

UNIVERZA V LJUBLJANI  
FILOZOFSKA FAKULTETA  
FAKULTETA ZA DRUŽBENE VEDE

Jure Bernard

**Contrastive analysis of agency news in English and  
Slovene**

**Kontrastivna analiza agencijskih vesti v angleščini in  
slovenščini**

Diplomsko delo

Ljubljana, 2012

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*Contrastive analysis of agency news in English and Slovene/  
Kontrativna analiza agencijskih vesti v angleščini in slovenščini*  
je izdelano s soglasjem obeh fakultet  
in urejeno po pravilniku matične fakultete.

## Kontrastivna analiza agencijskih vesti v angleščini in slovenščini

Cilj diplomskega dela je opredeliti razlike, do katerih prihaja pri prenosu agencijskih vesti iz angleščine v slovenščino. S primerjavo vzorca vesti Slovenske tiskovne agencije (STA) in vesti tujih novinarskih agencij v angleščini, ki so bile vir za pisanje vesti v slovenščini, in kontrastivno analizo definira spremembe, do katerih prihaja pri organizaciji besedila, prevajanju na ravni besed in besednih zvez ter na stavčni ravni, navajanju virov informacij, prenosu citatov in besednih figur. Ugotavlja, da vesti STA v naslovih v manjši meri navajajo vir informacije, poleg tega je precej pogostejša raba neglagolskega naslova. Sinopsi so praviloma daljši in so pogosto razširjeni z informacijo, ki je v vesti v angleščini navedena takoj za sinopsisom, v več primerih so vesti STA v sinopsisu dodatno dogodek krajevo umestile. Vesti STA pogosto niso uporabile vseh informacij in citatov, spreminjala so organizacijo besedila po odstavkih in hierarhijo informacij.

**Ključne besede:** novinarska agencija, Slovenska tiskovna agencija, kontrastivna analiza, prevajanje.

## Contrastive analysis of agency news in English and Slovene

The thesis identifies the changes that occur when agency news are transferred from English to Slovene. Using contrastive analysis on a sample of agency news items, it compares STA news items and news items of foreign agencies in English that were the source for news items in Slovene, and defines changes regarding the organization of text, translation on a word-, phrase- and sentence level, attribution of information to a source, and transfer of direct quotes and rhetorical tropes. Headlines in STA news items often leave out the source of information, they also often use verbless structures. Lead paragraphs are longer, in majority of cases they expand the lead with information that in news items in English immediately follows the lead, they also add information about the place. The story proper is often shortened by deleting whole paragraphs and direct quotes, paragraph organization and the hierarchy of information is often changed.

**Keywords:** news agency, the Slovene Press Agency, contrastive analysis, translating.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

The exchange of news services between news agencies is a common practice. It is important especially to smaller, national agencies, who compared to large international news agencies have relatively small financial resources and whose ability to set up a strong correspondents' network is limited. The Slovenian Press Agency (STA), being a relatively small national news agency, has only a few correspondents abroad and therefore relies heavily on other agencies' news services regarding the news from other countries; these services are STA's main source of information about events which occur abroad.

STA's co-operation with foreign news agencies is also important to domestic media and other subscribers, also to those who themselves subscribe to foreign news agencies, as they do not have to translate the news. Considering this, STA has a great responsibility; it is one of the channels, and filters, for foreign news entering the Slovene media environment. It selects which news items are published in its service, and consequently in other media, and how they are translated and adapted. The factors that influence the choices a journalist makes when he is translating foreign news are both objective and subjective. Among objective factors are the news agency's system of marking and filing the news, agency's style, orthographic rules, and time or deadline pressure; among subjective factors are the journalist's knowledge about the subject and language skills. Although other agencies' news are final products themselves, they are, at least by other agencies, rarely used as such – they undergo certain changes regarding the form and content.

