross-cultural dialogue but also has the potential to legitimize unequal power dynamics between states. In reality, not all languages and cultures have the same authority and standing. This field requires investigations of these power dynamics. The writers try to explain how and why total domestication ends up being the most common tactic in translating news. The second chapter looks at to the sociological phenomena of globalization and how it relates to translation studies. The authors contend that the accessibility of international information resources, particularly the internet, enhances the centrality of knowledge by enabling information to cross physical boundaries. Some theorists have concentrated on the international trade in tangible and intangible products, demonstrating how it has grown faster and more numerous over the past few decades. When analyzing the flow direction of global information, the observed

mismatch between globalization and the development of knowledge and information is immediately mirrored in translation. The third and fourth chapters by the authors examine how the media contributes to the popularization of images of simultaneity and demonstrate how the structure of news organizations has evolved to become more global. Since the first contemporary newspapers went into wide distribution, the media has had a significant impact on society. As a result of technical advancements and computer-assisted inventions, news organizations eventually evolved into potent agents of globalization in the late 20th century by incorporating written, oral, and audio-visual forms of human communication. Translation is typically done by a news editor and is not seen as a separate journalistic activity in media practice. The editor possesses specialized abilities for offering such translations in order to promote contact among various cultural and linguistic groupings. To better serve the demands of both local and international audiences, editors are now responsible for adjusting titles and leads, getting rid of extraneous content, and adding crucial cultural information. In Chapters 5 and 6, case studies follow this historical and theoretical consideration. The writers look into how much textual manipulation happens in the target culture in the last chapter.

Literature Review for Translation Criticism

The concept of functional equivalence, which Katharina Reiss used in an article of 1971, which is titled “Type, Kind and Individuality of Text: Decision Making in Translation” and has been published several times in various publications, and based on the necessity of providing the linguistic function undertaken by the text in the source language in the target language, shows that the theories they developed together with Hans Vermeer focus on the function of translation action. The distinction between text types, which Reiss has discussed in this work, is the most basic criterion that the author has determined in translation criticism. Translation should begin by identifying the type of text at hand, then linguistic and non-linguistic factors that are of fundamental importance in the translation process should be considered.

Juliane House (2016) in her book *Translation as Communication Across Languages and Culture* that translation is best studied within the context of (applied) linguistics. Based on systemic linguistics, text linguistics, discourse analysis, pragmatics, and multilingualism studies, she has made significant contributions to Translation Studies. In Part I, the author introduces key ideas, provides an overview

of various translation methodologies, gives a sneak peek at some recent (and popular) developments in TS, such as those emphasizing ideology, ethics, political action, and renarration, and reexamines the notion of culture and translation as intercultural communication. The topics of translatability, universals, text and context, and translation evaluation are covered in Part II. The theory of linguistic relativity is covered in detail in Chapter 5, which is concluded with the claim that while translation is not inherently impossible, it is relevant "in that it is necessary to relate the source text to its cultural context" and that "the process of translation becomes a process of recontextualization" as it is transferred into another linguaculture. Thus, linguistic and cultural relativity is at issue (House, 2016, p. 50). This brings up the author's favorite subject, the cultural filter and overt and covert translation. Beginning with Chapter 9, a revised and updated version of a recent publication (2013), House examines translation and bilingual cognition in Part III (Some New Research Aspects in Translation Studies). She once more criticizes the neo-hermeneutic, constructivist, and perlocutionary-based approaches' "anti-equivalence position," "de-thronization of the original," and "exaggerated concern with the subjective-personal in translation." House emphasizes the importance of a sound theory rather than an over-reliance on modern tools and techniques. She emphasizes that data collected via linguistic or psycholinguistic approaches won't necessarily yield explanations; instead, the data must be understood in the context of a suitable theoretical framework. Chapter 13, titled "The professional practice of translators: New difficulties and problems", provides a helpful review of translating ethics, translation in conflict situations, and translation in institutions with several languages.

Slovak translation scientist Anton Popovic (1970) introduced a concept he named Shift of Expressions in his article "Shift of Expressions in Translation Analysis". Popovic argues that in translation, not equivalence, but expression shifts may exist. According to the author, a translator should produce a target text that conforms to the norms of the target culture in order to increase the level of understanding of the source text to be translated. Such a situation may cause some expression shifts. Although this theory developed by Popovic is very similar to Nida's (2004) "Dynamic Equivalence", it has managed to enter the literature because it has a different terminology. Popovic states that the most basic purpose of translation is to transfer aesthetic and mental elements from one language to another. This transfer

process cannot be carried out directly and may bring some difficulties and losses. Another point that this translation scientist advocates is that these possibilities may result in the shifting of some aesthetic and mental elements due to the structure of the translation. The author claims that the existence of these scrolls can also be proved experimentally.

Van den Broeck in his article titled “Second Thoughts on Translation Criticism: A Model of its Analytic Function” (1985, pp. 60-61) says that translation criticism is a scientific job and requires literary skills as well as interlingual and intercultural acquisition. At the same time, one of the most important aspects of Broeck's translation criticism model used in criticism by many translation researchers is that the critic's personal judgments have a distinctive role in translation, but the critic's own norms should not come before the translator's norms in the interpretation of the criticism, and for this the critic argues that the translator must be able to grasp the norms as objectively as possible. If the critic realizes what the translator's antecedent norms are, he can then carry out an objective criticism. Because translations are abstract but dependent on time and place. In this context, it will be an important detail to examine whether the critics make an objective translation criticism and to determine whether their own norms precede the norms of the translator. The criticism model put forward by the theorist constitutes one of the main pillars of this study.

Margrett Ammann's works are in German, therefore the reference work used in this study for her criticism model are taken from Mary Snell Hornby's article (1997) named “The Integrated Linguist: On Combining Models of Translation Critique” and translation of her book into Turkish. This book has been created by taking into account functional translation theories, which consider translation activity as "action-oriented intercultural transfer". The first part of the book is about the translation profession and education for this profession; this is followed by the section that can be described as an introduction to contemporary translation theories; In the last part, the consequences of theoretical considerations in practice are mentioned.

Snell-Hornby's article evaluates translation criticism approaches by linguists, dissecting them into “basic” models by Reiss, Bühler, van Gorp, van Leuven; a model that have narrative structure and readers viewpoint by Bassnett; a model that focuses more on target text function by Ammann and a model that deals with metaphors, scenes and frames by Ernst-Norbert Kurth. Ammann's model as presented in this

article forms the backbone of this study together with van den Broeck's steps to translation criticism.

Literature Review for Russia-Ukraine Conflict

The referential sources for Russia-Ukraine crisis mostly consists of international governmental organizations and institutions from Türkiye such as Turkish Grand National Assembly, European Council, United Nations and The United States Energy Information Association. In order to fully understand the essence of the relations among Russia, Ukraine and Türkiye, several works have been investigated within the scope of international relations and security, and some valuable contributions have been extracted for this study from a few of them.

Barut, Odacıoğlu and Köktürk's article (2016) named "SSCB'de Çeviri Sansürü" ("Translation Censorship in USSR") is highly important due to its relation with translation studies and because of the way it sheds light on Russia's nationalist stand. It turns out that the official ideology of the USSR is reflected in its translation policies. According to this, it is observed that some basic classical literary works are re-translated in accordance with the official ideology, and some of them are aimed to form some judgments in the reader before reading the translated work by making propagandas to guide the reader in favor of the regime with the texts added by the editors. In the article it is claimed that the translation of works of children's literature was especially important because it was essential for the future of the USSR regime to teach the younger generations the works in which the working class was heroized and socialist and communist values were glorified. For this reason, the works of world children's literature to be translated were selected with great care and then translated. The article goes on to say that anti-communist, religious or erotic content against the regime was removed in some works. In this way, the translated works were made into the desired shape of the Soviet regime, but as a result, it was often seen that the work lacked dialect and became unpleasant for the reader.

Çelikpala and Erşen's article (2018) provides a detailed insight into Türkiye's effect and endeavor to preserve balance, and power relations around Black Sea. Another study provided by Sözmez, Bıçakçı and Yıldırım (2015) named "Kırım sorunu bağlamında Rusya-Ukrayna ilişkilerinin analizi" (Analysis of Russia-Ukraine relations in context of Crimea problem) provides insight into Ukraine's changing

situation after Russia annexed Crimea, the pressure Ukraine has been facing both from Kremlin and European countries due to their economic and strategical interests.

Grahan, Menon and Snyder (2017) discussed in their article named “Ukraine Between Russia and The West” if Ukraine as a country is eligible to be a buffer zone between Russia and the Western World, namely the EU and the USA; how Russia’s perception of Ukraine is; and what might happen if the West interferes in the relations between two historically and geographically bound countries. They offer a solution in the conclusion of the work which clarifies that Ukraine is far from being the ideal buffer due to a number of factors. If Ukraine's economy continues to appear stable, political and economic reforms are intensified, and Russia accepts an agreement that answers its security concerns, a buffer zone arrangement proposed by Kiev may be achievable. In the article it is mentioned that this scenario faces many challenges, but the conceivable alternatives are worse for the West and Ukraine.

Levy (1998) in his article named “The Causes of War and The Conditions of Peace” drills into the theory of war and peace conditions by examining closely the latest trend in international relations and security research. He casts light upon how power relations are a cause of international conflict and brings a conclusion stating the development in the research trend as most international relations theorists have gone past their prior obsession with explanations at a single level of analysis and disagreements over which level offers the most potent explanations in the last ten years. The interaction effects among variables at various stages in the processes leading to conflict are now given much greater consideration.

CHAPTER 1: THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

1.1. Journalistic Translation

In the Information Age, or in the internet age, almost every phenomenon in the world has changed in some way. As the name suggests, especially in terms of the way information circulates, the internet has had an extraordinary impact on the dissemination of information in this era. In order to better understand the subject, the relationship of this important phenomenon of our age with the effective power of translation is essential to be evaluated because if it were not for the effect of translation and its great contribution to the reliable and rapid circulation of news, we would not be able to access the information we obtain from news agencies that provide us with the most up-to-date information, especially through online news services.

News agencies can be considered as important translation agencies that are structurally designed to obtain large amounts of information quickly and reliably, and while translation is important for these agencies, it is not independent of other media practices involved in news production. However, translation work is carried out by journalists and editors and almost none of the big global news agencies prefer to employ professional translators for the occupation. In case simultaneous translation is needed, they get assistance from translation companies and hire translators for the occasion. This choice may sound reasonable as lack of media translation courses can be shown in the curricula of translation and interpretation departments of most universities both in Türkiye and other countries and it is more practical for a media boss to have the utmost benefit from a journalist that has a considerable knowledge and skills of a foreign language. As graduates of translation departments are considered incapable of creating a news story on the accounts that they are deficient in necessary experience and knowledge of media discourse, they are not employed in the world of news. The higher education institutions in Türkiye that provide comprehensive curricula in their translation and interpretation departments, contain media studies in their classes in a limited time due to the intensity of lessons and variety in translation subjects that are supposed to be taught. Koçlu (2021, p. 385) has studied the courses given by the translation-interpretation departments in Turkish universities in her article and found out that, from the definitions of the course objectives and content of the compulsory courses, it can be concluded that these

courses try to raise awareness and provide superficial information. In order to write an efficient news story, translators must first be good readers and writers themselves, have an open eye for the global agenda and current issues, be aware of the varieties of discourse among news agencies that is shaped mostly regarding the target audience and reader and be ready to abide by the rules and worldview of their boss and give up the ethics and loyalty that has been taught by their professors during bachelor years of translation education. In order to achieve this, extracurricular activities, on-site research assignments and practice that makes every kind of media translation activities such as translation of news from different subjects like climate, conflict, science and technology; interviews, columns available can be included in the syllabi.

There are rather vague perspectives towards translation available in the world of news reporting, which can be the explanation of why the massive amount of media studies has not been about translation. The interest in press studies has led to further examination of the role of translation in this context. As Bielsa and Bassnett (2009, p. 115) clearly state:

“Language and translation are of central importance in order to grasp how news flows shape global and local contexts. Translation enables texts to travel to new contexts, overcoming linguistic and cultural boundaries, and making them truly global, i.e. able to speak to audiences that are divided by cultural and linguistic boundaries.”

