

Translating Newspaper Articles

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Dvopredmetni sveučilišni diplomski studij engleskog jezika i književnosti –
prevoditeljski smjer i hrvatskog jezika i književnosti – nastavnički smjer

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Prevođenje novinskih članaka

Diplomski rad

Mentor: doc. dr. sc. Goran Schmidt

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Prilog: Izjava o akademskoj čestitosti i o suglasnosti za javno objavljivanje

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Abstract

Translation of news articles has played a vital role in distributing information on major events in international news arena. With the emergence of digital form of news articles, international news gains more popularity among readers all around the world. The roots of news translation go back to the 19th century, and this later gave rise to a development of news agencies and news organisations. However, the role of a translator was not only to convey the message from one language to another, but, also an important task, to navigate the differences in individual languages, cultures, societies and ideologies. Until recently, translation of news has not been a major focus of Translation Studies. However, theories of news translation being manipulative arose. Translation of news is seen by some scholars as a form of manipulation since translator subordinates faithfulness to the original to the requirements of the narrated text. This type of subordination would give rise to ideologies present in some of the news stories. Van Dijk, one of the most cited practitioners of Critical Discourse Analysis, studied ideologies present in media discourse. His three-level structure of discourse analysis includes discourse, cognition and society which has been a valuable contribution to this line of research. The aim of this paper is to analyse Croatian newspaper articles, namely from the news portals *Večernji list*, *24 sata* and *Index.hr* and compare them with their corresponding source text in the British *Reuters*. The analysis is conducted on Van Dijk's three level model and aims to explore methods used in the process of translation of news and to explain possible ideological underpinnings in target text.

Keywords: news, translation, manipulation, ideology, CDA

Sažetak

Prijevod novinskih članaka ima važnu ulogu u distribuciji informacija o glavnim događajima o međunarodnim događajima. S pojavom digitalnog oblika novinskih članaka, međunarodne vijesti uživaju sve veću popularnost među čitateljima diljem svijeta. Korijeni prevođenja vijesti sežu u 19. Stoljeće što je kasnije dovelo do razvoja novinskih agencija i novinskih organizacija. Međutim, uloga prevoditelja nije bila samo prenijeti poruku s jednog jezika na drugi, nego i važan zadatak, snaći se u razlikama pojedinih jezika, kultura, društava i ideologija. Do nedavno prijevod vijesti nije bio glavni focus prevoditeljskih studija. Međutim, došlo je do pojave teorija o manipulaciji u prijevodu vijesti. Prijevod vijesti neki znanstvenici vide kao oblik manipulacije s obzirom da prevoditelj vjernost izvorniku podređuje zahtjevima narativnom tekstu. Takva vrsta podređenosti dovela je do pristunosti ideologija u nekim vijestima. Van Dijk, jedan od najcitiranijih praktičara kritičke analize diskursa (Critical Discourse Analysis), proučavao je ideologije prisutne u medijskom diskursu. Njegova struktura temeljena na tri razine analize diskursa uključuje diskurs, kogniciju i društvo, što je dalo vrijedan doprinos ovoj liniji istraživanja. Cilj ovog rada je analizirati hrvatske novinske članke među portalima *Večernji list*, *24 sata* i *Index.hr* te ih usporediti s njihovim odgovarajućim izvornim tekstom u britanskom *Reutersu*. Analiza je provedena na Van Dijkovom modelu i ima za cilj istražiti metode koje se koriste u procesu prijevoda vijesti i objasniti postoje li moguće prisutne ideološke podloge u ciljnom tekstu.

Ključne riječi: vijesti, prijevod, manipulacija, ideologija

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Introduction

In the today's world of globalization and digital media, international news reports require use of translation and editing skills by news agencies. Translation of news has an important role in conveying the accurate and reliable content across boundaries of language, cultures and societies. Within Translation Studies, role of translation in distributing reports on global events has been largely neglected. However, the news in Croatia has been influenced by the American and British news media and thus different contexts play a role in understanding how such texts may be translated. With the help of Critical Discourse Analysis, as described by Van Dijk, we can analyse the presence of ideology in media discourse through textual level analysis, which is the aim of this paper. First part of this work will explain general features and structures of news. Then, we will explain how news translation has been developing in recent years and how the translation process of news is realised. Further, we will explain the concept of transediting as the most common and useful method for disseminating news in international arena. The chapter Concept of Manipulation in News Translation will explain how translation can be manipulative and if such practice can be avoided. Likewise, ideology will also be discussed in the following chapter and its impact on news translation. In the chapter on Critical Discourse analysis, the methodology used for the basis of this work will be introduced, namely the CDA by Van Dijk. Furthermore, we will give a brief summary of UK and US media and how they influence Croatian news and culture. The final chapters deal with the analysis based on CDA and using the qualitative-interpretative method to find ideological aspects of three Croatian news outlets: *Večernji list*, *24 sata* and *Index.hr*.

1. General structure and features of news articles

Newspaper articles are playing a vital role in informing people on important events on local and international level. As a traditional mode of news reporting, print has started to be neglected in recent years and the spread of digital form of news articles, accompanied by the rise of social media, has made news more accessible to a wider audience. In social science, news is defined as the event which happened recently and has the value of broadcasting (Wang 22). As Wang (2018) points out: “News is a fresh report of events, facts or opinions that people had no idea of its content before reading it. A number of people would have interest in it and the best news is that which can attract the largest number of people’s interest.” (23).

Wang further notes that the special rule of news writing is “Let the fact speak itself”. This means that the news reporters should use facts to prove the reality of the news they are reporting which helps keep the “cognitive regularity of readers” (23). In order to make “Let the fact speak itself” easier to realize, news reporters should be the third person point of view, mark the source where they get this news and try their best to state all the facts as much as possible (23). When writing a news story, there are five necessary elements which should be included: who, what, why, where and when. Any piece of news must contain those five elements which are usually covered in the first part of the article by using the inverted pyramid structure of news reporting. This means that the important information is presented first, and is then followed by supporting details and background information.¹

When we look at the types of news reporting, we can see that there are two kinds: hard news and soft news. The hard news are reports on political, economic and scientific news in the world while the soft news is about entertainment and unusual news of our daily life (Wang 22). The target audience of hard news are people, namely the readers following the daily news on politics. On the other hand, the general news, which belong to the soft news, have ordinary people as their target audience (22). In terms of the structure of news, most of the news has both headlines and sub-headlines (22). Headlines are a main tool used to attract readers to any news piece (Al-Hamdani 1). According to Baza cited by Al-Hadmani (2020) points out: “The reason behind this lies in the fact that a headline contains the main information about an article; hence, catching the reader’s attention and determining whether the article is worth reading or not. Headlines writing, thus, contributes in one way or another to determining the

¹ <https://www.nngroup.com/articles/inverted-pyramid/>

successfulness of news articles, newspapers, and magazines all around the world.” (2). The present tense is the prevailing tense used in headlines while the past tense is rarely used and is avoided when translating (14).

As mentioned previously, the digital era helped to promulgate the spread of news and make it an essential aspect of everyday life. Consequently, there are no boundaries nor limitations in spreading any kind of news. However, just because the news has become more accessible, does not mean that the readers can understand all of the news. This is true especially if the news is coming from the international sources as some readers might be unfamiliar with the language used. Additionally, the language used in writing the news needs to be changed to make it understandable to a broader community which is achieved through the translation process (Junining, Kusuma 79). Translation of news functions as a mediator between different cultural backgrounds, languages and societies. Therefore, we can say “that translation is a crucial factor in disseminating news in the (inter)national arena” (Troqe, Marchan 277). As it will be discussed in the following text, the role of a translator is to understand the requirements of general news writing in order to complete a perfect general news translation (Wang 23).

2. News publishing and translation

In order to understand the role of translation in the process of news publishing, we should first look at the development of news organisations which are responsible for promulgating the important events around the world. News agencies first emerged as translation agencies which were structurally designed to achieve fast and reliable translation of large amounts of information. The first international news agency, Agence Havas, appeared as a news translation agency in 1832 under the name Bureau Havas which later became news agency in 1835 (Bielsa 32). Bielsa (2010) goes on to describe how international news organisations gather news worthy of publishing in the *Translating News: A Comparison of practices in News Agencies*:

As providers of raw information to other media organisations, the pivotal role of these powerful organisations has remained largely hidden. However, news agencies not only possess vast agenda setting powers in determining what will in the first instance be considered newsworthy and the events that will be covered; they also directly determine news content, especially in the case of small and less powerful news organisations, which do not often possess the resources to gather news from their own

sources, and in the context of the growing importance of the commercial logic in news production and the need to minimise costs. The pervasiveness of news agencies' often invisible role thus parallels that of news translation which is also invisible in more ways than one. Usually, news reports get written at the local level and then transmitted to the appropriate regional centre. From there information is processed and sent to the newswire. At the same time, the regional headquarters mediate with the local offices by coordinating coverage and commissioning specific pieces, and by bringing together the outputs from different offices in the region. Thus, only the regional centre has a view on the global coverage of events, which is lost at the local level (33).

Since most of the larger news organisations have control of which news is deemed newsworthy, therefore, we should also explain some of the principals behind the publishing workflow that goes on behind the scenes. Accordingly, we can consider a survey *News Translation: Text Analysis, Fieldwork, survey* (2017) by Troque & Marchan in which the criteria by one of the four deputy directors of the magazine *Internazionale* is outlined. The survey showed that there are three main criteria of importance in selecting articles worthy of being published in *Internazionale*: respect for journalistic standards (clarity and accuracy in facts and style); impact and appeal; variety of sources (282). Another important criterion is the feasibility of shortening texts: usually articles are only chosen if it is possible to carry out editorial cuts without “changing the meaning” (283).