This thesis will focus on these changes – it will define the changes that occur when a news item in English is transferred to the Slovene language and published in STA's news service. With a contrastive analysis on a sample of news items, the thesis will compare source news items and the final STA products in the Slovene language. The main research question is how the news items are adapted to STA's editorial system and style, and to the Slovene media and cultural environment – what changes occur regarding the organisation of the text, the attribution of information, translating figures of speech, attributing verbs and direct quotes, and adding or omitting information. Regarding the headline, the thesis will focus on the type of headline and the information



provided; regarding the lead paragraph, it will analyse the news opening, the information provided, the length of the paragraph, and the attribution of the information to a source; regarding the story proper, it will discuss sentence and paragraph organisation, the hierarchy of the information provided, and the omitting and adding of information. Some standard features of news will also be discussed, among them the use and translation of direct and indirect quotes, attributing verbs, and figures of speech.

The first part of the thesis discusses the development and importance of agency news reporting, the standards of normative journalism, the phases of writing the news, and the structure of agency news. This part is based on the secondary sources – available literature and news agencies' stylebooks – and also an interview with STA's editor-in-chief. The second part presents and discusses an analysis of a sample of news items. The sample was gathered in the STA's news room; journalists were asked to provide the source news items that they used when they wrote their news items in Slovene. The sample was divided into four groups, depending on the number of foreign news items used for writing a particular STA news item. The aim of this division was to see whether and how the fact that a particular news item was based on one or more foreign news items was reflected in the final product.

A more extensive analysis, which would use more news written by more authors, could to some extent provide different results, as the subjective element, the journalists' choices regarding the content and the organisation of text, proved to play an important role. But on the other hand, the analysis showed that some types of changes are frequent and recurrent, and that some relevant conclusions could be drawn from the presented analysis. Further analysis could include research focused on the *what* part – which news items are translated, what information is omitted or added, and what is the effect – or on the development of STA's news style and the factors that influenced it.

## 2 NEWS AGENCIES

News agencies (also called press agencies, press associations, wire services, or news services) are organisations that gather, write, and distribute news from around a nation or the world to newspapers, periodicals, radio and television broadcasters, government agencies, and other users (Encyclopædia Britannica Online 2012). News agencies play an important role in news reporting due to the fact that, as Poler Kovačič and Laban (2007, 69) claim, most of the information journalists use in their work is gathered through other sources – other persons, media, news agencies – despite the significance of on-site observation. News agencies are journalists' "basic, constant, and routine information source" (Poler Kovačič, Laban 2007, 80).

Authors (e.g. Boyd-Barrett, Rantanen 1998 and 2000, Kocijančič 2001) sort news agencies as national and international or global, or as general (national and global) and specialised (local-regional and global). The leading global agencies are considered to be Associated Press (AP), Agence France-Presse (AFP) and Reuters (c.f. Černuta 2010 or Gorenc 2010). In terms of the globalization of news, news agencies are important as the first international or global media organisations (Boyd-Barrett, Rantanen 1998, 1), which played a central role in the international dispersion of news.

Namely, according to Boyd-Barrett and Rantanen (1998, 5), news agencies were "among the world's first organisations to operate [...] globally in the production and distribution of 'consciousness' through the commodification of news, in ways which had very significant implications for our understanding or appreciation of time and space". They were "vital components in the armoury of the national state; then as now, agencies were among the the range of institutions which new nation states feel they had to establish in order to be seen to be credible as nations and in order to project or to control the dissemination of their 'national image' on global markets" (ibid.). National agencies, Boyd-Barrett and Rantanen (ibid.) argue, could also be regarded as "the Trojan horses for globalization through the exclusive links which they were obliged to establish with the major 'global' news agencies of the 19th-century cartel, in particular Reuters, Havas and Wolff" (ibid.). Co-operation between news agencies was therefore a part of news agencies' operations from the very beginnings of news agency reporting. The emergence of new agencies, and with this of new competition, increased the need for an exchange

between news services.

Boyd-Barrett (2000, 5) claims that since the rash of agencies which appeared at the end of colonisation in the Middle East, Africa and Asia, the first major wave of new news agencies came with new or the transformed agencies which appeared in the CIS and in Eastern and Central Europe. A part of this new wave was also the Slovenian Press Agency (STA), which was set up during the process of establishing the independent state of Slovenia in 1991. Kocijančič (2001, 10) refers to STA as being a part of the essential infrastructure of a new state, while Košir (1990 in Košir 2003, 36) states that a newly emerged state had to prove that it was serious about its autonomy by co-creating information about itself.