However, it is a possible phenomenon that press translations may undergo changes in news texts written in fields such as politics and health, as well as cultural texts where cultural differences exist. Translation always has a context. This context is determined by the expectations of the target culture and by the organization or publishing house that undertakes the translation. From this perspective, the role of the translator becomes more prominent. Translators are under the influence of various limitations in the translation process. These effects can be listed as the literary principles of the translators' time, the expectations of publishing houses or organizations from the translator, the literary tastes and cultural characteristics of the society they are addressing (Aksoy, 2000). The public's awareness of agency texts has recently expanded thanks to the internet, which has also led to new information demands and a higher need for local information. News organizations have responded by developing new personalized and multimedia online solutions that are highly adaptable to customer needs. Moreover, they have also produced their own websites

in numerous localized versions, which increases the visibility of translated materials. The conditions, rules, and practices guiding the creation of these texts are revealed through an examination of how translation intervenes at the textual level, which also clarifies its vital function in the area of international news.

It is obvious that translation is an inseparable whole of the work of the press, since translation does not only have the function of transferring from one language to another, but also it enables communication among different cultures, contributes to news production process, facilitates dissemination of information concerning what is recently prominent in world's agenda, with regards to topics ranging from politics, economics and climate issues. Similar to literary, technical or legal texts, journalistic texts have their own characteristic features. In Katharina Reiss' typology of text types (see Chapter 2), scholars and researchers usually place newspaper reports into informative content together with manuals or textbooks. Nevertheless, a news text is also close to expressive type because they are designed to convey an ideological standpoint apart from just the information related to the incidence they cover. In a parallel sense, they are operative for the reason that they often include discursive elements to manipulate the receiver towards a certain way of thinking. The plain translation of a news text from a target language into a source culture is subject to undergo various changes in style and content. The titles and leads are usually subrogated for new ones to meet the needs of the target reader or the requirements of the target publication. Some information can become irrelevant and thus eliminated either because target reader may already know it or because it is unnecessarily detailed and specific for a reader who is geographically and culturally unfamiliar with the incidence or concept described. In the same sense, some additional information is sometimes added when it is thought that the reader may lack essential background information. Moreover, the order of paragraphs might be changed to address and provide an acceptable organization for the source culture reader in accordance with the relevance of the information. Also a certain part of the text might be summarized in order to gain space and eliminate the unfamiliar sides of the incident.

1.1.1. Ideology and discourse in journalism

In the world built on the politics of difference, the counterpart of, or the contradiction to, every concept is created by otherizing the original. In this ideological process, which includes forms of difference, media texts are constructed by processing

a number of codes. In this context, the criticisms that news texts are the main ideological tools are among the topics that are frequently discussed today. The main problematic of these criticisms, which argue that newspapers structure news on the axis of their ideological views and marginalize opposing views, is the idea that newspapers, whose primary task is to inform the public, adopt the role of being the media organ of a number of parties rather than journalism. However, it is difficult to say that these concerns are unfounded. In this context, newspapers and the profession of journalism have largely lost their credibility by being criticized for being far from truth and objectivity.

In order to reveal the ideological codes in the news, the implicit meanings must be identified and analyzed. The studies, which are generally carried out using the discourse analysis method, are important in terms of expressing some inaccuracies. In addition, the ways in which ideologies manifest themselves in discourse need to be examined in detail in order to illuminate the implicit interpretations in the news. How news texts, which are an ideological struggle area in which social reality and media reality are reconstructed, deal with events, is also explained by the news-truth relationship. From time to time, newspapers include information that is far from the truth in order to strengthen the credibility and meaning of the news. Because the news-truth relationship defines the news created through various ideological filters.

The issue of ideology, which is among the main problematics of the critical approach, is based on the assumption that "media is an ideological power". Because, on the axis of this thought, the idea that one of the most important tools in spreading the ideology, which is accepted as a unifying and integrating power in the society, continues. These considerations create the prevailing opinion that the media, especially at the ideological level, functions as the extensions of powerful interest groups in the society and plays an active role in the reproduction of the dominant ideology and the maintenance of the control system (qtd. by Toruk & Sine, 2012, from Shoemaker & Reese, 2002).

Hatim and Mason (1997, p. 218) define ideology "as body of assumptions which reflects the beliefs and interests of an individual, a group of individuals, a social institution, etc., and which ultimately finds expression in language". The world of journalism and all the actors responsible from news production have their own

ideology and exploit the discourse and content of a story in order to spread and make it visible to the target audience and readers.

Some authors define ideology as a set of symbolic representations such as discourse, argument, image, and stereotype that serve a specific purpose and are directed by certain groups or actors, while others define general phenomena that characterize a particular social and political system. The first category includes phenomena that is conceptualized with the suffix –ism such as liberalism, fascism, communism, anarchism and Marxism, Leninism, Maoism, Stalinism and certain schools or doctrines like Truman Doctrine, Monroe Doctrine, Chicago School, Frankfurt School, etc. We can also include certain stances within a political system, such as conservative, progressive and racist, in the first category. These ideologies characterize their subordinate actors. For example, a liberal individual has this ideology, while the person described as a socialist adheres to the socialist worldview. The understanding of ideology in the first category represents partisanship and views. The definition of the second category is a little more difficult. Such an ideology expresses the cultural and intellectual dimension of a particular social and political system. Writers such as Roland Barthes, Louis Althusser, Michel Foucault, P. Bourdieu, Raymond Williams, who advocate this second understanding, believe that ideology cannot be attributed to a certain actor, cannot be placed on a certain side such as a political party or government, but can penetrate all layers of a society and indicate that it can lead to the naturalization of an idea. For these writers, ideology is a common understanding; the normal perceptions we have of the world as a system; It is naturalized activities that support social power, and it is the power structure that strengthens such shared understandings (Blommaert, 2005).

The choices of words in news texts reflect the dominant ideology. In this respect, the news media has a functional importance and helps the majority to consent. In fact, reading the messages hidden in the news is a way to reach the dominant ideological practices. The people who compose the news turn the event into a text within the framework of their own beliefs and ideologies. To put it clearly, newspapers and the organizations that publish the news are parties, because not every communication can be objective or value-free. Press organizations and reporters who support certain views on political and social issues interpret and make sense of the event for the audience. In other words, what is transferred to the receiver is the

interpretation of reality. This is an indication that the converted message contains bias. It is clear that the original event was created within the framework of a point of view during the editing process of the written text. It should be noted that the media does not reproduce the truth, but defines it, and news are also made from this point of view.

Van Dijk (1998) suggests that ideologies have a cognitive schema that defines the criteria for how an individual uses this system of meaning to explain the world and that makes value judgments about that world. These include:

- Membership: Who are we? Who belongs to us? Who can be admitted?
- Activities: What are we doing, planning? What is expected of us?
- Aims: Why are we doing this? What do we want to achieve?
- Norms: What is good or bad, allowed or not in what we do?
- Position: Who are our friends or enemies? Where do we stand in society?
- Resources: What do we have that others don't? What don't we have what others do have?

Discourse is the most important tool used to determine ideology. In simple terms, the words spoken, the way of expression, emphasis and intonation are all important in terms of defining the discourse. Discourse emerges as the most effective method that can be used in terms of determining ideological expressions and styles. According to Van Dijk, discourse is an integral part of society and the struggle against injustices in society also has a place. "Critical discourse researchers not only observe the links between discourse and social structures, but also aim to be agents of change, and they do this in solidarity with those who need change the most" (quoted by Gürçağlar, 2005, p. 85). Discourse was considered by Dijk with its social dimension and accepted as a means of expression against injustices in society. Because there is a very secret and at the same time meaningful connection between discourse and society that complements each other. Discourse, which extends from personal discourse to social discourse and makes sense in the target audience it reaches within the scope of the same culture, is the means of analysis of ideology, and critical discourse analysis is the best method for determining the discourse. Critical discourse analysis sees discourse as a phenomenon that produces and reinforces power relations that have ideological effects and that are not noticeable at first, and tries to make these relations

more visible. According to Fairclough et. al. (1997), critical discourse analysis, which is the method of analysis of discourse, arises from the critical theory of language, which considers the use of language "as a form of social practice" and considers the context of language more. In fact, it is a type of criticism that does not evaluate language independently of ideological perspectives. The notion of gender, along with ideology, power, hierarchy, and social diversity, seems important to the explanation and interpretation of the text.

Media organizations, being the most powerful influencer for an ordinary citizen, use their power to tell people *what to think*, although they have less ability to teach them *what to think about* and direct their actions. Even so, they aim to impose a worldview by creating a notion of the most common, the most visible, the most powerful, and the most useful.

1.1.2. News values

The concept of news values, which is a very important component of news production process, was underestimated with regards to translation criticism studies until recently. As Bednarek and Caple (2014) puts it, "despite these ideological aspects of news values, they have not yet been the focus of critical linguistic analyses of news discourse. Instead, they are either ignored and only mentioned in passing, or introduced as part of journalistic culture but not much used in the actual analysis". As these values have a major role in determining which story to present, it is important for the translator to be aware of their significance when it comes to shaping the news in accordance with the sociocultural, geographical and educational background of the target reader.

News values are what makes an event newsworthy and can be defined as "particular principles of selection, paradigms of relevance, and frames for including and excluding material" (Montgomery, 2007). These involve the criteria or rules applied to determine what is 'news', preferences of the target audience, the qualities needed to make a story newsworthy. An event should include at least one of these criteria in order to be deemed valuable for coverage. These criteria are as follows:

Competition: A story should create competition among news institutions and stories to be covered as news. It should have a distinctive feature to place the news source one step ahead of its competitors.

Prominence: News about elite individuals or celebrities gain more attention than a story of an ordinary citizen and if the source is affiliated with a state organization or credible institution, the story will be more newsworthy.

Consonance: It means the extent to which details of a story concurs with stereotypes that people may have in mind about the events and people presented in it. For instance news about hunger should be in relation to third world countries. People do not expect it to be happening in wealthy ones.

Timeliness: The events told in the stories should be recent or have a relation to the present. The news about the distant past, unless it is a special coverage, won't draw attention.

Impact: The consequences of an event, especially if it is global, are crucial aspects for a story to be newsworthy. Besides, if the results are in direct relation with the lives of the target audience, the impact will be higher and this makes the story even more worthy to cover.

Proximity: If the location of the event is close to the reader, it will get more attention. By location it is meant not only the geographical but also the cultural location. For example a story about the UK is more newsworthy in Australia than a story about Japan because there is a cultural and lingual nearness between Britain and Australia.

Novelty: An event should have unexpected, unusual and rare aspects. When a dog bites a man, it's not news. However when a man bites a dog, it is newsworthy.

Personalization: It is to give a human face to the story. An innovation arouses more interest when you make a celebrity or a public figure speak of their experience about it. Similarly, statements from eyewitnesses of an event make the story more attractive.

Negativity: Stories about war, crime, social discomfort or disasters are always more interesting.

These values, since they dominate the way media chooses the story to be published, change the course of translation by creating additions and omissions in the source text in order to make it attractive to read for the target reader. These changes tend to be either shallow or so deep that most elements in the source text are modified

and even the core information gets manipulated so as to fit into the expectations of the owners, editors or whatever the ideological power that rules the coverage is. Censorship practices such as adding expressions for some ideas, changing, adapting, removing certain parts and words in the source text, are also quite common. This certainly has an influence on the semantic universe of the text and can usually extend to its complete change or rewriting. For example, as a result of the strict control and ideological approaches implemented by the Soviet regime on translation activities, “it is known that anti-communist, religious or erotic content against the regime was removed in some works. In this way, the translated works were made into the desired shape of the Soviet regime, but in the end, it was often seen that the work was devoid of dialect and became unpleasant for the reader.” (Barut, Odacıoğlu and Köktürk, 2016, pp. 477-478) (translated by the author). As it can be understood, the authorities use censorship to maintain and spread their ideological approaches and to prevent the existence of different voices. In this sense, it can be argued that ideology is one of the most common causes of censorship. In addition, the limitations created by cultural and religious reasons can be mentioned in this type of censorship. For instance, since pork is forbidden to be eaten, there is no word in Hebrew to describe the pig as an animal and its meat. “This situation puts translators in a difficult situation during the translation process, resulting in the censorship of words such as ‘pig’ and ‘pork’ and the parts in which they are expressed, mostly in the target texts. A number of strategies are used to eliminate the word ‘pork’. These strategies range from replacing pork with a different food word to removing the word, the sentence, and even the paragraph in its entirety” (Ben-Ari, 2010, p. 146).