Furthermore, the publishing workflow in the respective magazine consists of different phases:

- Original texts are usually selected and often treated (i.e. shortened) by in-house editors. Each editor is a specialist for specific geographical areas and topics.
- Selected texts are discussed and chosen at the weekly editorial board meeting. The number of pages in the magazine to be assigned to each text is also discussed.
- Texts are sent to freelance professional translators with deadlines ranging from 24 hours to a week.

However, the recommendations proposed by the Italian magazine *Internazionale* are not restrictive or binding and editors are free to edit texts as they find appropriate. The data from the research shows that variations such as Fluctuation and Decline are used to avoid redundancy, long sentences and awkward expressions. At the same time, the research showed

that editors are downplaying nuances and omitting whole paragraphs which does not speak in favour of “maintaining the specificities of the original (292).

Until recently, news translation has been relatively neglected in Translation Studies. One of the reasons for this is not only the predominant focus on literary translation which has traditionally characterised the discipline, but also, and perhaps more significantly, the fact that journalistic work has typically been the area of media studies and media sociology, which have remained largely monolingual in their approach and tended to ignore the significance of language difference and of translation. A feature of news translation is that it has been fully integrated into the production of news translation and falls within the expertise of bilingual journalists specialising in the manipulation of information (editing and translating) at the desk - the news editors - which calls for a renewed interest on the part of those specialising in the study of translation (Bielsa 31-32).

The news translation is in many ways doubly invisible and it is also characterised by a high degree of transformation and rewriting of texts. Most translations are characterised by faithfulness to the original, however, news translation aims to produce texts that function as news for a widely different public. Since there is no direct audience or readership in mind, this allows for translation to make changes to the order and structure of texts and to the news angle from which events are portrayed (48-49). As Bielsa (2010) indicates: “The invisibility of news translation thus contrasts not only with its significance in news agencies in quantitative terms, but also with its hugely important role in tailoring information to different contexts and publics” (48-49). This leads to the problem of objectivity according to Azodi (2015) who cites García Suárez, rather than faithfulness to the source text, a feature that is particularly relevant and central in the translation of agency news, to which he refers:

In the case of a news translator, and specifically of a translator who works in a news agency, what is characteristic is that faithfulness to the original text is subordinated to faithfulness to the narrated facts, which on some occasions and whenever there exists a clear justification allows for the introduction of alterations of meaning, which are intolerable to a translator specialized in other fields; that is to say, it obliges the translator to combine his translating task with the task of a journalistic editor(165).

In this way, the traditional role of the translator is modified in regards to the relation of both the author and the source text. Translators are not only dependent on their own historical, cultural and socioeconomic circumstances, but also have a subordinate position “in terms of

their ingrained subservience to the client, to the public, to the author, to the text, to language itself” (Azodi 165). These factors are what every translator needs to consider when translating news articles from a source to a target language. Wang believes that: “Today’s translation can be called a kind of social activity and it is also the communication and link between different cultures. Therefore, it is important that a translator has bilingual skills and knows very well of bi-cultures or even multinational cultures. A translator should be regarded as the bridge which links the cultures of the two countries” (24).

3. Transediting

One of the often used methods in translation of news is news transediting which consists of a dual process of translating and editing. Transediting is, therefore, a process in which news written in the source language is transformed into the target language. However, this process does not include just a change in language but it involves a way of rewriting for the readers. Furthermore, news transediting also includes news-writing skills such as “objective reporting, in-time reporting and the inverted pyramid form” (Wang 21). The globalization process has been accelerating in recent years and with the evergrowing development of digital media has made readers from home and abroad more attentive to foreign news reporting. Therefore, transediting seems increasingly vital day by day (22). When we look at the term “transediting”, which was created by Karen Stetting who is an expert in this field of research, we can see that it consists of two parts - translation and edition. As Wang (2018) describes: “Translation is the foundation and basis of edition while edition is the purpose and final result of translation” (26). The translating and editing is done simultaneously by the transeditors which requires them to be advanced in reading foreign text and have specialized knowledge and the ability to analyze and summarize. This means that transeditors need to have a full understanding of the original text in order to represent it smoothly and faithfully in another language. Therefore, targeted text is constructed through the process of choosing the most valuable information from the source text by the transeditors who also abide by the general rules of translating and editing. They pick out the most valuable information from the original text and abide by the general rule to construct the targeted text (26).

As mentioned earlier, news transediting has become an increasingly important method which is used in the public media. Wang (2018) points out the reason for the shortage of

specialized transeditors in the field: “On one hand, we saw a rapid development of media which in turn urgently needs a large number of news translators. On the other hand, students whose major is news studying do not have the opportunity to attend news translation courses offered by professional teachers who are good at news translation in universities. All the conditions mentioned above lead to the shortage of talented news translators” (27). The process of transediting aims at helping readers of “language B to get full understanding of language A news” (Wang 27). This way there are no obstacles for target readers, carefully removed by transediting, which does not allow them to acquire the information from the individual news piece. Therefore, transediting serves as a method to convey the meaning of language A news and to also clarify the information provided in the language A news (27). As Wang (2018) continues on to say: “transediting exists so that readers are able to grasp the general content of original text without a big misunderstanding and serious informative omission” (28). The role of a translator in the process of translating news is to rewrite the news from language A to language B but also help the readers of language B understand most of the information from the source. This gives the reader of the language B the chance “to get similar education, idea and even the literary enjoyment that language A readers have gotten” (Wang 28). However, this poses a question if readers of both A and B language could have similar, and sometimes even different, instead of the same understanding of the original text. Wang (2018) provides three explanations for this: the first being that the culture of both language A and language B reporters is greatly different. Secondly, the readers of both language A and language B belong to different social groups, and thirdly, the two languages have their own specific features and unique characteristics (28).

In the process of news transediting it is important that transeditors understand the fundamental structure of a news report which then allows them to comprehend the organization of news writing and, consequently, create more acceptable news reports. As Wang (2018) explains: “The structure of news is its frame which includes the order of various pieces of news as well as the interconnection of these different news materials” (29). As we mentioned in the first chapter, news articles are made up of three parts: the lead, main body and conclusion. Accordingly, as the most important part, news lead comes first in a piece of complete news. The main body consists of several news materials creating one cohesive story and which make the transition between the lead and the main body more natural and smoother with the use of some transitional words such as “however”, “but”, “meanwhile”, “at the same time” or “for

present time”, etc. In the inverted pyramid form, the conclusion is seldom used as the importance from the lead to conclusion decreases. (29).

Transediting being of the main methods used by translator in translation of news, there are other methods used in order to create a faithful representation of foreign news in the target language and for the readers in the target culture. Some of these methods are described by Troque and Marchan (2017) in their study of news translation and roles that actants play in the production of news articles in the magazine *Internazionale*. Even though this study compares methods used in the edited and translated text respectively, they are sometimes applicable in both translated and edited version of a news text. One such method is omission, which can be defined as disappearance or elimination of certain parts in the target text. The most frequently used method in translation process is intensity that authors describe as “shifts in translation or edited text that increase or decrease euphoric or dysphoric intensity” (289). The most commonly used method in editing is fluctuation “shift in vocabulary and semantic field” (288). However, one of the most “radical” methods described in the study is the method named revolution which are “major variations that radically change the meaning of the original text” and when applied in sentences can cause “shifts in the argumentative positions” (284).

4. Concept of manipulation in news translation

Manipulation is still one of the most controversial and blurred phenomena in Translation Studies. According to Kramina (2004): “Although it has been at the centre of attention of a number of scholars since at least the 1970s, no comprehensive and unequivocal definition, description or conceptualisation of it has been offered as yet” (37). Among news stories, political discourse is the one linguistic material that undergoes, more than other textual materials, the impact of factors such as ideology. Azodi explains that: “Understanding the reproduction of news stories through translation can be studied as a function of both textual and contextual (cognitive) properties of the communication process by which different factors show up to influence the final outcome deliberately” (163). This means that particular textual features of translated texts are related to the wider social, political, cultural context which are influencing its production and reception. A translator, thus, needs to make various choices which can be interpreted by the agents in cultural and political field in terms of the wider goals

and strategies which they are trying to pursue, but also in terms of the norms and constraints operating in these fields (Azodi 163). Among many constraints which translators need to navigate through when translating any news are:” constraints regarding the very language of the source text; the expectations of dominant authority; socio-cultural context in which they are working and the underlying ideologies” (163). Therefore, is it important to be aware that translating is not, as Azodi (2015) points out, “merely passing from one text to another, or transferring words from one container to another, but rather, transport and clash between two cultures, which is where the importance of ideology comes into light” (163).

Even with all the constraints which a translator has when translating news stories, a question arises of whether a translation in itself is a form of manipulation. Although some changes and adjustments are necessary to accommodate a target language, we cannot claim that everything a translator does to translation is manipulation. However, particular strategies under specific constraints and due to various factors can result in manipulation (Kramina 38). Looking purely from the technical aspect, translation, from the perspective of the target culture norms, can be considered manipulation because, as Kramina (2004) notes” the translator has to technically manipulate “with” or “around” those culture norms (37). The translator aims to “produce a text acceptable for the target community, has to manipulate between the various constraints under the influence of the political and literary power structures in a given society” (Kramina 37). It can also be claimed that translation is manipulation because no translation can ever be the same as the original. Therefore, translation can be seen as a form of necessary evil because the target culture would not be able to receive the information from the source culture without the translation.