Another important aspect is the news agencies' interaction. Boyd-Barrett (2000, 6–7) sees the national news agencies as "component parts of a global news system, one which overlaps with other systems"; agencies "use each other as sources, they sell to each other, they forge alliances with one another, they sell services to client media and use client media as sources of information".

A national news agency delivers information on events that occurred in its home country and abroad to national media in their national language. It gathers news from abroad from global or national foreign news agencies. So domestic media, also those which subscribe to foreign news agencies, do not have to translate the news written by a national news agency into their own language (Kocijančič 2001, 11).

## **2.1 THE SLOVENIAN PRESS AGENCY**

STA was established in June 1991. As a national news agency, it is an important communication channel between the domestic and foreign public (Kocijančič 2001, 10), and it helped the newly emerged country to establish credibility abroad and provide information about itself (cf. Košir 2003 and Boyd-Barrett, Rantanen 1998). STA is a source of daily information for Slovenian media outlets and Slovenian public, as well as the main source of information on events in Slovenia for foreign press agencies and major international media (STA 2012). In its public service function it provides key daily information on events in Slovenia and abroad to the general public (ibid.), and,

being also a market oriented company, it provides a range of services, among them general news service in Slovene and English, picture service, radio news service, daily bulletin etc., to its subscribers – news companies, institutions of the state, corporate users, embassies, and others.

### **2.1.1 The Slovenian Press Agency and international exchange**

Considering the limited financial possibilities of establishing a correspondents' network abroad and on a supposition of credibility of other news agencies' products, the exchange of news wire services seems a reasonable practice. Considering its possibilities, STA sent correspondents in some strategically important cities (Štrukelj 2012), while important news from other countries are gathered via partner agencies. STA has full-time correspondents in Zagreb, Brussels and New York, and co-workers in Trieste, Florence, and Klagenfurt (Štrukelj 2012). It is a member of The European Alliance of Press Agencies (EANA) and of regional associations Alliance of Mediterranean News Agencies (AMAN) and The Association of the Balkan News Agencies (ABNA) as well as a partner agency of the global news agencies (STA 2012).

### **3 NEWS REPORTING**

Whether the news items are written on the basis of journalist's own investigations or on the basis of foreign news, the same rules of news reporting have to be observed. The most important function of mass media is providing information (Poler Kovačič 2005, 55), which is also the main function of STA (STA 2012). According to the definition of its business activities, STA performs a "public service of continuous, comprehensive, accurate and objective information distribution" (ibid.), and follows the key principles in news writing, as defined in STA stylebook – accuracy in providing information, objectivity with the aim of providing comprehensive information to the public, trustworthiness, readability, pithiness and promptness (Štrukelj et al. 2010, 2). It could be thus claimed that STA strives for quality journalism, or as Poler Kovačič (2005, 55) writes, "normative" journalism. The author (ibid.) bases the normative journalism model upon the argument that mass media have a certain social responsibility and that their central function is providing information. Specific to journalism is the collection, selection and formulation of information on facts and opinions and distributing it through the mass media to various audiences (Košir, Poler 1996 in Poler Kovačič 2005, 59). The process of news writing comprises three interrelated phases: gathering of information, selection of events and facts, and writing the news story (ibid.).

#### **3.1 INFORMATION GATHERING**

Information gathering is the first phase of the news writing process. Journalists must actively and independently investigate their surroundings to be able to provide information to the public that will improve the public's understanding of its environment, which is the key mission of journalism (McManus in Poler Kovačič 2005, 60). With STA news items that are written on the basis of foreign agency news the information gathering phase is limited to choosing agency news items and, possibly, gathering additional information from the Internet and other sources (Štrukelj 2012), such as statistical information, analytical reports, and companies' annual reports. In McManus's classification this type of information gathering belongs to the category of "minimally active discovering", which includes stories written on the basis of press

releases, public relations-representatives' telephone calls, the material of other news organisations, or routine checking with the police and emergency services.<sup>1</sup>

Using the agency's information system STA journalists have access to products published by French agency Agence France-Presse (AFP), Italian agency Ansa, American agency Associated Press (AP), Austrian agency Austria Presse Agentur (APA), German agency Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Croatian agency Hrvatska izveštajna novinska agencija (Hina), Russian agency Informatsionnoye telegrafnoye agentstvo Rossii (Itar-Tass), Hungarian agency Magyar Tavislati Iroda (MTI), Serbian agency Tanjug and Slovak agency Tlačova agentura Slovenskej republiky (TASR) in, depending on the agency, English, Croatian, Serbian, Italian and German languages.