1.1.3. Challenges in news translation research

Although being kept hidden at the same time, translation and multilingualism pervade the media. According to this paradox, there are not many indications of a source text in the news. Without a source text or original, how can scholars study translation?

"Creative" and "re-creative" writing are two primary components of the news production process that are frequently tough to separate, but a news item may have many different sources when it is being produced. In fact, the processing and modification of information are intricately linked to language transfer (Bielsa and Bassnett 2009, p. 72–73). The use of textual information in news translation studies is

problematic due to the "disintegrating state of the source text" (van Doorslaer 2010, p. 183).

Several persons working jointly on a single news story is more common than not in news agencies, the media as a whole, as well as news-producing groups like NGOs. These partnerships may involve a first author, editors, proofreaders, a second author who is writing in a language other than English, researchers who have gathered quotes and information from field sources, the creator of some quotes, etc. As a result, one frequently encounters news articles without a specific author listed. This lack in the press is noted by Hernández Guerrero who also notes that the translator's name is much less present. This phenomenon is even more pronounced in newswires, where authorship is collaborative and blends with accountability for the created content (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009, p. 70). Initials for every reporter and writer who touches a story are used, though the final reader is not made aware of them (Davier, 2014, p. 63). Likewise the translated text also resides in the hands of various contributors until it turns into a text to be published to the reader.

At this point Valdeón (2015b) elaborates the concepts of stable and unstable sources in news translation research proposed by Hernandez Guerrero who put forward "the binary opposition 'stable' versus 'unstable' sources in order to differentiate translational approaches to source texts" (quoted by Valdeón, 2015b, from Hernandez Guerrero 2009, pp. 43–46). She considers columns and opinion pages are stable sources. The reason behind this idea is that in certain circumstances, they are quite similar to literary works in terms of style, being stylistically more complex than their more informative equivalents. The fact that they are so reliant on the original culture and certain specialist disciplines causes the translators further difficulties. these texts are not merely more elaborate than purely informative ones; it is noteworthy that they are written by prestigious specialists and, therefore, translators need to respect the content and the length of the originals. "One could say that the reputation of the writers as well as copyright issues have a great impact upon the textual features of the documents in both their original and translated forms" (Valdeón, 2015b, p 443). On the other hand, nearly all the other media texts, from interviews to a standard news text are to be counted as unstable sources since they may undergo several changes in the process of both production and translation. It is easier to reuse information because "Facts cannot be copyrighted. This means that even if an outlet invests in a long-term

project, once the story is published the details can be quickly circulated in other outlets” (Hamilton, 2010, p. 652). These types of texts are more likely to be subject to patronage.

News translation is risky due to its complex and intercultural nature. The obligation to convey a news story to a target reader in a timely manner, the immediacy brought by the characteristics of news makes the process prone to false decisions and mistakes. To avoid these risks, the concept of risk management is applied to news translation by Heyu and Zhong (2020), and in their article they present methods to mitigate the dangers of uncertainty, ideological and communicative concerns, and potential errors in the source text. The solutions they came up with are centered on omission of disputable content, marking or labeling the ideologically one-sided news to transfer the source risk to inform readers, shifting units to tailor the text conformable to the norms of target language. As the big picture here is observed it can be seen that it comes down to linguistic and cultural changes made to create a new story in target language that meets the need of conformability and responsibility for target language and reader.

1.1.4. Transediting

Transediting is a concept introduced by Karen Stetting in 1989. According to Stetting, the act of translation always involves some editing/correction. (1989, p. 371) Changing the units of measurement, localizing proper names such as place names, giving added explanations about the cultural references in the source culture in the form of in-text or footnotes when necessary, and removing the information that is deemed not suitable for the context of the target culture are among the examples of the editing/correction action applied by the translator or editor. According to Stetting, cultural and situational adaptations should be applied in the light of the expectations and knowledge of target audience. At the same time, adding, changing and removing are among the textual actions that editors carry out on texts written in their own language.

From Stetting's point of view, transediting is a form of rewriting, as journalists must use sources in different languages to gather information and pass it on to readers. Therefore, when it comes to news text translation, it is not possible to talk about a single original text or source. This situation may vary depending on the frequency of international use of the language used by the journalist. In some cases, news texts are

purchased from different news sources and translated after a certain editing/correction (1989:374).

While defining the concept of Stetting transediting, it focuses specifically on the “needs of the consumers/buyers” and states that these needs “depend on the function the text serves”. According to Stetting, “not only the sender's point of view, but also the receiver's point of view should be taken into account in determining this function” (1989, p. 373). From this point of view, it is possible to say that the gatekeeping process and broadcasting policies of media organs are effective in determining and implementing the buyer needs that Stetting mentioned. In this sense she proposes three types of transediting: “cleaning up transediting (to provide efficiency in expression), situation transediting (to follow up the intended function of the translation) and cultural transediting (to adapt to the requirements and convention of the target culture)” (1989, p. 377). Gatekeeping as a media term was first proposed by Kurt Lewin in 1947 in order to picture the flow of information in the press. According to the theory, information moves and passes through gates before it reaches to the target receiver, and the gatekeeper is the one responsible for making necessary changes in that information to adapt it to receiver’s expectations or manipulating it so that it directs masses towards the understanding and ideology of the ones who has the power. In news translation the one would be the translator, but in today’s circulation it is mostly the journalist or the editor.

All research about into news translation has uncovered that the forms included are exceptionally complex. Writings are adjusted to suit the target gathering of people, the in-house fashion, and/or ideological positions of the daily paper. In all these forms, dialect alter is joined. That's, inside news agencies, interpretation isn't conceived as isolated from other journalistic errands. Or, as Bassnett and Bielsa put it: “information that passes between cultures through news agencies is not only ‘translated’ in the interlingual sense, it is reshaped, edited, synthesized and transformed for the consumption of a new set of readers” (Bielsa and Bassnett 2009, p. 2).

Compared to Stetting's transediting techniques of modifying, deleting, and adding, the list of tactics in the aforementioned quotation is also longer. The work of other scholars also presents more precise and thorough translation procedures, for example, cutting, explaining, generalizing, substituting (Bani, 2006), reorganization, deletion, addition, substitution (Hursti, 2001), omission, addition, generalization,

particularization, re-perspectivization (Kang, 2007). Bielsa analysed the translations done by media organisations and argued that editing and translation, as Stetting called it, consists of the steps of selection, correction, verification, enhancement, expansion or reduction (2007, p. 136). Chen astutely argued that transediting is synonymous with gatekeeping in terms of filtering and deciding which news item is to be disseminated (2009, p. 204). In the same vein, Kristian Hursti, exploring the translation from Reuters news Agency to the Finnish Agency while referring to gatekeeping, investigated the textual operations. She cites the following example to illustrate how transediting and gatekeeping are "two faces of the same coin": It is a gatekeeping process when, for instance, a FNA journalist decides to restructure, eliminate, or replace a string of material in a Reuters report in order to make a Finnish-language story. This is a translational (transeditorial) choice. In a similar vein, it might be considered a transfer operation if the person chose to do the reverse and keep the bit of information unchanged (Hursti, 2001). It implies that the linguistic processes or modifications may be described by gatekeeping or transediting, depending on the framework, viewpoint, or point of view one has. Hursti therefore used "four major linguistic operations, namely reorganization, deletion, addition, and substitution" to establish his research. According to him, all of these processes, including selection, transformation, and transmission, amount to a "contextualization of the entire news writing process".

Transediting is referred to in Aktan and Nohl's (2010) work, "International Trans-editing: Typical Intercultural Communication Strategies at the BBC World Service Turkish Radio". They examine the English and Turkish news texts by doing an anthropological research that combines interviews, observations, and the corpus available through the BBC World Service. In order to analyze news headlines, Zhang (2012) also makes use of transediting. To do this, four significant worldwide news events from the years 2008 to 2010 are examined. As a result of the texts being infused with the ideals and expertise of the transeditors—to use Stetting's term—Zhang draws attention to the differences between the texts. According to him, the speech may be viewed as "an indication adopted by the news agency". The transeditor must operate under a variety of limitations, some of which include the audience, the social value of the target culture, the news agency's attitude and values, and the medium of communication (2012, p. 13). It may be argued that Zhang views the discourse in the

article as a representation of the ideology of the specific news organization the transeditor is to work for.

One of the most useful works in terms of explaining the term is Cheesman and Nohl's article (2010) titled "Many voices, one BBC World Service? The 2008 US elections, gatekeeping and trans-editing". In analyzing coverage of the 2008 US Presidential Elections on BBC World Service websites, Cheesman and Nohl compared the English source text with its Arabic, Persian, Tamil and Turkish versions. They adopt Stetting's term transediting, but keep it separate from the process of gatekeeping. According to them, while gatekeeping means what is put into a report and in what order and is therefore a process performed before translation, transediting specifies selected and rearranged (semantic) changes in the text that occur during translation. They indicate explicit and implicit gatekeeping strategies such as deletion, addition, reordering, and editorial strategies such as reducing and removing information. They argue that, as an international media organisation, the BBC World Service globalizes news narratives in English versions by tailoring them to an assumed world public. The relevant language services then relocalise them by "adapting certain aspects of the globalized event context based on assumptions made about the target audience's knowledge, understanding and cultural reference points" (2010, p. 3). Their main conclusion is that the BBC's mission to provide a univocal service is "in tension with widely varying journalistic norms and varying assumptions about audiences' knowledge and needs" within each language department (2010, p. 2).

Studies have used the term transediting to describe how mass media works. The use of transediting has contributed to descriptive explanations of the corpus, focusing on certain language pairs, assessing certain cases, and assessing certain cases according to Schäffner (2012, p. 869). She criticizes that the major factor in the generation of the term was equivalence only and Stetting made no reference to functionalist theory.

1.2. Russia-Ukraine Crisis: History and Reflections on World's Agenda

In early February 2022, photos of Russian troops being massed along the Russian-Ukrainian border were disclosed to the global press, as dispatchers of an oncoming invasion after a long time of crisis between two countries that had started in 2014 when Russia-backed president of Ukraine, Viktor Yanukovich, was removed

from his post by the parliament. The succeeding president Petro Poroshenko intended to build stronger ties with NATO and EU, and this intention raised discomfort in Russian administration (VOA, 2014). Since then, border clashes between Ukrainian security forces and Russia-backed armed clannish groups have been continuing.

Ukraine, a country that emerged after the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Empires, drew attention as a region inhabited by people of Slavic-Russian origin, which was wanted to be captured or taken under control among the influential empires, including the Ottoman Empire. "Ukraine is located in a strategic region between Russia and Europe. As a result of such reasons, the Russians saw Ukraine as a transition zone, a strategic barrier and a buffer zone separating the Western countries from the Eastern bloc" (Graham, et al. 2017). Looking at the meaning of the word Ukraine; The word "Ukraina" means "border country, edge country" in Russian. Apart from these reasons, Ukraine, which is regarded as Russia's buffer zone, also acts as a corridor between Russia and the West, through which energy is transferred. Ukraine, which is poor in terms of energy with its deposits such as natural gas and oil, is a country dependent on Russia (Ford, 2014) (USEIA, 2014). As Russia has energy resources and Ukraine is a gateway, there was a "mutual dependency" between the two countries. It should also be noted that; during the Soviet Union, Ukraine had a privileged status compared to other republics. Ukraine was one of the three republics (the other two being the Russian Federation and Belarus) representing the USSR in the UN General Assembly. Apart from the Russian Federation, one of the republics with the Soviet nuclear industry (the other being Kazakhstan) was Ukraine. On the other hand, Krushchev, who became the Soviet leader after Stalin, is Ukrainian. In addition, the Minsk summit, where the decision to dissolve the Soviet Union was taken, was held by the leaders of the Russian Federation, Belarus and Ukraine.