5. Impact of ideology on news translation

Ideology impacts translation in different types of discourse, including the journalistic and political discourse. Furthermore, as Affeich (2019) points out: “The impact of language ideology on translation and the manner in which translation serves to promote or reflect cultural, political, religious or literary concepts continues to be highly relevant” (50). As Azodi (2004) cites Van Dijk: “The notion of ideology was first introduced by French Philosopher Destutt de Tracy at the end of the 18th century. For him, ideology is nothing more than a general study of ideas. Therefore, ideologies have something to do with systems of ideas, and especially

with the social, political or religious ideas shared by a social group or movement” (164). Each social group has their own set of ideologies and they are affirmed through political parties and different social movements including feminist groups, environmentalism, socialism, liberalism etc. which shape the system of knowledge and attitudes of these group members. “Such ideologies held by the group members consist of a set of very general ideas that are at the basis of their more specific beliefs about the world, guide their interpretation of events, and monitor their social practices” (Azodi 164).

Therefore, the main question that Afeich (2019), among many researchers, poses is:” ... how can ideological elements be determined and identified in the production of a translation?” (49) Afeich believed that: “The most important social institution in exercising the process of ideology in modern and contemporary studies is the mass media” (49). He goes on to propose an approach at two levels of examination of ideological elements. The one of them is related to “linguistic aspects and the use of a specific lexical repertoire that is tailored to fit the ideology of the group” (49). According to the researchers, such lexical terms can only be “understood through the political culture in which they occur” (49). Because the political aspect influences the use of lexicon in each language, translation studies aim to explore not only on linguistic issues in the translation of political and news media texts but also extralinguistic issues such as: “cultural, geographical and spatiotemporal frameworks, or the place of enunciation, as well as the social dynamics of ideologically oriented translations” (48). In the second level, which he proposes, is concerned with the “role of the translator as a producer and ‘interpreter’ of the text” (49). Afeich (2019) explains that: “texts are no longer simply interpreted in terms of their authors’ intentions, but rather the linguistic, cultural and general knowledge of both the translator and their readers, which are in most cases shaded by ideological connotations” (49).

According to Afeich (2019) who cites Tahir-Gürçağlar: “Some translation scholars consider translating itself to be a political act because it displays processes of negotiation among different agents. On micro-level, these agents are translators, authors, critics, publishers, editors, and readers” (49). One of the scholars who explored the concept of ideology in translation is Van Dijk. He expanded the concept of ideology “further into the social sphere to encompass three main elements.

- 1) cognition, which refers to a particular group’s thoughts and beliefs that lead to the creation of ideas;

2) society, particularly group interests, power and dominance; and

3) discourse, or the language used to express and convey ideologies in society.” (49)

The approach used in this study is based on a branch of CDA (Critical Discourse Analysis), as will be explained in more detail in the following chapter, called framing analysis (FA). According to Affeich (2019): “The framing theory was developed by the American cognitive linguist Lakoff who defined framing as “getting language that fits your worldview.”² In the translation process, we could say that framing mainly entails using a language that fits the readers’ worldview” (50). Frames exist at an unconscious level and we become aware of them when we “encounter a system of beliefs that is different from ours, which triggers us to defend and confirm our own system” (51). In considering the impact of framing in the political sphere, Affeich cites Lakoff who asserted that: “frames are mental structures that shape the way we see the world. As a result, they shape the goals we seek, the plans we make, the way we act, and what counts as a good or bad outcome of our actions. In politics our frames shape our social policies and the institutions we form to carry out policies” (51). In news translation, translators usually rely on frames. Translators activate those frames which seem important and persuasive and remove the ones which can be less convincing. Frames are used by translators for two main reasons: “to express political messages and to achieve purposes related to marketing. In political framing, the process of shifting, deleting and foregrounding is done by the translator in order to thematise a certain message that suits either 1) the publishers’ own interests or 2) the interests, values and beliefs of the readers” (53). Publishers usually try to understand and, therefore, cater to the audience and their interests in order to “achieve their dual goals of power and profit” (54). The translator is rarely the one making decisions in regards to what goes on into published news text but is often required to “follow the ideology of the publisher, who has a certain agenda and message that he/she wishes to promote. In fact, it is the readers who hold the power in making the institution successful” (54). The market played a significant role in decision-making of what is done at each stage of translation, editing, publishing and distribution, as an important factor that cannot be ignored is the readers’ reception of the final “content (54).

² Emphasis in the original

6. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

Media discourse is a public, manufactured, on-record, form of interaction. It is not ad hoc or spontaneous and it is also not private. These are some of the obvious but important factors for investigation, description and understanding of media discourse. Because media discourse is manufactured, we need to look at how this has been done in a literal sense of what goes into its making and at an ideological level. One important strand of research into media discourse is preoccupied with taking a critical stance to media discourse, namely critical discourse analysis (CDA). It is important to continually assess the messages that we consume from our manufactured mass media and this is where CDA comes in play. The fact that media discourse is on record makes it attractive for discourse analysts and increasingly so because of the online availability of newspapers, radio stations, television programs and so on (O’Keeffe 441).

One of the proponents of CDA is Fairclough, as Azodi (2015) cites, who argues that: “critical discourse analysis aims to systematically explore often opaque relationships of causality and determination between (a) discursive practices, events and texts, and (b) wider social and cultural structures, relations, and processes; to investigate how such practices, events and texts arise out of and are ideologically shaped by relations of power and struggles over power; and to explore how the opacity of these relationships between discourse and society are itself a factor securing power and hegemony” (165). In other words, CDA is based on a systemic methodology and focuses on the relationship between the text and the social conditions, different power dynamics and ideologies which influence the final content. Therefore, we can understand the discourse analysis as interpretive and explanatory. (165)

6.1. Critical Discourse Analysis by Van Dijk

Among CDA practitioners, Teun A. van Dijk is one of the most often referenced and quoted in critical studies of media discourse which will be the base for the main analysis of this thesis. The framework which van Dijk uses for the analyses of news discourse is based on the textual and structural level of media discourse but also includes analysis at the comprehension level. By structural analysis, van Dijk (1995a) analyses discourse on different levels of description which can be either “grammatical, phonological, morphological and semantic level, but also properties like coherence, overall themes and topics of news stories and the whole schematic forms and rhetorical dimensions of texts”(3). However, he understood that analysis at the

structural level will not suffice because “discourse is not simply an isolated textual or dialogic structure but “a complex communicative event that also embodies a social context, featuring participants (and their properties) as well as production and reception processes” (3). What Van Dijk considers as production processes are journalistic practices of news-making as well as the economic and social practices which play an important role in the creation of media discourse. Van Dijk's other dimension of analysis of reception processes considers how the news information is comprehended, memorized and reproduced (3). Therefore, van Dijk's analysis of media tries to show “the relationships between the three levels of news text production namely, structure, production and comprehension processes and their relationship with the wider social context they are embedded within” (3). Sheyholislami (2001) explains Van Dijk’s approach to the analysis of these relationships:

In order to identify such relationships, van Dijk's analysis takes place at two levels: microstructure and macrostructure. At the microstructure level, analysis is focused on the semantic relations between propositions, syntactic, lexical and other rhetorical elements that provide coherence in the text, and other rhetorical elements such quotations, direct or indirect reporting that give factuality to the news reports. Central to van Dijk's analysis of news reports, however, is the analysis of macrostructure since it pertains to the thematic/topic structure of the news stories and their overall schemata (3).

These themes and topics are realized in the headlines and lead paragraphs. Sheyholislami (2001) cites van Dijk, who says that the headlines "define the overall coherence or semantic unity of discourse, and also what information readers memorize best from a news report” (3). According to Van Dijk who “claims that the headline and the lead paragraph express the most important information of the cognitive model of journalists, that is, how they see and define the news event” (4). Therefore, the readers generally adopt subject information which news media deems important for specific event, unless readers have different knowledge and beliefs expressed by the news text. (4). The structure of news has “a specific narrative pattern that consists of: summary (headline and the lead paragraph), story (situation consisting of episode and backgrounds), and consequences (final comments and conclusions)” (4). As mentioned in Chapter 1, “sections of a news story are sequenced in terms of "relevance"³, so the general information in is contained in the summary, the headline and the lead paragraph, which is what van Dijk considers is the easiest for readers to memorize and recall” (4)

³ Empahis in the original

Accordingly, Sheyholislami (2001) further mentions Van Dijk's perception of discourse analysis through ideology analysis, since according to him: "ideologies are typically, though not exclusively, expressed and reproduced in discourse and communication, including non-verbal semiotic messages, such as pictures, photographs and movies" (4). The author (2001) goes on to describe Van Dijk's "approach for analyzing ideologies which has three parts: social analysis, cognitive analysis, and discourse analysis" (4) with the latter being the main ground of our research analysis of the news translation in further work. This is mainly due to time and space limitations so other parts will be briefly explained after the main analysis with some additional cultural context given beforehand. The social analysis is concerned with examining the "overall societal structures," (the context) while the discourse analysis is primarily text based (syntax, lexicon, local semantics, topics, schematic structures, etc.). In this sense, van Dijk's approach incorporates the two traditional approaches in media education: interpretive (text based) and social tradition (context based), into one analytical framework for analyzing media discourse.