### **3.2 SELECTING EVENTS AND FACTS**

The main issue of the event and fact selection phase is the question which events should the public be informed about so that its right to be informed is met (Poler Kovačič 2005, 61). The selection is made by the gatekeepers – in normative journalism these are the people who assign tasks to journalists, journalists themselves, editors who assess and possibly change journalists' stories etc. (ibid.). The selection is made in the process of writing and distribution of the original news product as well as in the newsroom which receives, translates and/or edits the news and delivers it to its clients. Bell (1991, 47) claims that an average news item, published anywhere in the world, probably goes through at least four newsrooms; the regional desk of a news agency, that agency's central desk, the central desk of a receiving agency and the local media which publishes the news item.

Fujii (1998, 32) states that while to some American authors gatekeeping means controlling the quantity of messages flowing through a channel, and this message controlling function is characterized by a decision about whether a specific message should flow through the gate or not, it seems to him that the gatekeeper role played by Japanese news reporters in charge of introducing foreign news into Japan or Japanese

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<sup>1</sup> The other two categories are "very active discovering", which best suits the normative model of journalism and involves interviewing sources, meetings, in-depth document analysis etc., and the category of "moderately active discovering", which includes stories on the basis of news conferences and information that comes to newsrooms from anonymous sources, follow-up stories etc. (McManus in Poler Kovačič 2005, 60).

events into foreign countries by means of translation is not limited to the simple task of controlling the quantity of the message, but goes beyond that. Comparing a news item in a Japanese daily (a literal translation of it from Japanese to English) and an English version of this news item in an English edition of the same daily, he ascertained that "large-scale message manipulation" occurred. Among the changes Fujii identified are: a reduction of the quantity of the message, a transformation of expressions, a supplementation of the message, and a reorganisation of the text with paragraph restructuring and lead reorganisation (ibid., 36). Based on this, he argues that "the four gate-keeping functions of controlling, transforming, supplementing and reorganizing messages [...] could well elevate the status of an English-language news reporter from that of a translator to at least that of a 'copy desk'" (ibid., 37).

### **3.2.1 News values**

The above mentioned selection should be done in accordance with news values, which, as Poler Kovačič and Erjavec (2011, 107) state, help journalists in their professional judgement of those characteristics of an event which make it worth publishing. The basis of news values theory was set by John Galtung in Marie Holboe Ruge in 1965 (e.g. Bell 1991; Harcup 2005; Poler Kovačič, Erjavec 2011). They defined 12 factors of newsworthiness: *frequency*, *relevance (threshold)*, *unambiguity*, *meaningfulness*, *consonance*, *unexpectedness*, *continuity*, *composition*, *reference to elite nations*, *reference to elite persons*, *personalisation*, *negativity* (Harcup 2004 in Poler Kovačič, Erjavec 2011, 108–9). Based on this list several new classifications of news values were made (ibid.), e.g. Bell (1991, 158–160) adds *competition*, *co-option*, *predictability* and *prefabrication*. Not every event will necessarily meet those standards or not every value will necessarily be represented equally in a news product, nor will journalists consciously select events according to those values (Poler Kovačič and Erjavec 2011, 107).

## **3.3 WRITING THE NEWS**

The phase of writing the news includes decisions on how to report on events and subjects selected in the second phase. Decisions are made on an information-related level – the foundation of a professional journalistic approach is that a journalist

establishes a critical distance to information and texts he receives, that he "re-thinks" information (Polar Kovačič 2005, 62) – and on the level of genre and language, with which a journalist selects language means according to his communicative intentions.