President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyy, a former comedian and actor, who has no political background, conducted his election campaign for the 2019 presidential election by targeting especially young people with videos he shot on social media rather than squares. With the support of the West to Zelenskyy, he became the President of Ukraine in 2019 with the dominant votes of the youth (Pisano, 2022). Ukraine, which was annexed by Soviet Russia in 1921, has been aiming to become a fully independent country since then. Ukraine, which wants to be included in the North Atlantic Pact (NATO), a union established against a possible Soviet invasion, is a

country on the Russian border. Putin, who does not want to see NATO-affiliated bases on its border, considers Ukraine's participation in NATO, a remnant of the USSR, as a threat to his country's security (Putin, 2021).

On February 22, 2022, after Russian leader Putin's speech, "I have decided to conduct a special military operation for Ukraine," was featured in the world media. The marching of Russian troops in Ukrainian territory came as surprise because neither the political leaders (except for Joe Biden, the President of the USA) nor the media expected Putin to make the move. The bewilderment was seen on the first pages of newspapers across Europe (France 24, 2022). On the other hand, one of the most significant and justified principles of diplomacy is that a super power will get offensive when its security is threatened. This is a war theory named offensive realism that suggests "defensively motivated efforts by states to provide for their own security through armaments, alliances, and deterrent threats are often perceived as threatening and lead to counteractions and conflict spirals that are difficult to reverse" (Levy, 1998). Thus, Putin's decision is supposed to be predictable. Putin, not wanting to be neighbors with NATO and EU, started the military operation on February 24th. With the advance of the powerful Russian army into Ukraine day by day, a migration began in the country towards distant areas from the city centers. After Putin's speech, after the sanctions that followed one after another, Putin this time used the sentence "This is a declaration of war" (Bella, 2022). The stands towards the war has been in favor of Ukraine so far and only a few countries such as Cuba, North Korea and Belarus, which is a situation observed in the voting results for UN resolution demands Russian Federation withdraw all military forces from the territory of Ukraine (EEAS, 2022). Al Jazeera published a comprehensive report on where every country stands on the Russia-Ukraine conflict (Al Jazeera, 2023).

At the time this chapter is being written, the ongoing war has left a depressing number of civilian and military casualties. From 24 February 2022, when the Russian Federation's armed attack against Ukraine started, to October 9th 2022, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR, 2023) recorded 15,592 civilian casualties in Ukraine: 6,221 killed and 9,371 injured. This number has reached to at least 8,006 civilians dead and 13,287 injured as of February 21st, 2023.

Çelikpala and Erşen (2018) writes that since the beginning of the Russia-Ukraine War, Türkiye has taken steps to present itself as a balancing actor between

East and West without being anti-Russian. In the past, Türkiye's role in the Black Sea was seen as a unique one. Despite being a NATO ally, it did not support the American presence in the region and opposed other allies such as Romania. "Despite its longstanding strategic ties with NATO, Türkiye's policy in the Black Sea in the post-Cold War period has largely been shaped by its desire to develop a regional cooperation scheme together with the Black Sea countries rather than its Western allies" (Çelikpala & Erşen, 2018;73). The current Turkish foreign policy, on the other hand, while emphasizing NATO membership, keeps diplomatic channels open with the East and connects both sides (Üstün, 2022). At the beginning of the Ukraine-Russia War, the Antalya Diplomacy Forum was held on March 11-13, 2022. Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov and Ukrainian Foreign Minister Dmitro Kuleba had a meeting chaired by Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu, Turkish Foreign Minister. This meeting, which took place in the third week of the war, was considered as the leading step towards peace. Thanks to Türkiye's equal approach to both sides in this occasion, many meetings were hosted by Türkiye after this one. "On March 29, negotiation delegations from Ukraine and Russia met at the Presidential Dolmabahçe Office. The meeting of the delegations of the two countries in Istanbul was interpreted as a sign of trust in Türkiye" (Jovanovski, 2022). After the negotiations, Ukraine wanted Türkiye to be among the guarantor countries. Many Western countries, especially the United States and England, had put pressure on Russia before the war broke out. With the outbreak of war, these pressures turned into various sanctions. "Sanctions began to be imposed on many institutions and individuals in Europe, from Russian writers to Russian athletes" (European Council, 2023). In this process, Türkiye, while avoiding radical decisions against Russia, at the same time clearly emphasized the territorial integrity of Ukraine. This situation greatly increased Türkiye's ability to establish diplomatic contact between the two warring countries. Türkiye did not remain indifferent to the exchange of prisoners, another important problem during the war. A prisoner exchange took place on September 22 as a result of President Erdogan's meetings with the leaders of the two warring countries. 200 POWs were exchanged between Russia and Ukraine. "On November 14, during the war, US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Director Bill Burns and Russian Foreign Intelligence Service (SVR) Head Sergey Nariskin met in Ankara, hosted by the Turkish National Intelligence Agency" (Corera and Slow, 2022). During the private meeting, several matters were discussed, especially the risks of using nuclear weapons. On January 11, the ombudsmen of Russia and Ukraine held

a meeting in Ankara hosted by Türkiye. Ukrainian Ombudsman Dmytro Lubinets and Russian High Commissioner for Human Rights Tatiana Moskalkova attended the meeting, which was attended by Şeref Malkoç, Chief Ombudsman of Turkey. “During the meeting, important issues such as the solution of humanitarian problems, prisoner exchange, the condition of the wounded and missing persons were discussed” (TBMM Kamu Denetçiliği Kurumu, 2022)

Türkiye is considered as a mediator in Russia-Ukraine conflict by many researchers. Salsabila and Muttaqin writes that “Turkey's efforts are realized by hosting and mediating between Russia and Ukraine in finding common ground for resolving the conflict” (2023, p. 1648). Butler also elaborated on Türkiye’s mediation in the conflict and found out that the negotiation strategy of Türkiye is built on its national interests (2023). *The Russia-Ukraine War and Its Consequences on the Geopolitics of the World* devoted two chapters to Türkiye’s role in the conflict (Ertürk, 2023; Alkan, 2023). Türkiye, acting as an intermediary during various confrontations and being close to each nation both commercially and geographically, has no option but to stay objective. This condition is therefore reflected onto the attitude of Turkish media in the way they present news, neither too supportive of Ukraine, nor too denunciatory of Russia.

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

Translation Criticism

When translation criticism is seen as an “act of understanding” on the basis of knowledge, it emerges as a productive space where different perspectives and ideas are exhibited, rather than the clash of personal or subjective judgments. Translation studies researchers have, for many years, conducted and are conducting intense discussions on how translation criticism can be made on scientific foundations and how translations can be evaluated. These discussions were shaped according to the dominant theoretical perspective in translation, depending on the period, and led to the emergence of different approaches.

In translation criticism, it is a more correct approach for the translator to deal with the translation process of the translation product's target language-related systems, rather than how the equivalents of the source text and language are formed. Accordingly, it would be more correct to talk about choices rather than a definite right or wrong in translation criticism. Because translation is formed within the framework of linguistic and literary principles and rules. What seems different in a translated text is due to the differences between the two languages, the two authors (the author and the translator of the source work), and the two literary positions. Translation is a simultaneous relationship of identification and difference, but the translator cannot identify himself with the source text. The translator moves away from the source text and makes changes in his translation in order to convey all linguistic and literary elements in the source text in a unity and within the framework of their cultural functions, and to adapt to the language and literary principles in which he is at the same time (Aksoy, 2001).

A functionalist and communicative approach to translation analysis came into light and bloomed in Germany during the 1970s and 1980s, leading a departure from linguistic typologies of translation shifts. This was related to improvements in linguistic research on the intricate components of text production and interpretation. According to the model developed by Katharina Reiss, inspired by the linguistic function differences that Karl Bühler divides into three as informative, expressive and operative, there are four types of text. These are informative, expressive, operative and audio-medial texts (Reiss, 1977). First of all, the type of text should be determined.

Each text has its own purposes and it is important to fulfill these aims in the same way in translation. The important thing in informative texts is to convey the information completely and accurately. In an expressive text, care should be taken to ensure that the effect of the source text author in his own culture is also provided in the target culture. Literary works are examples of expressive texts. The important thing in operative texts is to translate the text written in a foreign language by adapting it to the target culture. Audio-visual text types are both written and spoken texts. A video, presentation, slide are examples of audiovisual texts. A text can sometimes carry the properties of these four text types at the same time. Reiss named the text types prepared in this way as hybrid texts. The theorist is also of the view that interlingual translation can be defined as a communication process mediated by a bilingual person, which aims to create a target language text that is functionally equivalent to a language text. In this communication process, the text expressed in writing by the author has a function and if the translator determines which text type the text he is dealing with belongs to, he will be able to reveal this function in the target text (Reiss, 2000). Reiss first classifies the text types and provides the translator with the convenience of determining the function of the source text and reflecting it in the text. In other words, the type of text determines the general method of translation, and the translator applies strategies appropriate to the function of the text in the translation process. Therefore, in translation criticism, it is checked whether these functions are fulfilled by looking at the source text.

The starting point of Juliane House's pragmatolinguistic model (2016) is the pragmatolinguistic analysis of the source text, which can be formed through an idea profile that forms the basis of translation evaluation. House divides translation into covert and overt translation. Covert translation is not recognized as a translation, a culture filter is applied because the source and target text belong to different cultures. House's model has two purposes. The first is to determine the quality of translation without worrying about making a value judgment, and the second is to produce educational information for translation education. According to House, what stands out in the evaluation of translation quality is to provide a functional equivalence between the source and the target text. Under the concept of function, the production of a text in a given situational context should be understood by striving for equivalence between source and target text on a semantic, pragmatic and textual plane. A text

translated in accordance with this method fulfills an intellectual and interpretive function that must be expressed with pragmatic tools appropriate and equivalent to the function of the source text.

The concept of "shifts of expression", which was put forward by Anton Popovic (1970) in this long period, is an important breaking point in the understanding of subjective and traditional translation criticism approaching translation on the right/wrong axis. It shows the reality that translation has as a process, to the form of judgment that cannot escape from its subjectivity. Popovic's emphasis on the two-sidedness of translation by drawing attention to the tension between the source and the target text/language/culture points to the objectivity of his approach to translation problems. As a matter of fact, Popovic's thoughts can be considered as a precursor to the descriptive understanding of translation, in which the concern for objectivity and the effort to make sense of translation facts on a scientific basis came to the fore in the years that followed.

Antoine Berman's (1995) *Toward a Translation Criticism: John Donne* aims to establish a set of ground rules for a translation criticism. Berman promotes "productive" criticism, which when evaluating a good translation would show or send back to the target audience its superiority or achievement (6) and when encountered with a poor translation, would throw light on the causes for the translation's failure and set up the space for a retranslation without acting as an advisor (7). Without sacrificing any level of theoretical depth, Berman concentrates on the most fundamental, practical considerations of the critical process while outlining his new approach to translation criticism. Like translation itself, criticism arises from a unique procedure that needs close focus. It is not something that is intrinsically dictated by the work. In order to facilitate the interaction between the source material and the translation, Berman meticulously devises a procedure that enables the critic to more readily capture the core of the "translating work." In order to comprehend the translation endeavor as a whole, the critic must also take into account editing, framing, and presenting concerns. They also have to assess what Berman refers to as the "translation horizon." The "set of linguistic, literary, cultural, and historical parameters that 'determine' the ways of feeling, acting, and thinking of the translator" (p. 63), to use a word taken from current hermeneutics, is what Berman alludes to by this horizon. According to Berman, the original and translation may only be put face to face when this meticulous investigation

of the translation is finished. Berman proposes a "double criterion" of assessment to prevent dogmatism: the critic has to assess the ethical and lyrical qualities of the translated text independently. Berman takes a bold move that is very useful in defining some difficulties of translation criticism by pointing out an ethical element of a translation along with its poetic aspects. Berman designed his critical approach to "present clearly, or at least attempt to articulate, the principles of translating the work in question" (p. 78). In addition to providing information to potential readers, the ideal translation evaluation process is to train prospective translators. A Bermanian analysis is a rigorously critical work that, when presented to the academic community, looks more like a scientific study than a dogmatic point of view.