However, what distinguishes van Dijk's approach from other approaches in CDA is another feature of his approach: cognitive analysis. For van Dijk it is the sociocognition-social cognition and personal cognition that mediates between society and discourse. Van Dijk, according to Sheyholislami (2001), defines social cognition as; "the system of mental representations and processes of group members" (4). In the article it is further mentioned that for van Dijk "ideologies ... are the overall, abstract mental systems that organize ... socially shared attitudes"(4). Ideologies thus "indirectly influence the personal cognition of group members" in their act of comprehension of discourse among other actions and interactions" (4). Such mental representations of individuals during social actions and interactions Van Dijk calls "models". As cited by Sheyholislami (2014) Van Dijk explains that: "models control how people act, speak or write, or how they understand the social practices of others" (4). It is important, according to van Dijk, as cited by Sheyholislami (2014), "that these mental representations are usually articulated along Us versus Them dimensions, in which speakers of one group will generally tend to present themselves or their own group in positive terms, and other groups in negative terms" (4). He believes that one who desires to make transparent such an ideological dichotomy in discourse needs to analyze discourse according to these steps:

- a. Examining the context of the discourse: historical, political or social background of a conflict and its main participants

- b. Analyzing groups, power relations and conflicts involved
- c. Identifying positive and negative opinions about Us versus Them
- d. Making explicit the presupposed and the implied
- e. Examining all formal structure: lexical choice and syntactic structure, in a way that helps to (de)emphasize polarized group opinions (4-5).

With this framework in mind, we will describe the differences between the U.S. and the UK media in the following chapter which will lay out the foundation for understanding the textual decisions made in translation by Croatian news outlets. Namely, the main topic which is the decision made by the U.S. Supreme Court on expanding the gun rights. However, we can conclude from Van Dijk's structure of analysis that recognizing ideology is a complex undertaking due to different variables involved and that should be explored simultaneously to explain the reasoning for choices made in news translation.

7. Differences between the U.S. and the UK media and the influence on Croatian news

The interest in international news grew with the rise of the internet and digital media, which, as previously mentioned, made the news more accessible to the readers and led to the reporting of the important events in real time. With that in mind, it is no surprise that news, especially coming from more developed countries has a great impact on international news coverage in countries all around the world. Many developing countries, like Croatia, want to stay up to date on events coming from the USA and the UK since they are among the most successful democracies in the world and have a great influence on the world's economy and culture. However, there are noticeable differences in the political, social and even cultural aspects between developed countries, even those that share their history like the U.S. and the UK. What is important to note regarding this study is the cultural and social aspect of these countries and how they pertain to the news and culture in Croatia.

The USA has two political parties which dominate America's political landscape – the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. Each party differs in opinion on major issues like the role of government, healthcare, gun control, immigration etc. This polarization has been also replicated in the news media, more recently with the rise of “fake news”, which have ever-growing influence on the readers of both the Republican and the Democratic Party. News, thus, can control public's perception on political events in their country. In recent years, the issue of

whether the media should try to provide equal coverage to all sides was raised during Donald Trump's presidency as the widespread of disinformation and competing views surrounded the 2020 election and the COVID-19 pandemic. While some feel that equal coverage is always necessary which would allow the public to be equally informed about multiple sides of an argument, those who disagree argue that people making false statements or unsupported conjectures do not warrant as much attention as those making factual statements with solid supporting evidence. However, it is important to note that there is a strong correlation between party identification and the media viewership⁴. In the poll conducted by Shibley Telhami (2022) 92% of Americans whose primary source of political information is news organisation Fox News identify as Republican, and 79% of Americans whose primary source is news organisations MSNBC identify as Democrats. Therefore, in regards to political identity, viewers tend to read and watch those outlets that reflect their views and are in turn affected by these outlets on issues where they do not have well-formed opinions.⁵

On the other hand, the same cannot be said for the UK media. As one of the biggest news outlets in the UK, BBC is believed to be the embodiment of journalism, primarily because it is a publically funded news company. Britain has a nationally funded company as the country's main source of news which allows for a high-quality content without giving much consideration to the number of viewers. This allows BBC the ability to create programming for all groups of people, including minorities. The BBC's News service upholds a responsibility to present news in a traditional, objective way using trustworthy sources. Christopher Cook, a broadcaster and journalist, indicated that his biggest concern regarding American news outlets is their lack of variety among sources. Cook strongly believes one cannot be informed about the world in an accurate manner if only presented with a few ways of looking at it. However, he thinks that the BBC is better than American news media — especially through its prioritizing of news and unbiased coverage.⁶

The foreign news coming from Anglophone countries are largely covered by Croatian news media, whether implicitly or explicitly. The "relative" or implicit form of influence as described by Albert Bing (1999-2000) primarily refers to the adoption of information, shaping

⁴ <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2022/07/13/u-s-journalists-differ-from-the-public-in-their-views-of-bothsidesism-in-journalism/>

⁵ <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/order-from-chaos/2022/04/08/does-media-coverage-influence-americans-openness-to-imposing-a-no-fly-zone-over-ukraine/>

⁶ <https://dailyorange.com/2017/04/british-news-operates-in-a-distinctive-and-different-way-better-than-american-news/>

opinions and taking over ideas of American provenance, without more immediate social consequences. When we talk about explicit or direct influence, this manifests itself in peculiar forms of cultural changes above all, in different patterns of socialization that are stamped by the American template (162). Foreign news sources, namely American and British, can usually be found cited or being referenced in most Croatian news articles covering international events (Bezinović, et al. 106). In the survey conducted by Bezinović, Dabo and Šimić, *Index.hr*, *24 sata.hr* and *Jutarnji.hr* are among the most read online news outlets in Croatia. Even with some significant social and cultural differences between developed and developing countries, foreign news is often read among Croatian readers.

8. Research design

This research is based on a qualitative-interpretive method with a critical discourse analysis approach and following van Dijk's concept of ideology to analyse translation of news stories. The research is conducted at the textual level (word/sentence level) and consequently at the discourse level. Since non-statistical method is used for analysis of translation, this means that the results are mostly qualitative and interpretive. The research, in order to study the impact of ideology on the process and product of translation, is focused on news stories of English news agency *Reuters* and its corresponding translations in the Croatian news: *Večernji list*, *24 sata.hr* and *Index.hr*. The news story analysed refers to the news about the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling on gun control on June 23rd, 2022. This study benefits from a comparative style in which the original text is compared with its news translations in Croatian. The researcher compares news stories in the source language (English) with the corresponding translations in the target language (Croatian) considering methods used in the process of news translation and the ideological aspect in the respective news stories.

8.1. The corpus

The term 'parallel corpus' is used in corpus linguistics to refer to a collection comprised of both an original text and its translated version (Affeich 50). The corpus chosen for the analysis

discusses U.S. Supreme Court’s decision on gun rights in New York State and is constituted of online source and target texts which have been translated from the same source (Hina). The research is conducted on a relatively small corpus of one online source text and three online target texts. The news stories making up the corpus are *Večernji list*, *24 sata* and *Index.hr* all referencing Hina, government-owned national Croatian News Agency, as their primary source. Since access to Hina is disclosed for the public, we have chosen to compare the Croatian news outlets with the source referenced on the respective Hina article published on June 23rd, 2020.

The corpus includes the following articles:

- Reuters: *U.S. Supreme Court expands gun rights, strikes down New York law* by Andrew Chung and Lawrence Hurley⁷
- *Večernji list*: *Vrhovni sud SAD-a potvrdio pravo na nošenje oružja; Biden: Duboko sam razočaran* (source Hina)⁸
- *24 sata*: *Vrhovni sud SAD-a potvrdio je pravo na nošenje oružja* (source Hina)⁹
- *Index.hr*: *Američki Vrhovni sud potvrdio: Oružje se može nositi i na ulici* (source Hina)¹⁰

Table:

| 1. Reuters | 2. Večernji list | 3. 24 sata | 4. Index.hr |
|---|---|---|---|
| a) U.S. Supreme Court expands gun rights, strikes down New York law | Vrhovni sud SAD-a potvrdio pravo na nošenje oružja; Biden: Duboko sam razočaran | Vrhovni sud SAD-a potvrdio je pravo na nošenje oružja | Američki Vrhovni sud potvrdio: Oružje se može nositi i na ulici |
| b) WASHINGTON, June 23 (Reuters) - The Supreme Court | Vrhovni sud Sjedinjenih Država jasno je u četvrtak | Vrhovni sud Sjedinjenih Država jasno je u četvrtak | VRHOVNI sud Sjedinjenih Država jasno je prvi put |

⁷ <https://www.reuters.com/legal/government/us-supreme-court-strikes-down-new-york-limits-concealed-handguns-2022-06-23/>

⁸ <https://www.vecernji.hr/vijesti/vrhovni-sud-sad-a-potvrdio-pravo-na-nosenje-oruzja-biden-duboko-sam-razocarar-1596905>

⁹ <https://www.24sata.hr/news/vrhovni-sud-sad-a-potvrdio-je-pravo-na-nosenje-oruzja-844071>

¹⁰ <https://www.index.hr/vijesti/clanak/americki-vrhovni-sud-potvrdio-oruzje-se-moze-nositi-i-na-ulici/2374458.aspx>