In STA daily production these decisions are primarily made by journalists whose task on a particular day is reviewing foreign agencies' services and by journalists who write the news based on foreign news items (this can be the same person). Both can consult the daily duty editor, the desk editor, and/or editor-in-chief. These people could therefore be regarded as gatekeepers within STA as far as foreign news translating is concerned.



## **4 NEWS GENRES AND LANGUAGE**

The selection in the phase of writing the news (*how* a particular event is reported) is reflected in the selection of language and genre. Each text has its own genre characteristics (Toporišič 2000, 715), including news texts. The news genre is a type of journalistic discourse which has a typical form and communicates a certain subject, which is typically structured and expressed with typical language (Košir 1998 in Poler Kovačič, Erjavec 2011, 92).

Bell (1991, 13) states that two genres are common to all the primary media of mass communication – news and advertising. In a newspaper, everything other than advertising is called "editorial", and editorial copy can further be divided into service information, opinion and news. Service information consists of sports results, television programmes, weather forecasts etc., while opinion copy includes editorials, columns, letters to the editor etc. (ibid.). For the purpose of language analysis, Bell divides the genre of press news into four categories: hard news, feature articles, special-topic news (e.g. sports, computers, financial, arts) and headlines, crossheads or subheads, by-lines, and photo captions. The basic distinction according to Bell is between hard news and features. The latter are a case of "soft" news; they are longer articles which provide background information, sometimes including the writer's personal opinion, they are often produced by a different group of authors than the ones who write daily hard news (Bell 1991, 14). This thesis focuses on hard news, which include reports on "daily" events, such as reports of accidents, conflicts, crimes, announcements, discoveries which have occurred or come to light since the previous issue of their paper or programme (ibid.).

### **4.1 THE NEWS STORY**

In Slovene theory, journalistic genres were defined by Košir (1988). Published (or broadcasted) products, other than advertising, are divided according to their prevailing function – whether the journalists' purpose is to inform the public about an event without expressing their opinion or their purpose is to interpret an event and state their opinion – into informative and interpretative texts. Interpretative texts, however, will

not be discussed in this thesis, the main focus will be on (hard) news or news stories.<sup>2</sup>

A news story is regarded to be a classical and basic journalistic genre (Košir 1981; Slavković 1975 and 1979; Mistrik 1975 in Korošec 1998, 299). The characteristics of a news story, according to Korošec (1998, 300), are *shortness, newness, topicality, truth, importance and interestingness, firmness and simplicity of the structure, clarity, factuality, condensed form, accuracy and trustworthiness*. Newness, topicality, importance and interestingness relate to the content of the message (and are essential to a news story), shortness, firmness and simplicity of the structure and condensed form relate to the form (structure), and clarity, factuality (specific vs. abstract) and accuracy relate to language (ibid.).

According to Korošec (ibid.) these characteristics are at the same time requirements to be observed when writing news; they are didactic instructions. Only this brings to the theory of news stories the characteristics of factuality and trustworthiness which should characterise all journalistic genres. The recipient (the reader) does not verify the authenticity of the news, but takes it for granted. Similarly, handbooks on journalism recommend – give didactic instructions – that the writing should be exact, short, simple, clear, accurate, direct, active (vs. passive), specific, and precise (Harris, Spark, 1993; Pape, Featherstone, 2005; Harcup 2004).

#### **4.1.1 The rule of "5 Ws + H"**

The most widespread rule of writing the (newspaper) news is the so-called rule of "5Ws and an H", answering the six basic questions of journalistic news writing: Who?, What?, Where?, When?, Why? and How? (e.g. Korošec 1998; Poler Kovačič Erjavec 2011). Some news agencies' stylebooks also refer to this rule (e.g. Štrukelj et al. 2010, Reuters 2012).

Poler Kovačič and Erjavec (2011, 117) quote Brooks in stating that the information on any event could be reduced to these six basic questions. A journalist does not always answer all the questions, as some genres require answers to some specific questions, and there may also be additional questions (e.g. What are the circumstances?). However, a

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<sup>2</sup> In this thesis the term "news story" is used for the Slovene term "vest".

journalist will recognize all the fundamental elements of an event if he asks himself these questions – even if he does not answer all the questions in his text (Poler Kovačič, Erjavec, 2011, 118).