In the light of the criticism theories elaborated above, it can be seen that none is specifically designed for news texts. Therefore, a model that will give the critic to offer a systematic but emancipated criticism will be presented in Chapter 3 with reference to Broeck's and Ammann's models, which will be probed henceforward.

2.1. Raymond van den Broeck's Model

Although Raymond van den Broeck (2014), in his article called "Second Thoughts on Translation Criticism: A Model of Its Analytic Function" acknowledges that value judgments play an important role in the act and analysis of translation, he argues that this does not prevent a systematic descriptive translation study, and in such a case, criticism can be considered objective. He, who advocates the analysis of translation criticism according to a method, argues that a comparative analysis of the original text and the translated text should be done first. In this analysis, not only the linguistic structures of the texts, but also the strings they belong to should be examined. While criticizing the translations of the works translated into our country's language, which has a literary and cultural environment that has developed differently from the Western literary experience and traditions, the literary and cultural elements of the source language and the translated language cannot be ignored (Aksoy, 2001). Broeck said he avoided "good" and "right" judgments; is concerned with the factors affecting the translation product and the translation process, such as the norms, options, and constraints of translation; He states that his aim is to determine these factors and lists the following plural relations to be considered in the translation criticism model he proposes:

- (a) relations between the source text and other texts arising from the source language/culture/tradition;
- (b) relationships between source and target systems;
- (c) the relations between the target text and the target audience;
- (d) the relations between the target text and its translations in other systems;
- (e) the relations between the other texts in the target literature and the target text.

The application of this model proposed by Van den Broeck requires the translation critic to have certain qualifications—especially the source and target literature systems and the two cultures in question. The critic must have knowledge in fields such as literature, differential linguistics and stylistics, if not at the level of expertise in this complex of relations, which also includes the famous polysystem theory. Developed by Itamar Even-Zohar in 1970s, the theory, the application of which was limited to only literary texts, was explained by himself as “a multiple system, a system of various systems which intersect with each other and partly overlap, using concurrently different options, yet functioning as one structured whole, whose members are interdependent” (Even-Zohar, 2005, p. 3). Each type of text is treated as a system. These systems are in constant interaction with each other. In this theory, the position of the systems, whether text genres are in a primary or secondary position in the system they are in, how much they affect other literary types or how much they are affected by other types, and whether they are in the center or periphery of these types, is determined. Translations do not have a fixed position in this system. A literary type that takes a central position has the most influence on other types. A centrally located translation is considered “adequate”. A type in an peripheral position is more affected than other types. A translation in this position is “acceptable”

A translation critic equipped with these qualifications can write "scientific" translation criticisms, unlike ordinary or amateur translators who are stuck within the boundaries of "misanalysis". Based on this point of view, he puts forward an objective analysis system by bringing together some of the propounded and accepted concepts in translation studies. Raymond van den Broeck recommends using the concepts of adequacy, shifts, and texteme in this method, which consists of three stages. The first step in the criticism method is the comparative analysis of the source and target text.

In this comparison, not only the structures in the text, but also the literary systems to which the texts are connected should be included. The critic should take into account the specific target audience envisaged as the recipient of the text, examine the translation method used by the translator, the policies he followed in order for this method to work, and the choices he made. The critical comments that the analysis will bring to what it reveals will lead us to the conclusion of the analysis. Broeck's comparison of the target text with his source text includes three strategies:

1. Textual analysis of the source text in order to formulate a coherent translation: This analysis includes linguistic non-linguistic elements with their functional connections, analyzed in terms of their phonetic, lexical and syntactic structures, linguistic variables, expressive and poetic structures, elements of text tradition (text cuts, rhetorical figures, punctuation, etc.). The level of factual equivalence established between the source and the target text is determined. What is meant by factual equivalence is the quantitative and qualitative determination of the functional features shared by both texts. Since the source text, which constitutes an aspect of the act of translation, is an unchanging element, it will inevitably be placed in the center in comparison and priority will be given in analysis. For source text analysis, the concept of adequacy proposed by Gideon Toury (1980) in his book *In Search of a Theory of Translation* is used. The concept of "adequacy in translation" and "adequate translation" is the complete re-creation of the source text in the target language with all its systems. However, according to Toury, no translation can be adequate in the true sense, since losses are inevitable, so the concept actually signifies a hypothetical text. Broeck's suggestion is that this hypothetical text should be used as a third text in the comparison and function as a "control text". All elements of the source text that have a textual function, used to create this hypothetical text, are called *texteme*. This concept, quoted from Itamar Even-Zohar (1990), is defined in the author's article titled "The Textemic Status of Signs in Translation" as "a unit of literary syntax, specifically a function of limited textual relations" (p. 247). Broeck states that during the determination of *textemes* of the source text, every functional element belonging to linguistics and non-linguistic fields should be determined. This analysis includes parts about sounds, words and syntax; different language usages; forms of rhetorical, expressive and poetic structure and elements of the theme should be included (p. 57). Once the script units required for a hypothetical "adequate

translation" of the source text have been thus laid out, a comparison of the source text and the target text should be made within the framework of Anton Popovič's concept of "translation shifts" (Popovic, 2008). There are two types of shifts in the target text, mandatory and optional. What the critic should really consider are optional shifts determined by the translator's norm, not forced shifts imposed by the culture, language, etc., of the target text.

2. Comparison of target text elements in terms of communication with the source text: In this comparison, many stages of the source text must be taken into account by using comparative linguistics and stylistic methods to detect communicative function. Broeck's method mainly aims to answer the questions of "how" and "why", not to reveal whether a translation is "adequate", "correct" or "successful". Descriptive translation studies have to determine the norms and options of the translator, under which constraints he works, how these conditions affect the translation process and the product that comes out at the end of this process. Therefore, it should examine the multiple relationships between the source text and the system of similar or different texts produced in the source language, culture and society, the target text and its readers, the target text and other translations of the source text in both the target language and in different languages, etc. As a result of this functional approach, judgments can be made about texts and their systematic relations (Broeck, 2014, p. 58).

3. A general description of the differences between current target/source text equivalence and appropriate translation, based on a comparison of texts, the actual target. This final stage of the analysis is the comparison of the norms of translation with the norms of criticism and the interpretation of these two norm systems. Here, both the translator's academic knowledge of the source text and his personal judgment of translation norms come to the fore. It is the critic's judgments that will guide the reader about the equivalence of the target text with the source text. But the critic should not confuse his initial principles with the translator's initial principles. The translator may have written the target text as if it were an original text belonging to the target literary system, thus aiming to create an "acceptable" text for the said system. Conversely, in order to stay connected to the target text source at the level of 'adequacy', it may defy or be in the middle of the aesthetic norms of the target system.

If the translator's principles are adequately analyzed, the critic's comments will be objective.

Although Reiss as the founder of text type theory considers news texts as informative (Reiss, 1981), they can be considered as hybrid texts. They are informative in terms of delivering information on incidents to the reader, expressive due to their unique stylistic and discursive features, operative in that they are written to manipulate the readers' minds towards the standpoint of the particular media institution that has produced the text. News texts are in the type of functional texts because the communication conditions include the expectations and needs of the receivers /readers; culturally oriented as it includes all cultural forms, oral and written; self-consistent as it occurs for a functional purpose; applicable because it includes all the requirements of intercultural communication; comprehensive as it uses all the means of communicative values; based on knowledge as it is oriented towards a logical, understandable product. Moreover, news texts involve a great deal of sociocultural reflections of the society or target mass that they are prepared for. Among the methods of criticism and comparison, Broeck's model is the only one that highlights the concept of communication. Consequently, even if it was developed for literary texts, it is sufficiently applicable to news texts.

One of the most important ideas revealed by this criticism model is that the critic tries to keep his own value judgments separate from the norms of the translator. Thus, instead of revolving around sterile adjectives such as "good", "sufficient", "adequate" in translation criticism, the way has been cleared for examining the "why" and "how" of translation.

2.2. Margret Ammann's Model

Ammann's thoughts on translation are guided by the functionalist approach, Vermeer's theory of Skopos and Hölz-Manttari's action theory. In Skopos theory, it is very important for the translator to know why the source text will be translated and what the function of the target text will be. The translator should translate the translation product in the target language, knowing for whom and for what purpose it will serve, and even try to choose equivalent equivalents of the expressions that he will transfer from the source text to the target text. Skopos theory advocates a functional approach in translation, since the purpose of translation of the source text and the

function of the target text are at the forefront. Therefore, in translation studies, it is seen that Skopos theory and the title and information about this theory are mostly given under the heading of functional translation theories (see Nord, 1997 and Munday, 2016). In an interview Dilek Dizdar (2004) had with Vermeer, Vermeer emphasizes the importance of culture in the translation process. He states that people's feelings are determined by the rules of the culture they belong to, and therefore the translator should have a good command of the cultural rules and take them into account in the translation process. A responsible professional translator should be able to decide for himself what kind of freedom he will enjoy under what conditions. The two basic concepts that Vermeer highlights here are freedom and the responsibility that freedom imposes on the translator. As a matter of fact, these concepts are also included in the Skopos theory. He states that although translation studies tries to be determined by rules by trying to expose it to scientific generalizations, he emphasizes that the failure in this subject cannot be determined by rules because the concept of text that enters the translation process in Translation Studies has human and cultural characteristics in itself. Holz-Manttari's Action Theory has a similar standpoint to Skopos theory while it mainly focuses on function of translation as an intermediary in intercultural communication where language barriers are needed to be eliminated. She also emphasizes the importance of the actors involved in the translation process from the initiation to finalization, namely the translator, the source text producer, the target text receiver and the target text user. Making a distinction between the receiver as the prospective addressee seen from the text producer's standpoint and the group or institution that actually reads or listens to the text after it has been produced; and the user as the person who finally puts it to use, perhaps as training material, as a source of information or as a means of advertising, (Nord, 1997, p. 22) is a pinpoint regarding journalistic translation where a totally different target text may be observed due to editor effect, patronage, or simply the ideology. The translator, who is required to have expertise in the cultural knowledge of both source and target languages and be prepared to convey any kind of message in every kind of situation in between, is one of the main actors underlined in this theory.

Ammann's model also takes into account the context of the action, namely culture, time and space, evaluates culture in terms of paraculture (social norms, rules, conventions), diaculture (group) and idioculture (person). Therefore, the translator,

who is an expert in intercultural communication, "has to produce a text for a certain purpose in a certain situation". "The success or failure of intercultural communication is the translator's responsibility, and the translator cannot escape this responsibility by hiding behind the text" (Ammann, 2008, pp. 54-55). In summary, translation is done in a specific context, for a specific purpose and to perform a specific function. It is the translator who decides and takes responsibility for this. The emphasis here is on culture and text production. For this reason, Ammann includes two basic translation competences: cultural competence and text competence. Cultural acquisition requires being aware of the fact that a certain situation is perceived differently according to cultural differences. "Culturation is the ability to use and deal with cultural phenomena (actions, values, etc.) consciously through abstraction, comparison, application" (Ammann, 2008, p. 73). In other words, by isolating themselves from the culture and situation they are in, the translator observes the foreign culture, compares it with their own culture, and establishes communication in accordance with the purpose of the translation based on these observations and assumptions. That is, the translator decides what to say, when and how to say it. It can be said that Ammann evaluates cultural competence as information (about his own culture and other cultures) and also as awareness (that cultures can create different perceptions).

Margret Ammann's Functional Model, unlike other models, is text-oriented.. According to Ammann's model, the translation itself should be evaluated first. Secondly, the translation should be considered as a translation of the source text. Such a functional translation criticism method has 5 stages of analysis:

1. Determination of the translation function;
2. Determining the internal consistency of the source text;
3. Determining the function of the source text;
4. Determination of internal consistency between translation and source text;
5. Evaluation of translation.

This is the prospective approach of the skopos theory which has as its starting point, not the "sacred" source text and the equivalence between it and the translation, as with Katharina Reiss's model of 1971, but the function of the translation in the target culture. This approach is essentially holistic and proceeds from the macro to the micro level, but it is also in essence evaluative (Snell-Hornby, 1997).