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| <p>on Thursday declared for the first time that the U.S. Constitution protects an individual's right to carry a handgun in public for self-defense, handing a landmark victory to gun rights advocates in a nation deeply divided over how to address firearms violence.</p> | <p>prvi put potvrdio da Amerikanci imaju pravo na nošenje oružja izvan vlastitog doma (emphasis in original), u odluci koja bi mogla otežati napore u borbi protiv alarmantnog porasta nasilja vatrenim oružjem.</p> | <p>prvi put potvrdio da Amerikanci imaju pravo na nošenje oružja izvan vlastitog doma, u odluci koja bi mogla otežati napore u borbi protiv alarmantnog porasta nasilja vatrenim oružjem.</p> | <p>potvrdio da Amerikanci imaju pravo na nošenje oružja izvan vlastitog doma, u odluci koja bi mogla otežati napore u borbi protiv alarmantnog porasta nasilja vatrenim oružjem.</p> |
| <p>c) The 6-3 ruling, with the conservative justices in the majority and liberal justices in dissent, struck down New York state's limits on carrying concealed handguns outside the home. The court found that the law, enacted in 1913, violated a person's right to "keep and bear arms" under the U.S. Constitution's Second Amendment.</p> | <p>Šest konzervativnih sudaca preglasalo je trojicu progresivnih kolega i poništilo zakon države New York, donesen prije više od 100 godina i kojim se u toj saveznoj državi ograničava pravo na nošenje oružja.</p> | <p>Šest konzervativnih sudaca preglasalo je trojicu progresivnih kolega i poništilo zakon države New York, donesen prije više od 100 godina i kojim se u toj saveznoj državi ograničava pravo na nošenje oružja.</p> | <p>Šest konzervativnih sudaca preglasalo je trojicu progresivnih kolega i poništilo zakon države New York, donesen prije više od sto godina i kojim se u toj saveznoj državi ograničava pravo na nošenje oružja.</p> |

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| <p>d) The ruling, authored by Justice Clarence Thomas, could undermine similar restrictions in other states and imperil other types of state and local firearms restrictions nationwide.</p> <p>Thomas wrote: "We know of no other constitutional right that an individual may exercise only after demonstrating to government officers some special need."</p> <p>Gun rights, held dear by many Americans and promised by the country's 18th century founders, are a contentious issue in a nation with high levels of firearms violence including numerous mass shootings. Just in</p> | <p>Odluka je donesena u vrijeme kada su stanovnici Sjedinjenih Država šokirani nizom smrtonosnih napada (emphasis in original) među kojima je i počinjen 24. svibnja u osnovnoj školi u Teksasu u kojem je ubijeno 19 učenika i dvije učiteljice, što je potaknulo inače oklijevajuće republikanske senatore da pristanu na skromne reforme.</p> | <p>Odluka je donesena u vrijeme kada su stanovnici Sjedinjenih Država šokirani nizom smrtonosnih napada među kojima je i počinjen 24. svibnja u osnovnoj školi u Teksasu u kojem je ubijeno 19 učenika i dvije učiteljice, što je potaknulo inače oklijevajuće republikanske senatore da pristanu na skromne reforme.</p> | <p>Odluka je donesena u vrijeme kada su stanovnici SAD-a šokirani nizom smrtonosnih napada među kojima je i onaj počinjen 24. svibnja u osnovnoj školi u Teksasu u kojem je ubijeno 19 učenika i dvije učiteljice, što je potaknulo inače oklijevajuće republikanske senatore da pristanu na skromne reforme.</p> |

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| <p>recent weeks, 19 children and two teachers were killed on May 24 at an elementary school in Uvalde, Texas, and 10 people were slain on May 14 at a grocery store in Buffalo, New York.</p> | | | |
| <p>e) President Joe Biden, who has called gun violence a national embarrassment, condemned the decision. "This ruling contradicts both common sense and the Constitution, and should deeply trouble us all," Biden said. "In the wake of the horrific attacks in Buffalo and Uvalde, as well as the daily acts of gun violence that do not make national headlines, we must do more as a</p> | <p>"Duboko sam razočaran" (emphasis in original), objavio je demokratski predsjednik Joe Biden te izrazio žaljenje zbog odluke koja "ide u suprotnom smjeru" i koja "sve nas treba zabrinjavati",</p> | <p>"Duboko sam razočaran", objavio je demokratski predsjednik Joe Biden te izrazio žaljenje zbog odluke koja "ide u suprotnom smjeru" i koja "sve nas treba zabrinjavati",</p> | <p>Biden je duboko razočaran (emphasis in original) "Duboko sam razočaran", objavio je predsjednik Joe Biden te izrazio žaljenje zbog odluke koja "ide u suprotnom smjeru i koja sve treba zabrinjavati". + twitter post</p> |

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| <p>society - not less - to protect our fellow Americans."</p> | | | |
| <p>f) Liberal Justice Stephen Breyer wrote in dissent that the court expanded gun rights without coming to grips with the "nature or severity" of firearms violence in a country with more guns per person than any other. Breyer said the ruling leaves states without the ability to address "significant dangers."</p> <p>The justices overturned a lower court ruling throwing out a challenge to the law by two gun owners and the New York affiliate of the National Rifle Association (NRA), an influential gun rights group closely</p> | <p>Utjecajni lobi za vatreno oružje (National Rifle Association, NRA), pozdravio je "golemu pobjedu" i "prekretnicu" koja je "rezultat desetljeća borbe".</p> | <p>Utjecajni lobi za vatreno oružje (National Rifle Association, NRA), pozdravio je "golemu pobjedu" i "prekretnicu" koja je "rezultat desetljeća borbe".</p> | <p>Utjecajni lobi za vatreno oružje (National Rifle Association, NRA) pozdravio je "golemu pobjedu i prekretnicu koja je rezultat desetljeća borbe".</p> |

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| <p>aligned with Republicans.</p> <p>Thursday's ruling underscored how the court's conservative majority is sympathetic to an expansive reading of Second Amendment rights.</p> <p>It represented the court's most important statement on gun rights in more than a decade. The court in 2008 recognized for the first time an individual's right to keep guns at home for self-defense in a District of Columbia case, and in 2010 applied that right to the states.</p> | | | |
| <p>g) 'ABSOLUTELY SHOCKING'</p> <p>New York Governor Kathy Hochul, a Democrat, called the</p> | <p>Guvernerka New Yorcka, demokratkinja Kathy Hochul je osudila odluku koja je "sramotna u vrijeme</p> | <p>Guvernerka New Yorcka, demokratkinja Kathy Hochul je osudila odluku koja je "sramotna u vrijeme</p> | <p>Guvernerka New Yorcka, demokratkinja Kathy Hochul je osudila odluku koja je "sramotna u vrijeme</p> |

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| <p>ruling "absolutely shocking." New York City Mayor Eric Adams said officials will review licensing policies and how sensitive locations are defined, adding: "we cannot allow New York to become the Wild West."</p> | <p>kada nacija osviještava nasilje vatrenim oružjem".</p> | <p>kada nacija osviještava nasilje vatrenim oružjem".</p> | <p>kada nacija osviještava nasilje vatrenim oružjem"</p> |
| <p>h) Under the New York law, applicants seeking an unrestricted concealed carry permits needed to convince a state licensing officer of an actual, rather than speculative, need for self-defense. Most applicants received unrestricted licenses. These were granted more freely in rural areas than densely populated New York City. Officials could also grant licenses restricted to activities</p> | <p>U državi New York zakonom iz 1913. državljani koji žele nositi oružje moraju dobiti dozvolu lokalnih vlasti pri čemu moraju dokazati da su prisiljeni braniti se, primjerice zbog posla koji rade ili prijetnje. Prema odluci Vrhovnog suda sada takve dokaze više neće morati podnositi. Zakon su osporile dvije osobe vlasnici vatrenog oružja kojima su njujorške</p> | <p>U državi New York zakonom iz 1913. državljani koji žele nositi oružje moraju dobiti dozvolu lokalnih vlasti pri čemu moraju dokazati da su prisiljeni braniti se, primjerice zbog posla koji rade ili prijetnje. Prema odluci Vrhovnog suda sada takve dokaze više neće morati podnositi. Zakon su osporile dvije osobe vlasnici vatrenog oružja kojima su njujorške</p> | <p>Današnja odluka potvrđuje: Vatreno oružje može se nositi izvan doma (emphasis in original) U državi New York zakonom iz 1913. državljani koji žele nositi oružje moraju dobiti dozvolu lokalnih vlasti pri čemu moraju dokazati da su prisiljeni braniti se, primjerice zbog posla koji rade ili prijetnje. Prema odluci Vrhovnog suda, sada takve dokaze više</p> |

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| <p>such as hunting or target practice.</p> | <p>vlasti odbile dati dozvolu, a pomogla im je podružnica NRA koja snažno zagovara dosljednu primjenu drugog amandmana američkog ustava.</p> | <p>vlasti odbile dati dozvolu, a pomogla im je podružnica NRA koja snažno zagovara dosljednu primjenu drugog amandmana američkog ustava.</p> | <p>neće morati podnositi. Zakon su osporile dvije osobe vlasnici vatrenog oružja kojima su njujorške vlasti odbile dati dozvolu, a pomogla im je podružnica NRA koja snažno zagovara dosljednu primjenu drugog amandmana američkog ustava.</p> |
| <p>i) The ruling clarified how courts must now assess whether regulations are valid under the Second Amendment, requiring them to be comparable with restrictions traditionally adopted throughout U.S. history. New York's concealed firearm regime failed that test, Thomas wrote.</p> | <p>Drugi amandman američkog Ustava štiti pravo na posjedovanje i nošenje oružja. Današnja odluka Vrhovnog suda potvrđuje pravo "nošenja vatrenog oružja izvan doma".</p> | <p>Drugi amandman američkog Ustava štiti pravo na posjedovanje i nošenje oružja.</p> | <p>Drugi amandman američkog Ustava štiti pravo na posjedovanje i nošenje oružja. Današnja odluka Vrhovnog suda potvrđuje pravo nošenja vatrenog oružja izvan doma.</p> |
| <p>j) Gun control advocates feared the</p> | <p>SAD ima najvišu stopu smrtnih</p> | <p>SAD ima najvišu stopu smrtnih</p> | <p>U SAD-u je među bogatim zemljama</p> |