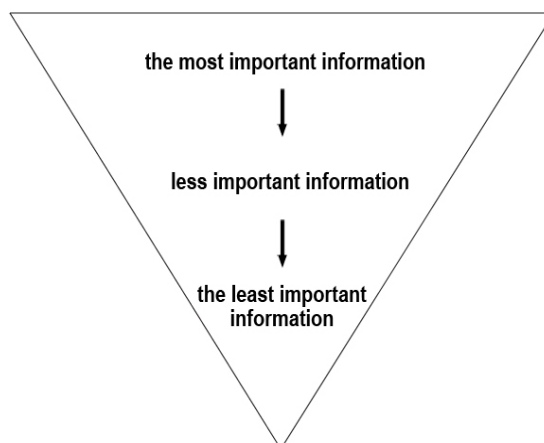
Korošec (1998, 302) claims that this rule is just a didactic aid and that it is overvalued because it "gives a wrong impression that the form and the structure of the news determine that it should contain these (essential?) elements and not others, and that it blurs the more important fact – also for the theory of news – that the news has evolved as a consequence of a need that a news text should comprehend the sphere of events or facts that consists of a fewer elements interesting to us".

Korošec also argues (1998, 305–6) that elements of an event become information in a news item in two ways: first, when a journalist is an observer of an event, or, second, when a journalist has only heard about an event. The journalist, according to Korošec, arranges the information into a "data scheme", using – when he inserts the data he has heard about – primarily his experience on a similar events and adding the specific information that gives this particular event its individuality. And this information is hierarchically in the first part of the text. STA journalists, when writing on the basis of foreign agency news, fill their "scheme" with information from the source news and, possibly, with information from other sources which can be set higher in the hierarchy. Thus they work in the framework set by the author of the source news item, or they can broaden this framework with extra information relevant to their (cultural) society, acquired from other news on the same topic, analytical reports, interviews or other sources.

#### **4.1.2 The inverted pyramid**

The inverted pyramid (also called inverted triangle or upside-down pyramid) is one of the most common principles in news writing (e.g. Poler Kovačič, Erjavec 2011, 94; Pape, Featherstone 2005, 28), and according to Reuters' handbook (Reuters 2012, 26) the usual format of hard news.

Figure 1: The inverted pyramid scheme according to Poler Kovačič and Erjavec (2011, 96)



The inverted pyramid means that information is arranged in declining order of importance – the most important elements are on top, in the widest part of the triangle, in the first part of the text. According to Pape and Featherstone (2005, 28) the first paragraph should contain the *who* and the *what* of the story and perhaps also the *when*. The next few paragraphs build on the introduction, explaining more of what happened, how, where and why. The background follows to add interest and to put the story in context. Finally, loose ends are tied up (ibid.). Similarly, STA's stylebook (Štrukelj et al. 2010, 2) suggests that the STA news items should be written according to the principle of the inverted pyramid and that the lead should contain all the basic information about an event, i.e. answers to the questions *who*, *what*, *when*, *when* and, if possible, *why* and *how*. The inverted pyramid principle saves readers' time and editors' space (Brook et al. 1996 in Poler Kovačič, Erjavec 2011, 94); the story should be written so it is self-contained, no matter where the reader stops or the copy editor makes the cut (Reuters 2012, 26).

Some authors (e.g. Bell 1991, 172–173) claim that the inverted pyramid structure was a development of American journalism in the late nineteenth century. In the 1880's stories covering presidential State of the Union addresses did not summarise the key points at the beginning, but by 1910 the lead as summary was standard (Schudson 1982, 1989 in Bell 1991, 173). Bell claims that this marks the movement of journalists from being stenographers recording events to interpreters (ibid.).