It is clear that the translation criticism method put forward by Margaret Ammann guides the critic in tracing the new meanings produced through translation, and saves him from falling into the trap of translatability/untranslatability duality. Undoubtedly, the evaluations and conclusions that the critic can make in a translation criticism study conducted within the framework of this method will be very different from the results that can be reached in an analysis based on the traditional linguistic understanding, that is, the comparison of linguistic binary oppositions.



CHAPTER 3: ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. The Methodological Framework for Analysis

Broeck's and Ammann's translation criticism models are used integrally in this study. Broeck suggests three stages for translation criticism:

1. Textual analysis of the source text in order to formulate a coherent translation
2. Comparison of target text elements in terms of communication with the source text
3. A general description of the differences between current target/source text equivalence and appropriate translation, based on a comparison of texts.

Ammann's model consists of 5 stages:

1. Determination of the translation function;
2. Determining the internal consistency of the source text;
3. Determining the function of the source text;
4. Determination of internal consistency between translation and source text;
5. Evaluation of translation.

When two models are interweaved after combining overlapping stages and elaborating on the differences, a framework for analysis together with the values covered by the news as a heading is formed as follows:

News Values Met: The criteria met by the source and target texts will be identified.

1. Determination of the translation function

Before the initiation of all translation works, to determine the purpose is the crucial. It enables the translator to have a strategy, eases time management and leads the way to the best result. When it comes to news texts, this purpose is 99% the same: carry off the information. The location, people, time, the incident with its details and the impact of it should be transmitted to the target reader in a timely and truthful fashion. As culture has a significance part in the receiver's way of receiving the information, changes are inevitable in terms of additions and omissions of certain aspects, without distorting the essence of the story. In this study, the function is stated the same for all the texts.

2. Textual analysis of the source text to determine the function, the internal consistency in order to formulate a coherent translation

The grammatical correctness and sequence of events are important as it is mentioned before that news texts have an expressive nature as well as being informative. Some news texts give background information about the related event or the person of interest after the story ends.

3. Comparison of target text elements in terms of communication with the source text to determine internal consistency between translation and source text

The TT should be in line with the ST in terms of essential aspects and include the elementary information. However, a news text should be analyzed as a whole, not phrase by phrase, and this comparison should focus on finding the equivalence of only the information. The actual statements by persons can be transferred directly or indirectly. The chronological and syntactic order will probably change and as long as it fits into the standards of a Turkish news text, and if it complies to the rules of Turkish grammar, the critic should not seek a complete parity.

4. A general description of the differences between current target/source text equivalence and appropriate translation, based on a comparison of texts.

In this step, a more detailed analysis is to be done with consideration to discourse and word choice. The translator's choices of adding, deleting or altering the source information is observed.

5. Evaluation of the translation.

In view of the findings after the conduction of the first four steps, here the critic reflects upon the target text and interprets the quality of the target text.

3.2. Analysis of the Selected News

3.2.1 Russia bombs a theater building

Headline: "Russia bombs theater where hundreds sought shelter and 'children' was written on grounds"

"A theater where hundreds of people had taken shelter in Mariupol was

Headline: "Rusya, Mariupol'de sığınak olarak kullanılan tiyatroyu vurdu"

"Rusya'nın Ukrayna'ya yönelik saldırılar 21'inci gününde devam ederken, Ukrayna'nın Mariupol kentinde

“bombed on Wednesday, according to local authorities, as hundreds of thousands of people remain trapped in the coastal Ukrainian city that has been encircled for weeks by Russian forces. ‘It is impossible to find words that could describe the level of cruelty and cynicism with which the Russian occupiers are destroying the civilian population of the Ukrainian city by the sea. Women, children, and the elderly remain in the enemy’s sights. These are completely unarmed peaceful people,’ the city council said. ‘We will never forgive and never forget,’ it added” (Lister et al., 2022).

“sığınak olarak kullanılan tiyatro binası Rus ordusu tarafından vuruldu. Mariupol Belediyesi tarafından yapılan açıklamada, şehirdeki en büyük sığınak olarak bilinen Drama Tiyatrosu'nun Rusya bombardımanın hedefi olduğu ifade edilerek, bu yapılanların hiç bir zaman affedilmeyeceği vurgulandı. Tiyatro binasında yüzlerce kişinin bulunduğu aktarılan açıklamada, ‘Deniz kenarındaki bir şehirde Rus işgalcilerin sebep olduğu yıkımı kelimelerle anlatmak mümkün değil. Bu korkunç ve insani olmayan hareketin sonuçlarını tespit edebilmek imkansız, çünkü halen çatışmalar sürüyor. Düşman, yaşlıları, kadınları ve çocukları hedef alıyor. Bunlar tamamen silahsız savunmasız sivil insanlar. Rus işgalcilerin tek hedefi Ukrayna halkına karşı soykırım yapmak. Ne kadar zaman geçerse geçsin hiçbir ölen vatandaşı, hiçbir akan kanı unutmayacağız. Biz hiçbir zaman affetmeyeceğiz ve unutmayacağız’ ifadeleri kullanıldı” (Cumhuriyet, 2022).

News Values met

Negativity, Impact, Proximity, Timeliness, Prominence

1. Determination of the translation function

The aim of translation is to convey the news that is designed for international readers with English competency to Turkish readers.

2. Textual analysis of the source text

The ST is consistent in terms of tense usage and grammatically faultless. The statement is given partly indirectly and partly by direct quotation.

3. Comparison of the target text elements.

The TT also consists of direct and indirect transfer of the statement. Bearing in mind that repeated words are not acceptable in news discourse, it should be noted that the TT occasionally falls into repetition of words such as “açıklama” (statement), “ifade etmek” (to say, express), “affetmek” (to forgive). The direct quotation includes details that are not given in the source text, which makes TT longer than the ST.

4. A general description of the differences between current target/source text equivalence

The structure of headlines is different in that the ‘children’ writing on the ground and the number of people taking shelter is emphasized in the source headline whereas the target headline is kept short. Some words in ST are met using collocations or with words that have a completely different meaning; “cruel” by “korkunç” that means ‘terrifying’ in Turkish and “cynicism” by “insani olmayan”, which is ‘inhumane’ in Turkish. The TT includes the word “soykırım” (genocide) that is not seen anywhere in ST, not even implied. The last words in the city council’s statement in TT are hyperbolic on the grounds that the sentence “Ne kadar zaman geçerse geçsin hiçbir ölen vatandaşı, hiçbir akan kanı unutmayacağız” means “no matter how much time passes, we will never forget any of our late citizens and any single drop of blood shed”, a remark that is not visible in ST and creates a tragic sense for the TT reader. The duration of the ongoing war is expressed differently. While ST gives the time vaguely as “weeks”, it is stated in the TT as “21. gün”, meaning the 21st day of the conflict.

5. Evaluation of the translation

When two texts are compared, no distortion of the reality can be observed. However, some statements are exaggerated and dramatized in the TT. The translator has made additions to put through the situation in the Ukrainian side and make target reader empathize, and to that end used some rousing expressions and repetitions of those.

3.2.2. Putin expresses wish to stop the war

Headline: “Putin tells Modi he wants Ukraine war to end as soon as possible”

“Russian President Vladimir Putin has told India’s Narendra Modi that he understood New Delhi’s concerns about the conflict in Ukraine and wanted it to end ‘as soon as possible’, according to a readout of a bilateral meeting published by the Kremlin. ‘I know your position on the conflict in Ukraine, your concerns that you constantly express,’ he told Modi on the sidelines of a summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) in Samarkand, Uzbekistan. ‘We will do everything to stop this as soon as possible. Only, unfortunately, the opposing side, the leadership of Ukraine, announced its rejection of the negotiation process and stated that it wants to achieve its goals by military means’” (Al Jazeera, 2022).

Headline: “Putin'den flaş çağrı! Savaşı bitirmek istiyoruz!”

“Özbekistan'ın Semerkant şehrinde düzenlenen Şanghay Zirvesi'nde konuşma yapan Rusya Devlet Başkanı Vladimir Putin, Ukrayna savaşına dair flaş açıklamalar yaptı. ‘Biz savaşı bitirmek istiyoruz’ diyen Putin, “Barış çabamıza karşı Ukrayna savaşmak istiyor” ifadelerini kullandı. Rusya Devlet Başkanı Putin, Hindistan'ın Ukrayna'daki ihtilafla ilgili endişelerinin farkında olduğunu söyledi. Putin, Rusya'nın Ukrayna'daki çatışmayı mümkün olan en kısa sürede sona erdirmek için her şeyi yapacağını ancak Kiev'in müzakere etmeyi reddettiğini söyleyerek Ukrayna tarafını suçladı” (Yeni Akit, 2022).

News Values met

Proximity, Timeliness, Prominence

1. Determination of the translation function

The aim of translation is to convey the news that is designed for international readers with English competency to Turkish readers.

2. Textual analysis of the source text

ST makes a brief introduction and afterwards presents Putin’s statement clearly in direct quotations without faults in unity and grammar.

3. Comparison of the target text elements.

The TT almost ignores Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi, a strategy of omitting that is frequently used by Turkish press on accounts that the reader might probably not be interested or familiar with certain names. This practice can be seen in Turkish texts in ways of deletion of unfamiliar countries, cities, institution and persons. However, the mention of India (Hindistan in Turkish) seems rather vague without any reference made precedingly or subsequently.

4. A general description of the differences between current target/source text equivalence

The ST presents most of Putin's words in direct quotation, whereas the TT uses less and falls back on indirect transfer. The TT considers the statement surprising and as news flash (expressed as 'flaş açıklamalar' meaning flash statements), but no such highlight is seen in ST. TT also states that Putin 'blames' the Ukrainian side ('suçladı') while Putin's direct statement in ST is smoother. TT translates the term conflict as 'ihtilaf' but, in terminology of politics and conflict, the Turkish acceptance of the term is 'çatışma'.

5. Evaluation of the translation

The TT makes an inference when it expresses Putin blames Ukraine and has a terminological shortcoming. The core meaning of the statement seems to be preserved whereas the omittance of a main character hazes the environment where the statement took place.

3.2.3. Medvedev speaks of nuclear war

Headline: "Medvedev warns of nuclear war if Russia defeated in Ukraine"

"Dmitry Medvedev, an outspoken former Russian president who is close to Vladimir Putin, has warned NATO that Moscow's defeat in Ukraine could trigger a nuclear war. 'The defeat of a nuclear"

Headline: "Rusya eski Devlet Başkanı Medvedev'den şoke eden sözler! Nükleer savaş için zamanı verdi!"

"Halen Rusya Güvenlik Konseyi Başkan Yardımcılığı görevini yürüten, daha önce de Rusya Başbakanı ve Rusya Devlet Başkanlığı görevlerinde bulunan Dimitri Medvedev, yeni 'kehaneti'yle korkuttu. NATO'nun ve Batılı ülkelerin"

“power in a conventional war may trigger a nuclear war,’ Medvedev, who serves as deputy chairman of Putin’s powerful security council, said in a post on the Telegram messaging app” (Al-Jazeera, 2023).

“savaşta Ukrayna'ya verdiği desteğin tartışıldığı bir Telegram grubunda konuşan Medvedev, Rusya'nın Ukrayna'da olası bir kayba uğramasının ardından gerçekleşebilecek senaryoyu dile getirdi. ‘Geleneksel savaşlarda yenilgiye uğrayan bir nükleer güç, bir nükleer savaşın fitilini ateşleyebilir’ ifadelerini kullanan Medvedev, Rusya'nın nükleer savaş başlatabileceğinin sinyalini verdi.” (Sabah, 2023)

News Values met

Prominence, consonance, timeliness

1. Determination of the translation function

The aim of translation is to convey the news that is designed for international readers with English competency to Turkish readers.

2. Textual analysis of the source text

The ST specifies the occupation of the person of interest and uses a subjective comment as defining him as an outspoken person. This is a pragmatic method used in news reporting simply called as “glittering generality” (al-Hindawi and al-Aadili, 2019). By addressing Medvedev as outspoken, the writer of the news report leads the reader towards the belief that Medvedev is capable of telling the truth and his claims may be based on a concrete ground. It also describes Russian security council as “powerful”, which again can be considered as a by-view.