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| <p>ruling could undermine gun measures such as "red flag" laws targeting the firearms of people deemed dangerous by the courts, expanded criminal background checks for gun buyers or restrictions on selling untraceable "ghost" guns assembled from components purchased online. They also feared it could jeopardize gun bans in sensitive places such as airports, hospitals and schools.</p> <p>The ruling will directly affect at least six states - New York, California, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts and New Jersey as well as the District of Columbia - that let officials decide whether people can</p> | <p>slučajeva od vatrenog oružja među bogatim zemljama. Ove je godine u Sjedinjenim Državama bilo najmanje 239 masovnih pucnjava, prema podacima neprofitne istraživačke skupine Gun Violence Archive koja definira masovnu pucnjavu kao onu u kojoj su pogođene najmanje četiri osobe. U 2020. godini 45.222 Amerikanaca bilo je ubijeno vatrenim oružjem. Gotovo 400 milijuna komada oružja bilo je u opetjecaju među civilima u SAD-u u 2017., što je 120 komada na 100 osoba, navodi skupina Small Arms Survey.</p> | <p>slučajeva od vatrenog oružja među bogatim zemljama.</p> <p>Ove je godine u Sjedinjenim Državama bilo najmanje 239 masovnih pucnjava, prema podacima neprofitne istraživačke skupine Gun Violence Archive koja definira masovnu pucnjavu kao onu u kojoj su pogođene najmanje četiri osobe.</p> <p>U 2020. godini 45.222 Amerikanaca bilo je ubijeno vatrenim oružjem.</p> <p>Gotovo 400 milijuna komada oružja bilo je u opetjecaju među civilima u SAD-u u 2017., što je 120 komada na 100 osoba, navodi skupina Small Arms Survey.</p> | <p>ubijeno najviše ljudi iz vatrenog oružja (emphasis in original)</p> <p>SAD ima najvišu stopu smrtnih slučajeva od vatrenog oružja među bogatim zemljama.</p> <p>Ove je godine u Sjedinjenim Državama bilo najmanje 239 masovnih pucnjava, prema podacima neprofitne istraživačke skupine Gun Violence Archive koja definira masovnu pucnjavu kao onu u kojoj su pogođene najmanje četiri osobe. U 2020. godini 45.222 Amerikanaca bilo je ubijeno vatrenim oružjem.</p> <p>Gotovo 400 milijuna komada oružja bilo je u optjecaju među civilima u SAD-u u</p> |
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| <p>carry concealed handguns in public even if they pass criteria such as criminal background checks. Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island also give officials some discretion.</p> <p>The ruling lets states prohibit guns in "sensitive places," likely beyond locations such as courthouses and legislative buildings those that historically met that definition. Thomas wrote that courts "can use analogies to those historical regulations" of sensitive places.</p> <p>But Breyer asked: "So where does that leave the many locations in a modern city with no obvious 18th- or 19th-century analogue? What</p> | | | <p>2017., što je 120 komada na 100 osoba, navodi skupina Small Arms Survey.</p> |
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about subways, nightclubs, movie theaters and sports stadiums? The court does not say."

Tom King, president of the New York State Rifle and Pistol Association, the NRA's state affiliate, told Reuters he would like to see as few places deemed "sensitive" as possible, and would file legal challenges if, for example, officials tried to ban weapons on subways or buses.

Conservative Justice Brett Kavanaugh in a concurring opinion said states can still impose requirements on people seeking licenses to carry firearms including fingerprinting, background checks, mental health checks and firearms training

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| <p>classes. In another concurring opinion, conservative Justice Samuel Alito disputed that gun regulations like New York's would deter mass shootings such as the Buffalo massacre. "The New York law at issue in this case obviously did not stop that perpetrator," Alito wrote.</p> | | | |
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9. Qualitative-interpretive analysis of Croatian news outlets: *Večernji list*, *24 sata* and *Indeks.hr*

In order to analyse methods used and potential ideology in the abovementioned articles, we decided to analyse them by each segment giving a short explanation based on the discourse and ideological level. Since all three target text are conducted in the same manner, a brief mention of the differences will be added for each segment. The final conclusion will be provided after the analysis and description of each segment.

Segment: 1.2.3.4.a)

- Večernji list: Vrhovni sud SAD-a potvrdio je pravo na nošenje oružja
- 24 sata: Vrhovni sud SAD-a potvrdio je pravo na nošenje oružja
- Index.hr: Američki Vrhovni sud potvrdio: Oružje se može nositi i na ulici

When we look at the headlines from Reuters which says “U.S. Supreme Court expands gun rights, strikes down New York law”, we notice that Croatian translations of the headline in *Večernji list*, *24 sata* and *Index.hr* show partial equivalence with the source. *Večernji list* and *24 hours* translated source text “U.S. Supreme Court” as “Vrhovni sud SAD-a”, while the *Index.hr* has opted for an adjective “Američki” to describe the Supreme Court. The explanation for the choice of the adjective “Američki” could be to fit the Croatian language and thus sound more natural to the Croatian reader. The original headline continues “expands gun right” which is translated in all of the Croatian outlets as “potvrdio je pravo na nošenje oružja”, with some slight variation (“sud potvrdio: Oružje se može nositi i na ulici”) in *Indeks.hr* removing the auxiliary verb “je” to shorten the headline and to add the emphasis to the news. The second part of the Reuters’ headline (strikes down New York law) is omitted in Croatian translation of headlines, probably due to irrelevance of the information for the Croatian readers or broader context that is not understood by the target audience. However, *Večernji list* added a statement from Biden in the headline “Biden: Duboko sam razočaran”, thus, putting an emphasis on the division between the decision by Supreme Court and presidents’ disapproval of it. This specific addition can be also interpreted as a disapproval of a decision by *Večernji list* and in doing so showing explicit opinion regarding this issue, namely, supporting the Democratic president Joe Biden. It is also important to note that this emphasis is an appeal to the readers who cannot relate with the gun issue since Croatia does not have such gun laws in place.

Segment: 1.2.3.4.b)

- Reuters: WASHINGTON, June 23 (Reuters) - The Supreme Court on Thursday declared for the first time that the U.S. Constitution protects an individual's right to carry a handgun in public for self-defense, handing a landmark victory to gun rights advocates in a nation deeply divided over how to address firearms violence.
- Večernji list: Vrhovni sud Sjedinjenih Država jasno je u četvrtak prvi put potvrdio da **Amerikanci imaju pravo na nošenje oružja izvan vlastitog doma**, u odluci koja bi mogla otežati napore u borbi protiv alarmantnog porasta nasilja vatrenim oružjem.
- 24 sata: Vrhovni sud Sjedinjenih Država jasno je u četvrtak prvi put potvrdio da Amerikanci imaju pravo na nošenje oružja izvan vlastitog doma, u odluci koja bi mogla otežati napore u borbi protiv alarmantnog porasta nasilja vatrenim oružjem.
- Index.hr: VRHOVNI sud Sjedinjenih Država jasno je prvi put potvrdio da Amerikanci imaju pravo na nošenje oružja izvan vlastitog doma, u odluci koja bi mogla otežati napore u borbi protiv alarmantnog porasta nasilja vatrenim oružjem.

The first paragraph after the lead is translated identically and it is mostly equivalent to the source text in all three Croatian news outlets, with slight emphasis in Index.hr on the word “VRHOVNI” in capital letters and bold letters in *Večernji list* for the phrase “Amerikanci imaju pravo na nošenje oružja izvan vlastitog doma”. Because the translations are identical in all Croatian news outlets, we can assume that they have the same in-house translator/editor or that the article by Hina, from which these outlets gather source information, has been closely reproduced in the rewriting process. However, there is a use of passive voice in Croatian translation with the focus on the rights of “Amerikanci” to carry arms, unlike the source text which uses active voice focusing on the decision which was carried out by the U.S. Constitution, namely, lawmakers. This change in passive voice results in shift of the perspective to those who this law will affect the most, the New York citizens. Furthermore, the word “self-defense” has been omitted in the target text. This goes to show that Croatian translation does not take into consideration the people who this law seems to protect or those who are in support of this decision, namely, the conservatives. This again could be a cognitive bias of Croatians who may not be inclined to support the right to bear arms since this is not a practice in their country or they may sympathize with the victims of the crime. The second part of the sentence “handing a landmark victory to gun rights advocates in a nation deeply divided over how to address firearms violence” is completely substituted in Croatian translation with “u odluci koja bi mogla otežati napore u borbi protiv alarmantnog porasta nasilja vatrenim oružjem”. The source text indicates that this is a neutral position on this decision, while the Croatian translation shows that the decision is yet to resolve the issue of gun violence which has been on the rise in U.S.

Segment: 1.2.3.4.c)

- Reuters: The 6-3 ruling, with the conservative justices in the majority and liberal justices in dissent, struck down New York state's limits on carrying concealed handguns outside the home. The court found that the law, enacted in 1913, violated a person's right to "keep and bear arms" under the U.S. Constitution's Second Amendment.
- Večernji list: Šest konzervativnih sudaca preglasalo je trojicu progresivnih kolega i poništilo zakon države New York, donesen prije više od 100 godina i kojim se u toj saveznoj državi ograničava pravo na nošenje oružja.

- 24 sata: Šest konzervativnih sudaca preglasalo je trojicu progresivnih kolega i poništilo zakon države New York, donesen prije više od 100 godina i kojim se u toj saveznoj državi ograničava pravo na nošenje oružja.
- Index.hr: Šest konzervativnih sudaca preglasalo je trojicu progresivnih kolega i poništilo zakon države New York, donesen prije više od sto godina i kojim se u toj saveznoj državi ograničava pravo na nošenje oružja.

In the third part of the article we can see that the methods of omission, summarization and fluctuation (shifts in vocabulary), taken from Troque & Marchan (2017) study which was previously explained in Chapter 3, have been applied. The target text changed the word order to indicate that there were “šest” conservative voices which overruled the liberal votes “tri”. The fluctuation is used in the word “liberal” which has been translated as “progresivnih kolega” (progressive). This specific change of word could imply that the views of the liberal party are “progressive” and thus recommended for resolving the gun issue. The second part of the sentence mentions limitations previously regulated by New York state, “on carrying concealed handguns outside the home” which is translated “na nošenje oružja”. In Croatian translation we can see that there is no specification of gun being carried “outside the home” but it is rather left out, namely omitted. This could mean that the translator found this information to be unimportant for Croatian readers or the wider context. Furthermore, the sentence in the source text continues to explain the ex-law of New York State. In the target text, the explanation is shortened or summarized and new facts describing the background of the New York law are introduced. Therefore, the second sentence in the source text “The court found that the law, enacted in 1913, violated a person's right to "keep and bear arms" under the U.S. Constitution's Second Amendment“ is translated as „donesen prije više od 100 godina“. There is no mention of specific details likely to keep the brevity of the text and, thus, the readers’ attention.

Segment: 1.2.3.4.d)

- Reuters: The ruling, authored by Justice Clarence Thomas, could undermine similar restrictions in other states and imperil other types of state and local firearms restrictions nationwide. Thomas wrote: "We know of no other constitutional right that an individual may exercise only after demonstrating to government officers some special need." Gun rights, held dear by many Americans and promised by the country's 18th century founders, are a contentious issue in a nation with high levels of firearms violence

including numerous mass shootings. Just in recent weeks, 19 children and two teachers were killed on May 24 at an elementary school in Uvalde, Texas, and 10 people were slain on May 14 at a grocery store in Buffalo, New York.

- Večernji list: Odluka je donesena u vrijeme kada su stanovnici Sjedinjenih Država **šokirani nizom smrtonosnih napada** među kojima je i počinjen 24. svibnja u osnovnoj školi u Teksasu u kojem je ubijeno 19 učenika i dvije učiteljice, što je potaknulo inače oklijevajuće republikanske senatore da pristanu na skromne reforme.
- 24 sata: Odluka je donesena u vrijeme kada su stanovnici Sjedinjenih Država šokirani nizom smrtonosnih napada među kojima je i počinjen 24. svibnja u osnovnoj školi u Teksasu u kojem je ubijeno 19 učenika i dvije učiteljice, što je potaknulo inače oklijevajuće republikanske senatore da pristanu na skromne reforme.
- Index.hr: Odluka je donesena u vrijeme kada su stanovnici SAD-a šokirani nizom smrtonosnih napada među kojima je i onaj počinjen 24. svibnja u osnovnoj školi u Teksasu u kojem je ubijeno 19 učenika i dvije učiteljice, što je potaknulo inače oklijevajuće republikanske senatore da pristanu na skromne reforme.

Once again the translation in all three Croatian news outlets is identical, with some small emphasis using bold letters for “šokirani nizom događaja” in *Večernji list*, which, as we previously had a chance to observe, likes to use graphical elements to evoke emotional appeal and engage the reader on this issue. The following section of the news article is mostly omitted and there is an emergence or addition of information which contributes to the change in context in the translated text. Therefore, in the source the expression “Gun rights, held dear by Americans” is not translated in Croatian, as well as the fact that this has been part of American law since the “18th century”. Without the context regarding the historical underpinning of the Second Amendment right, Croatian readers, unless being aware of such fact, cannot understand the reason for such loose gun restrictions to be implemented in law. With the following translation “u vrijeme kada su stanovnici SAD-a šokirani nizom smrtonosnih napada” the focus is on the citizens of the USA, with the slight increase in intensity by using the adjective “šokirani”, which shows empathy towards the victims and acknowledges that this issue has been mostly affecting the average Americans. The original text, on the other hand, places a focus of the issue on “a nation” as a more neutral approach to this ongoing gun violence issue. We can see that Croatian translation is, once again, catering to the American audience and to the liberal side of the political aisle by representing their side on this issue.

Segment: 1.2.3.4.e)

- Reuters: President Joe Biden, who has called gun violence a national embarrassment, condemned the decision. "This ruling contradicts both common sense and the Constitution, and should deeply trouble us all," Biden said. "In the wake of the horrific attacks in Buffalo and Uvalde, as well as the daily acts of gun violence that do not make national headlines, we must do more as a society - not less - to protect our fellow Americans."
- Večernji list: "**Duboko sam razočaran**", objavio je demokratski predsjednik Joe Biden te izrazio žaljenje zbog odluke koja "ide u suprotnom smjeru" i koja "sve nas treba zabrinjavati"
- 24sata: "Duboko sam razočaran", objavio je demokratski predsjednik Joe Biden te izrazio žaljenje zbog odluke koja "ide u suprotnom smjeru" i koja "sve nas treba zabrinjavati"
- Index.hr: **Biden je duboko razočaran** "Duboko sam razočaran", objavio je predsjednik Joe Biden te izrazio žaljenje zbog odluke koja "ide u suprotnom smjeru i koja sve treba zabrinjavati".

This section of the article is focused on the statement by American president Joe Biden regarding the Supreme Court's decision on gun laws in the New York State. Even though it is not explicitly stated in the source text, President Biden's Twitter post has been translated in all three Croatian articles. The post has, however, only been included in the article by Index.hr. The Twitter post states: "I'm deeply disappointed by the Supreme Court's ruling in New York State Rifle & Pistol Association v. Bruen". The Croatian translation used word-for-word translation of the statement "I'm deeply disappointed" into "Duboko sam razočaran". While in the source text the word "condemn" (osuditi) was used, the Croatian translation opted for "izrazio žaljenje" which shows a decrease in intensity. This decrease shows Biden in the positive light by not using the stronger word such as (condemn) to keep the favourable image of the American president among Croatian readers. Croatian articles point out that this is a "demokratski predsjednik Joe Biden", which stresses that this is not the decision made by the "progressive" party and to clarify to the readers on which side they should be on when it comes to the gun issue. In his Twitter post Biden goes on to say that "The ruling contradicts both common sense and Constitution" which is in Croatian translation added in quotation marks "ide u suprotnom smjeru". This would not be the exact equivalent and the method of revolution

has been applied in the target text showing the shift in meaning of the original statement. It is unclear from the translated statement “suprotnom smjeru” what the translator is referring to but we can assume that this would mean “in opposite direction” from the politics Croatian news outlets support and are trying to promote. The second part of that sentence “and should deeply trouble us all” is translated into Croatian as “sve nas treba zabrinjavati”. This part of the sentence uses a word-for-word translation method which aims to achieve the same emotion of concern regarding this ruling, again showing the emotional appeal for the liberal side, painting the conservatives as “dangerous” or “irresponsible”.

Segment: 1.2.3.4.f)

- Reuters: Liberal Justice Stephen Breyer wrote in dissent that the court expanded gun rights without coming to grips with the "nature or severity" of firearms violence in a country with more guns per person than any other. Breyer said the ruling leaves states without the ability to address "significant dangers." The justices overturned a lower court ruling throwing out a challenge to the law by two gun owners and the New York affiliate of the National Rifle Association (NRA), an influential gun rights group closely aligned with Republicans. Thursday's ruling underscored how the court's conservative majority is sympathetic to an expansive reading of Second Amendment rights. It represented the court's most important statement on gun rights in more than a decade. The court in 2008 recognized for the first time an individual's right to keep guns at home for self-defense in a District of Columbia case, and in 2010 applied that right to the states.
- Večernji list: Utjecajni lobi za vatreno oružje (National Rifle Association, NRA), pozdravio je "golemu pobjedu" i "prekretnicu" koja je "rezultat desetljeća borbe".
- 24 sata: Utjecajni lobi za vatreno oružje (National Rifle Association, NRA), pozdravio je "golemu pobjedu" i "prekretnicu" koja je "rezultat desetljeća borbe".
- Index.hr: Utjecajni lobi za vatreno oružje (National Rifle Association, NRA) pozdravio je "golemu pobjedu i prekretnicu koja je rezultat desetljeća borbe".

This section of the article is not a direct translation of the source text but rather a summary of the statements made by the NRA in which the main message is that this rule by the Supreme Court is a positive turn of the events. Since statements are equally translated in all three Croatian news outlets, we can conclude that the Croatian news have been using the same source to

translate these statements while applying the transediting method to add new source to this segment of the original *Reuters* text.

Segment: 1.2.3.4.g)

- Reuters: 'ABSOLUTELY SHOCKING'
New York Governor Kathy Hochul, a Democrat, called the ruling "absolutely shocking." New York City Mayor Eric Adams said officials will review licensing policies and how sensitive locations are defined, adding: "we cannot allow New York to become the Wild West."
- Večernji list: Guvernerka New Yorka, demokratkinja Kathy Hochul je osudila odluku koja je "sramotna u vrijeme kada nacija osviještava nasilje vatrenim oružjem".
- 24 sata; Guvernerka New Yorka, demokratkinja Kathy Hochul je osudila odluku koja je "sramotna u vrijeme kada nacija osviještava nasilje vatrenim oružjem".
- Index.hr: Guvernerka New Yorka, demokratkinja Kathy Hochul je osudila odluku koja je "sramotna u vrijeme kada nacija osviještava nasilje vatrenim oružjem"

The following section refers to the statement made by Kathy Hochul on the Court's ruling in which we can see that the source and target text have very little correlation. This could be due to the transediting process which applied specific changes to fit the narrative Croatian outlets wish to convey to their readers, and to keep the text more coherent. Statements made by the New York governor have not been translated into Croatian, however, the message is similar. While the *Reuters* used the statement by the democratic governor "absolutely shocking", Croatian outlets used the adjective "sramotna" in which we can again see the use of fluctuation method to create shifts in vocabulary. Even though the statements are not equivalent in the words used, the same message has been conveyed which is a disapproval of the Court's ruling.