3. Comparison of the target text elements

The TT presents Medvedev’s words as shocking in the headline (“şoke eden sözler”). It gives a clear description of his job the same way as ST does. However, by describing his remarks as his new prophecy (“... yeni kehanetiyle...”), which directs the reader to think he has stated prophecies before, the TT has a different turn from the ST in which it acquaints him as a person who has augur statements in certain intervals,

rather than a straightforward person, which ST implies. Besides, the headline says Medvedev stated a date for a nuclear war (“Nükleer savaş için zaman verdi!”), Nevertheless no such date is expressed when the original speech is examined.

4. A general description of the differences between current target/source text equivalence

It can be observed that Sabah used bold and striking words in its coverage whereas Al-Jazeera employs rather plain expressions, although it falls into implication occasionally. The word “trigger” is met with the expression “fitilini ateşlemek” (“to light the touchpaper”) which here is a reasonable choice in that both expressions brings back a sense of explosion.

5. Evaluation of the translation

When two texts are examined, no distortion of facts can be observed. On the other hand the rhetorical structure of the target text has definitely instigating aspects in view of the word choice it makes in order to excite or create a slight sense of fear in the readers mind. The translator has made some alterations and chose assertive words that give the target story a thrilling sense.

3.2.4. Russia annexing four Ukrainian regions

Headline: “Putin signs treaties annexing Ukraine regions, defying international law”

“Russian President Vladimir Putin signed treaties Friday to annex occupied areas of Ukraine and said he would use ‘all available means’ to protect the territory that Ukrainian and Western officials said Russia was claiming illegitimately and in violation of international law. In a speech preceding the treaty-signing ceremony, Putin urged Ukraine to sit down for talks to end the”

Headline: “Putin Ukrayna'daki 4 bölgenin ilhakını açıkladı: Ne Ukrayna ne de Batı birliğimizi ve bütünlüğümüzü bozamaz”

“Rusya Devlet Başkanı Putin, Ukrayna’nın Donetsk, Luhansk, Herson ve Zaporijya bölgelerinin Rusya’ya bağlanmasına yönelik anlaşmaları imzaladı. Rusya, Kırım’dan sonra Ukrayna topraklarının yaklaşık yüzde 15’ini daha ilhak etmiş oldu. Kiev’e müzakere masasına dönme çağrısında bulunan Putin, Ne Ukrayna ne de Batı”

“seven months of fighting that started when he ordered his troops to invade the neighboring country. But he warned that Russia would never give up the absorbed regions and would protect them as part of its sovereign territory” (Gambrell and Arhirova, 2022).

birliğimizi ve bütünlüğümüzü bozamaz. Milyonlarca kişi kararını vermiştir’ dedi. Ukrayna tarafından yapılan açıklamada ‘Kiev'deki topraklarımızı kurtaracağız’ denilirken AB Rusya'nın ilhakının tanınmayacağını vurguladı” (NTV, 2022).

News Values met

Prominence, consonance, timeliness

1. Determination of the translation function

The aim of translation is to convey the news that is designed for international readers with English competency to Turkish readers.

2. Textual analysis of the source text

The ST gives a clear image of the ceremony, avoiding direct quotations from Putin’s speech. The expression “all available means” is only emphasized. The usage of words “invade” and “absorb” implies that the writers of the news story are supposedly anti-Russian.

3. Comparison of the target text elements

TT applies to more direct words from Putin’s speech. It also gives reference to the annexation of Crimea and states a percentage of the total territory Russia has annexed so far. The TT states clearly the names of the provinces, a detail which is not seen in the ST. The fact that TT includes strong and striking words of Putin creates an image that TT writers try to be objective, but these may sound pro-Russian to some extent.

4. A general description of the differences between current target/source text equivalence

While the ST headline repeats Ukrainian and Western concern of violation of international law, TT headline gives place to Putin’s words “Neither Ukraine nor Western World can break our unity and integrity” (Ne Ukrayna ne de Batı birliğimizi ve bütünlüğümüzü bozamaz”). This might seem as a justification of Russia’s action in readers mind, creating the sense that Russia’s sovereignty is at stake. The statements

of Ukrainian and Western officials were given briefly in both texts, however in different parts of the news. The TT uses the word “urge” that is translated into “çağrıda bulunmak” (call), which is an expression toning down the original action.

5. Evaluation of the translation

When two texts are compared, no loss in information is observed. both texts present the story in clear expressions. However, in both texts some clues of bias can be found in that the ST states Putin defies international law, a statement which sounds anti-Russian, and the TT highlights Russia being somehow victimized.

3.2.5. ICC issues arrest warrant for Putin

Headline: “International court issues warrant for Putin's arrest”

“The International Criminal Court (ICC) on Friday issued an arrest warrant for Russian President Vladimir Putin, alleging Moscow's forcible deportation of Ukrainian children is a war crime, as the Kremlin reacted with outrage.”

“The announcement provoked a furious response from Moscow. Kremlin spokesman Dmitry Peskov said Russia found the very questions raised by the ICC ‘outrageous and unacceptable’, and that any decisions of the court were ‘null and void’ with respect to Russia. Russia, like the United States and China, is not a member of the ICC. The court also issued a warrant for Maria Lvova-Belova, Russia's commissioner for children's rights, on the same charges” (Meijer & Harmash, 2023).

Headline: “Son dakika haberi Putin hakkında tutuklama kararı”

“Uluslararası Ceza Mahkemesi (UCM) Rusya Devlet Başkanı Vladimir Putin hakkında, Ukrayna'da işlenen savaş suçlarından sorumlu olduğu suçlamasıyla tutuklama emri çıkardı.”

“UCM, Putin'in çocukların çoğunlukta olduğu birçok insanın Ukrayna topraklarından yasadışı yollarla Rusya'ya nakledilmesi şüphesiyle tutuklanmasını talep etti. Kremlin Sözcüsü Peskov, kararın yasal olarak geçersiz, çirkin ve kabul edilemez olduğunu söyledi. Mahkeme, Rusya'nın Çocuk Hakları Komiseri Maria Lvova-Belova için de aynı suçlamalarla tutuklama emri çıkardı” (Habertürk, 2023).

New Values met

Timeliness, prominence, impact, proximity

1. Determination of the translation function

The aim of translation is to convey the news that is designed for international readers with English competency to Turkish readers.

2. Textual analysis of the source text

After the headline, the ST opens the story with a lead, stating the reason of the warrant. The rest of the text gives details, quotations and additional information. The discourse is explicit and not prone to any implications.

3. Comparison of the target text elements

The TT also begins the story with a lead, with a slight difference from the source text in that it states the reason of the warrant rather obscurely. After the lead the details are given nearly identically to the ST. The ST clearly expresses the reason of the warrant is forcible deportation of children, whereas the TT generalizes it as “war crime” (“savaş suçları”).

4. A general description of the differences between current target/source text equivalence

No difference in meaning is observed between ST and TT. The ST has an additional information that Russia is not a member of ICC, therefore ICC decisions are not binding for Russia, which is not given in the TT. The titles for persons, institution names and abbreviations are also met by the TT.

5. Evaluation of the translation

The transfer of the information included in the ST is done almost without faults and alterations. The TT brings the news in as clear and objective a language as the ST does. It can be observed that the translator has omitted the ICC detail, which would have told the reader why the warrant of ICC is not legally binding for Russia.

3.2.6. Putin announces “special military operation”

Headline: “Russia's Putin
authorises 'special military operation'
against Ukraine”

Headline: “Rusya, Ukrayna'ya
askeri müdahalede bulunuyor”

“President Vladimir Putin authorised ‘a special military operation’ against Ukraine on Thursday morning to eliminate what he called a serious threat, saying his aim was to demilitarise and denazify Russia's southern neighbour. In an early morning address on state television, Putin said he had been left with no choice but to launch the operation, the scope of which was not immediately clear but appeared to go well beyond helping Russian-backed separatists in eastern Ukraine” (Osborn & Nikolskaya, 2022).

“Rusya Devlet Başkanı Vladimir Putin, Ukrayna'nın doğusundaki Donbas'a özel askeri operasyon başlattıklarını duyurdu. Putin, sabahın erken saatlerinde televizyon kanalından ulusa seslendi. Ukrayna topraklarını işgal etme planları olmadığını vurgulayan Putin, kimseye zorla bir şey dayatmayacaklarını ifade etti. Rus lider Vladimir Putin, amaçlarının ‘Kiev tarafından soykırıma maruz kalan insanları korumak, Ukrayna’yı Nazizm'den ve militarizmden arındırmak’ olduğunu savunarak Ukrayna ordusuna silah bırakma çağrısı yaptı” (Anadolu Ajansı, 2022).

News Values Met

Impact, timeliness, proximity, negativity, novelty, prominence

1. Determination of the translation function

The aim of translation is to convey the news that is designed for international readers with English competency to Turkish readers.

2. Textual analysis of the source text

The ST writers seems to get the reader to question Putin’s action by using expressions such as “what he called”, “appeared”, not immediately clear”. The description “special military operation” is an important because it is carefully chosen by Russia to euphemize the nature of actual armed conflict and avoid being accused of starting a full-scale war. The term has been used in most of the coverage for Russia-Ukraine conflict so far as a matter of fact.

3. Comparison of the target text elements

The TT gives a clearer image of Putin’s intention, containing direct parts from Putin’s speech. Time and space of the speech is stated as it is in the ST.

4. A general description of the differences between current target/source text equivalence

While the ST presents the operation like it is planned for Ukraine as a whole, TT states it is to be conducted for only Donbass region. More details from the speech are included in TT than ST.

5. Evaluation of the translation

ST places Putin's words in ambiguity while TT creates a more determinant image. Therefore Turkish readers are directed to think Putin have righteous reasons to launch the operation. The core meaning and information of the story is not lost in translation. On the other hand, the rhetoric is different, which discerns the desired effect on readers.

3.2.7. Putin announces mobilization

Headline: "Putin Declares 'Partial' Mobilization Amid Ukraine Losses, Warns West of Nuclear Response"

Russian President Vladimir Putin declared a "partial" military mobilization in Russia during a televised address Wednesday morning, vowing to use "all means necessary" to achieve Russia's aims against Ukraine and the West.

The move comes after major battlefield losses suffered by the Russian army in Ukraine and as Kyiv presses onward with its sweeping counteroffensive in the northeast.

"Only those citizens currently in the reserve will be subject to a call-up for military service, first and foremost those who have served in the ranks of the

Headline: "Rusya'da kısmi seferberlik ilanı, Ukrayna'da barış ihtimali azalıyor"

Rusya Devlet Başkanı Vladimir Putin ulusa sesleniş konuşmasında Rusya'da "kısmi" bir askeri seferberlik ilan etti ve Rusya'nın Ukrayna ve Batı'ya karşı hedeflerine ulaşmak için "gerekli tüm araçları" kullanma sözü verdi.

Bu hamle, Rus ordusunun Ukrayna'nın kuzeydoğusunda Kharkiv bölgesindeki bazı kentlerden geri çekilmesinin ve Ukrayna ordusunun bu bölgelerin kontrolünü geri aldığını açıklamasının ardından geldi.

Moscow Times'ın haberine göre önceden kaydedilen görüntülerde Putin, "Sadece şu anda yedekte bulunan vatandaşlar, öncelikle de silahlı kuvvetler

Armed Forces,” Putin said in the pre-recorded footage.

Putin justified the decision by describing fierce battles for the Donbas region of eastern Ukraine and claiming that the West was encouraging Ukraine to attack Russian territory.

“In Washington, London and Brussels they are directly pushing Kyiv to shift the military action to our territory... they talk about how all available means should be used to destroy Russia on the battlefield with the ensuing loss of political, economic, cultural and all types of sovereignty and the total plundering of our country,” Putin said.

He also threatened a response to what he called the West's “nuclear blackmail” against Moscow. “Those who allow themselves such statements on Russia, I’d like to remind you that our country has various [weapons] of destruction, more advanced than NATO countries,” he continued. “When the territorial integrity of our country is threatened, we will certainly use all the means at our disposal to protect Russia and our people. This is not a bluff.” (The Moscow Times, 2022)

saflarında görev yapmış olanlar askerlik hizmeti için çağrılacak” dedi.

Putin kararına gerekçe olarak Ukrayna’nın doğusundaki Donbas bölgesinde yaşanan şiddetli çatışmaları gösterdi ve Batı’nın Ukrayna’yı Rusya topraklarına saldırmaya teşvik ettiğini iddia etti.

Putin, “Washington, Londra ve Brüksel’de Kiev’i doğrudan askeri harekatı bizim topraklarımıza kaydırmaya zorluyorlar... Rusya’yı savaş alanında yok etmek için mevcut tüm araçların nasıl kullanılması gerektiğinden ve bunun sonucunda siyasi, ekonomik, kültürel ve her türlü egemenliğin kaybedilmesinden ve ülkemizin tamamen yağmalanmasından bahsediyorlar” dedi.

Putin ayrıca Batı’nın Moskova’ya yönelik “nükleer şantajı” olarak adlandırdığı tehdide de yanıt verdi. Putin “Rusya hakkında bu tür açıklamalara izin verenlere, ülkemizin NATO ülkelerinden daha gelişmiş çeşitli (imha silahlarına) sahip olduğunu hatırlatmak isterim. Ülkemizin toprak bütünlüğü tehdit edildiğinde, Rusya’yı ve halkımızı korumak için kesinlikle elimizdeki tüm araçları kullanacağız. Bu bir blöf değildir” diye ekledi. (Evrensel, 2022)

News Values Met

Prominence, Timeliness, Proximity, Impact

1. Determination of the translation function

The aim of translation is to convey the news that is designed for international readers with English competency to Turkish readers.

2. Textual analysis of the source text

However misleading the name is, The Moscow Times is a Dutch owned newspaper that is published both in English and Russian. It shouldn't be assumed that the paper uses a language in favor of Russia. In fact they were forced to move their headquarters from Moscow to Amsterdam because of the law imposed by Russian government to restrict reporting news of Ukraine. ST mostly consists of Putin's words, using assertive verbs of reported speech such as "say", "declare" and "claim".

3. Comparison of the target text elements

When TT is examined, it is clearly seen that every word included in ST is carefully and truthfully translated with the same meaning to TL. The only extra detail is seen in the second paragraph where the TT mentions the city of Kharkiv.

4. A general description of the differences between current target/source text equivalence

No difference in meaning, discourse or style is found when two texts are analyzed, which comes as no surprise because the TT gives reference to The Moscow Times.

5. Evaluation of the translation

Even when the reference for ST is given in TT, some changes in certain aspects of ST can be expected during the translation process. Nevertheless, it would be no exaggeration to say that the translator did a great job in this particular translation in terms of objectivity and equivalence, even the punctuation.

CONCLUSION

It is clear that translation is an integral part of the press's work because it not only serves the purpose of translating from one language to another but also promotes communication between different cultures, aids in the news-gathering process, and makes it easier to disseminate information about recent global hot topics like politics, economics, and environmental concerns. A news article's straightforward translation into a source culture from a target language is vulnerable to certain style and content alterations. To fulfill the needs of the target reader or the specifications of the target publication, the titles and leads are typically replaced with new ones. Some material may be deemed extraneous and hence deleted because the target reader may already be aware of it or because it is very particular and detailed for a reader who is unfamiliar with the incident or notion being described due to geography or culture. In a similar vein, extra material may occasionally be included when it is believed that the reader may be lacking crucial background knowledge.

In news organizations, the media as a whole, as well as news-producing organizations like NGOs, it is more frequent than not for multiple people to collaborate on a single news article. These collaborations could involve a first author, editors, proofreaders, a second author writing in a language other than English, researchers who have gathered quotes and information from primary sources, the initial quote's originator, etc. As a result, it's common to come across news items that don't identify their creator. The translator's name appears far less frequently due to this deficiency in the press. In newswires, where authorship is collaborative and merges with accountability for the content produced, this phenomenon is much more obvious. Additionally, they have created various localized versions of their own websites, which raises the visibility of translated materials. Through an investigation of how translation intervenes at the textual level, which also elucidates its crucial role in the field of international news, the conditions, rules, and procedures directing the creation of these texts are made clear.

Journalistic texts have unique characteristics, just like literary, technical, or legal documents. Newspaper articles are typically included in the category of instructive content in Katharina Reiss' typology of text kinds, along with manuals or textbooks. However, news texts are also comparable to expressive type because they

are intended to convey more than simply the facts of the incident they cover. In a similar way, they are effective because they frequently use discursive aspects to steer the listener in the direction of a particular point of view. The word choices used in news articles reflect the prevailing viewpoint. The news media serves a practical purpose in this regard and aids in popular approval. In actuality, gaining access to the prevalent ideological practices can be done by reading the signals concealed in the news. Within the context of their own ideologies and beliefs, the writers of the news transform the event into a text. In other words, since not all communication can be neutral or value-free, newspapers and the institutions that disseminate the news are parties. Press outlets and journalists who share a particular perspective on political and social issues interpret and explain the event to the public. In other words, the interpretation of reality is passed to the recipient. This suggests that there is bias in the converted message. It is obvious that throughout the editing of the written text, the original event was constructed within the parameters of a point of view. It should be highlighted that the media defines reality rather than reproducing it, and news is produced from this perspective.

When working on news production and translation, the researcher inevitably falls into the concepts of transediting and gatekeeping. While transediting is a concept that entered the translation studies literature in 1989, gatekeeping is a word that was introduced in the 50s and started to be used in communication sciences and journalism. The intertwining of these two concepts is the idea that news translation is not actually a conventional translation work, but rather an editing process where many additions, deletions or corrections are made, going beyond the usual translation strategies, while transferring the source text to the target culture. If the gatekeeping mechanism in terms of communication sciences is defined as determining which fact or event, or which details of a fact or event, will be conveyed to the reader, a translator can be defined as a gatekeeper since the information to be conveyed to the reader in the target language is also filtered in translation. There are researchers who perceive the two concepts as merged (Chen, 2009, p. 204) and who argue that the two actually operate at two different levels (qtd. by Valdeón, 2022, p. 119 from Valdeón, 2016, p. 39). In this study, news translation is considered as a branch of translation studies, and the concept of transediting is examined because it has an important place in the literature and brings a different perspective to news translation.

The first research question to be answered in this study is how journalistic translation differs from translation practice in other genres. The answer to this can be given in two ways. News texts differ from other text types in terms of their structure and the way they are created because there are many actors involved in the production processes. In addition, news texts can be categorized as informative because their primary purpose is to inform the reader, expressive because they have a special language and narrative style, and operative because they have a mission to attract the reader to a certain belief or opinion in today's media, so it can fit among all traditional text types at the same time. The number of reporters who find and bring the news is usually more than one. The original news text undergoes many corrections before publication. The situation is even more complicated when it comes to translation. The main reason for this is that translation is not done by a mere translator; news organizations usually assign reporters or editors for this job. Another very important issue is the sociocultural structure of the target audience addressed by the translated news. The target audience of each media organ consists of different segments of society. Some information that may be of interest to one part of the society or appropriate to their general cultural level may be meaningless to another part and this information may be deemed unnecessary and deleted. or a concept that one group may be very familiar with, another group may not be aware of, and therefore extra explanation may be needed in the news text. The changes made by the person translating the news text, whether a translator or a reporter, based on these hunches may not be accepted by the editor, and the text may undergo other changes before it is published. Considering literary, technical or legal texts, none of them change hands so much. Therefore, news translation differs from other types of translation.

The second research topic of this study is the methods of news translation. The evaluation of news translation as a part of translation studies dates back to recent history. Since news translation work is usually not done by the translator, it cannot be expected that a reporter consciously determines a translation strategy. Considering that the translations made should be target-oriented, the cultural aspect and the functionality is very important, it is observed that all the methods that can be used in news translation are based on the Skopos theory.

The third question to be answered by this study is to what extent media ideology and news values influence translations. The choices of words in news texts

reflect the dominant ideology. In this respect, the news media has a functional importance and helps the majority to consent. In fact, reading the messages hidden in the news is a way to reach the dominant ideological practices. The people who compose the news turn the event into a text within the framework of their own beliefs and ideologies. To put it clearly, newspapers and the organizations that publish the news are parties, because not every communication can be objective or value-free. Press organizations and reporters who support certain views on political and social issues interpret and make sense of the event for the audience. In other words, what is transferred to the receiver is the interpretation of reality. This is an indication that the converted message contains bias. It is clear that the original event was created within the framework of a point of view during the editing process of the written text. It should be noted that the media does not reproduce the truth, but defines it, and news are also made from this point of view. The concept of patronage, which is versatile, is an effective tool in determining the function of translated texts in the target system. Persons or institutions holding the patronage ensure that the texts are translated in line with their ideologies, and the translators manipulate the source text in accordance with these interests in order to be included in this group.

The last research question of this thesis is what the most adaptable translation criticism methods for the analysis of news texts are. News texts fall under the category of functional texts because the communication conditions include the receivers' and readers' expectations and needs; they are culturally oriented because they cover all oral and written cultural forms; applicable because they meet all intercultural communication requirements; comprehensive because they employ all communicative values' means; and based on knowledge because they are logic-based. Additionally, news texts contain a significant amount of sociocultural reflections of the society or target audience for which they are written. The one of the outstanding approaches of criticism and comparison that emphasizes the idea of communication is Broeck's model. Consequently, even if it was developed for literary texts, it is sufficiently applicable to news texts. Vermeer's notion of Skopos, Hölz-Manttari's action theory, and the functionalist perspective all influence Ammann's translation criticism theories. According to Skopos theory, it is crucial for the translator to understand the purpose of the target text as well as the reason the source material will be translated. The translator should choose equal equivalents of the expressions that he will transfer from

the source text to the target text and produce the translation result in the target language while keeping in mind for whom and what purpose it will be used. The context of action, which includes culture, time, and geography, is also taken into account by Ammann's model. It assesses culture in terms of paraculture (social norms, rules, and customs), diaculture (group), and idioculture (individual). Cultural competence requires being aware that a certain situation is perceived differently depending on cultural differences. "Cultural competence is the ability to handle and use cultural phenomena through conscious abstraction, comparison, application and coping with them" (Ammann, 2008, p. 73). In other words, the translator isolates himself from the culture and situation he is in, observes the foreign culture, compares it with his own culture, and establishes communication appropriate to the goal of translation based on these observations and assumptions. As a result, the translator, who is a specialist in cross-cultural communication, must create a text for a specific purpose in a specific circumstance. The translator is accountable for the success or failure of intercultural dialogue, and the translator cannot evade this accountability by hiding behind the text. In conclusion, translation is carried out inside a certain context, with a specific goal in mind, and for a specific purpose. The translator makes the choice and is accountable for it. Here, culture and textual production are highlighted. It is obvious that Margaret Ammann's style of translation criticism directs the critic in tracking the new meanings created via translation and prevents him from falling into the trap of the translatability/untranslatability duality. The assessments and conclusions that the critic can draw from a translation criticism study carried out according to this methodology will undoubtedly differ significantly from those that can be drawn from an analysis based on the conventional linguistic understanding, that is, the comparison of linguistic binary oppositions.

The two theorists' models have overlying aspects, for this reason they are combined and their core have been reached in this study. As Russia-Ukraine crisis is the dominant topic of worldwide media, news texts in Turkish and English, which have similar features in terms of content, regarding this matter have been selected randomly and evaluated in accordance with the steps that have been deduced from the two theories. It is found out that many changes can be observed about style, word choice, length and the information to be included in the news story. The comparison has shown that translators resort to omission when the information in the ST is thought to be

irrelevant or unfamiliar for the TL reader, and addition to create a clearer story, to give background information, to deliver a sense of fear, pity or sympathy, and to reflect an ideological or political stand.

However sufficient these models seem in translation criticism of journalistic texts, this study aims at creating a spark for future research towards the direction of creating a model designed specifically for news translation, and raising awareness for creating broader chances and space for translation studies bachelors to gain expertise in media translation.



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