Segment: 1.2.3.4.h)

- Reuters: Under the New York law, applicants seeking an unrestricted concealed carry permits needed to convince a state licensing officer of an actual, rather than speculative, need for self-defense. Most applicants received unrestricted licenses. These were granted more freely in rural areas than densely populated New York City. Officials could also grant licenses restricted to activities such as hunting or target practice.

- Večernji list: U državi New York zakonom iz 1913. državljani koji žele nositi oružje moraju dobiti dozvolu lokalnih vlasti pri čemu moraju dokazati da su prisiljeni braniti se, primjerice zbog posla koji rade ili prijatnje. Prema odluci Vrhovnog suda sada takve dokaze više neće morati podnositi. Zakon su osporile dvije osobe vlasnici vatrenog oružja kojima su njujorške vlasti odbile dati dozvolu, a pomogla im je podružnica NRA koja snažno zagovara dosljednu primjenu drugog amandmana američkog ustava.
- 24 sata: U državi New York zakonom iz 1913. državljani koji žele nositi oružje moraju dobiti dozvolu lokalnih vlasti pri čemu moraju dokazati da su prisiljeni braniti se, primjerice zbog posla koji rade ili prijatnje. Prema odluci Vrhovnog suda sada takve dokaze više neće morati podnositi. Zakon su osporile dvije osobe vlasnici vatrenog oružja kojima su njujorške vlasti odbile dati dozvolu, a pomogla im je podružnica NRA koja snažno zagovara dosljednu primjenu drugog amandmana američkog ustava.
- Index.hr: **Današnja odluka potvrđuje: Vatreno oružje može se nositi izvan doma**
U državi New York zakonom iz 1913. državljani koji žele nositi oružje moraju dobiti dozvolu lokalnih vlasti pri čemu moraju dokazati da su prisiljeni braniti se, primjerice zbog posla koji rade ili prijatnje. Prema odluci Vrhovnog suda, sada takve dokaze više neće morati podnositi. Zakon su osporile dvije osobe vlasnici vatrenog oružja kojima su njujorške vlasti odbile dati dozvolu, a pomogla im je podružnica NRA koja snažno zagovara dosljednu primjenu drugog amandmana američkog ustava.

In this section we get more information on the background of the New York's state law which, as stated in the target text, has been in place since 1913. This year has been taken by the method of transediting from the section c) in the earlier part of the analysis. The reason for placing a year in this part of a target text is to provide a context for the Croatian readers without mentioning all the details from the source text in the section c). In *Reuters* article, it is stated that in order to carry a weapon, applicants needed to explain the actual "need for self-defence". The word "need" is translated in Croatian as "prisiljeni" where there is a noticeable increase of intensity. The word "prisiljeni" may be used to intensify the need for the use of such weapon. *Reuters* article goes on to explain why and how certain applicants received unrestricted licenses. In Croatian news articles this information has been omitted as it is probably deemed irrelevant, however, the articles point out that such requirements will not be necessary under a new law.

Segment: 1.2.3.4.i)

- Reuters: The ruling clarified how courts must now assess whether regulations are valid under the Second Amendment, requiring them to be comparable with restrictions traditionally adopted throughout U.S. history. New York's concealed firearm regime failed that test, Thomas wrote.
- Večernji list: Drugi amandman američkog Ustava štiti pravo na posjedovanje i nošenje oružja. Današnja odluka Vrhovnog suda potvrđuje pravo "nošenja vatrenog oružja izvan doma".
- 24 sata: Drugi amandman američkog Ustava štiti pravo na posjedovanje i nošenje oružja.
- Index.hr: Drugi amandman američkog Ustava štiti pravo na posjedovanje i nošenje oružja. Današnja odluka Vrhovnog suda potvrđuje pravo nošenja vatrenog oružja izvan doma.

Even though this segment does not show direct correlation of source and target text, the mention of Second Amendment could be used for comparison here. The article in *Reuters* states that New York regulations are not valid under the Second Amendment right to carry a firearm. In the target text, the mention of Second Amendment is used in order to explain why this ruling is favourable to Americans. Likewise, in this section the right to carry firearms outside of the home is mentioned for the first time in the text, or likely translated from the section c), as a part of the decision made by the transeditor.

Segment: 1.2.3.4.j)

As this section differs mostly compared to other sections, we will give a brief overview of the final part of the article. The text in *Reuters* gives an explanation on whom this new ruling can affect and in which states such law will be implemented, and also some perspectives of several politicians on this decision. On the other hand, Croatian outlets have decided to highlight the statistical data regarding mass shootings and the amount of firearms in circulation in America by sources like Gun Violence Archive¹¹, which is a non-profit organisation, and Small Arms Survey¹². This statistical information can give a clearer picture for the readers on why this policy is important for the American citizens, but it can also show a disagreement with the decision and the issue which prevails in the U.S. today.

¹¹ <https://www.gunviolencearchive.org/>

¹² <https://www.smallarmssurvey.org/databases>

9.1. Results of the analysis

The analysis conducted in this work was based on a news article by *Reuters* and the corresponding news articles covering the same pieces of news in Croatian outlets *Večernji list*, *24 sata* and *Index.hr* in which translation methods as well as the emergence of ideology in news has been explored. The results show that Croatian outlets used the same source, or rather the same transeditor, when translating the article *U.S. Supreme Court expands gun rights, strikes down New York law* by Andrew Chung and Lawrence Hurley. The analysis showed little variation between these articles in regards to words and syntagmas used but differences were only applied in highlighting or emphasising certain parts of text in bold to catch the readers' attention. The most frequently used method was omission with some parts of text being partially or fully removed in order to respect the feature of brevity typical for news articles. In target text, there was an implicit emotional appeal emphasised by methods such as fluctuation and the use of intensity. Other methods like substitution, addition and emergence were seldom used and did not create major shifts in meaning, they were mostly used to ensure brevity and cohesion. Likewise, some parts of the text have been rearranged, namely transedited, meaning that certain parts have been translated and edited later in the text when compared to the source, to make it smoother and readable for the Croatian readers.

The ideological aspect in the translation of Croatian articles has not been explicitly shown. Even though the first part of the articles has mostly been focused on the statements and opinions of the Democrats, the second part of the articles counterbalanced it by adding the background of the gun laws being implemented in the U.S.A. in regards to the Second Amendment which is mostly supported by Conservatives. However, the Democratic side occupies most of the initial part of the article in Croatian which is the most memorable part for the readers. Since those opinions have been expressed earlier in the article including Biden's statement disapproving Court's decision and few democratic politicians aligning with the sentiment, we can conclude that Croatian media could be in support of that political side. This could also mean that the intention of the translator and editor was to promulgate the narrative that this law is not supported by important political bodies and instill the belief in those who have read only the former part of the article that this is also believed by majority of the public in America. The reason for such an arrangement of the article may be the fact that Croatia's domestic policy does not have such gun rights and, thus, does not deal with similar issues. This

could indicate that Croatians are likely to emphasize with American people and find these gun rights unacceptable due to mass shootings happening across America. Therefore, we can see how emotional appeal is included in the target story which paints the picture of the Republican side being ignorant on such issues as shootings and in doing so they are selfishly proclaiming their right to bear arms. Therefore, we can say that the Croatian news have used manipulation to paint the one side of the political aisle as bad – Conservatives in favour of the Democratic Party which shows the proclivity of Croatian media to shape the public opinion on gun laws and probably on the U.S.A. as a country.

10. Conclusion

Translation assumes an important role for the readers of daily news, especially in regards to international news. The process of translation used the method of translation and editing, which seems to become more important now with the rapid development of social media. However, translation is a part of media discourse, news stories related to the social, political and linguistics context which limit the process of translation and allow for introduction of ideologies into the target text. Even though it has not been a focal point of Translation Studies until recently, some important contributions in regards to critical analysis of media discourse have been made. One of the contributors in Critical Discourse analysis is the practitioner Van Dijk who described his approach for analyzing ideologies in three parts: social analysis, cognitive analysis, and discourse analysis. In this work, we have analysed three Croatian news articles which derived information mainly from the same news piece by *Reuters* covering the ruling by U.S. Supreme Court expanding the gun rights in the aftermath of mass shootings in Texas. The comparative analysis was based on Van Dijk theory of critical discourse analysis of ideologies, however, due to space and time limitations, the analysis was conducted on the textual level with a qualitative-interpretative method. The results of the analysis show that the methods used in translating the article were omission, summarization, intensity, emergence and adjustment which were used in the study by Troqe & Marchan (2017). These methods on the textual level contribute to the understanding of a larger context in which some cognitive biases of Croatians could be examined. The articles have a proclivity to favour the Democratic side of the argument as statements made by the important politicians were placed in the beginning of target text. Also, specific adjectives have been used to empathize with the victims of the shooting, and to show disapproval of the Court's decision through different statements by Democratic politicians and only slightly mentioning those from by the Conservative. Therefore, we can conclude that Croatian news outlets used implicit methods to manipulate the news coverage of the foreign event using the strong emotional appeal favouring the Democratic Party and downplaying the fundamental American right written in the constitution under the Second Amendment which allows them to bear arms. This analysis has shown that translation can play an important role in shaping the public view through news media. .

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