In literature the emergence of the inverted pyramid principle is most often explained with the invention of the telegraph (Poler Kovačič, Erjavec 2011, 96). But Monika

Kalin Golob (2003) argues that this explanation seems rather naive for Slovene reporting. As early as 1873 there were two different structures in longer news items in the *Slovenski narod* newspaper: one putting information in chronological order, and the other putting the event that happened (chronologically) last at the beginning. And these texts were not sent as telegrams. So, she claims (ibid.), it was not the telegraph but special circumstances of reporting that influenced the news text structure. In literary texts the non-chronological structure is a reflection of the writer's will, while in reportorial texts it is a consequence of the reportorial circumstance that sets the reporter's reaction to an event at the beginning of the text (Korošec 1998, 190–194 in Kalin Golob 2003, 84).

## **4.2 THE STRUCTURE OF AGENCY NEWS**

### **4.2.1 The Technical Structure of Agency News**

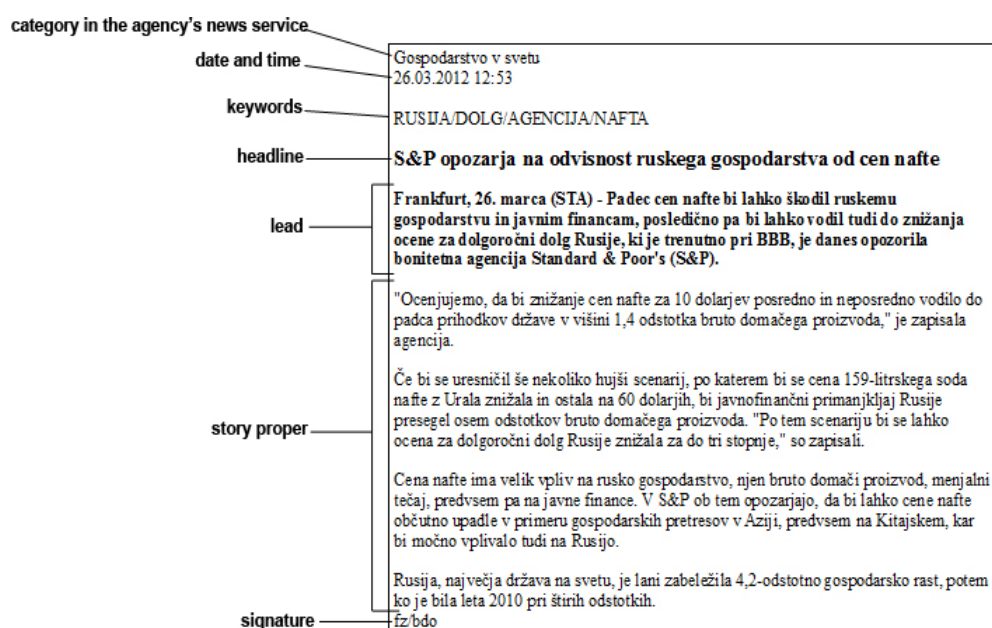
Each news agency has its own system of marking its products to ease searching in the archive and to give information to editors of other media. Among these marks are "slugs" or a slugline (a line with this information), which usually also contains keywords. Keywords are set above or in front of the headline of the news, and additional marking either precedes or follows the headline. As is evident from agencies' stylebooks (AP 2005, DPA 1998, Štrukelj et al. 2010, Reuters 2012), the purpose of marks in the slugline is to help organize the work on the agency's desk and to inform editors of client media.

The basic structure of the news items of different agencies is very similar: keywords, headline, lead paragraph including place, date and agency attributions, story proper and signature. The AP and DPA news items differ from AFP and STA news items in that they do not provide the date in the lead paragraph. The date of the publication of these news items is evident in the data accompanying the news items when STA receives them through its editorial system. Besides this, not all AP news items, as received by STA, have a signature which is included only in longer items, e.g. when the story has been written by a special correspondent.

An STA news item is, as shown in Figure 2, composed of the mark of the category in

the news service, time and date, keywords, headline, lead, the story proper and a signature.

Figure 2: STA news item (STA, 26 March 2012)



The structure of foreign agency news is similar, with differences in stating the date in the lead paragraph or the signature at the end of the article, as is evident from Figures 2 and 3.

Figure 3: AP news item without a signature (AP, 26 March 2012)

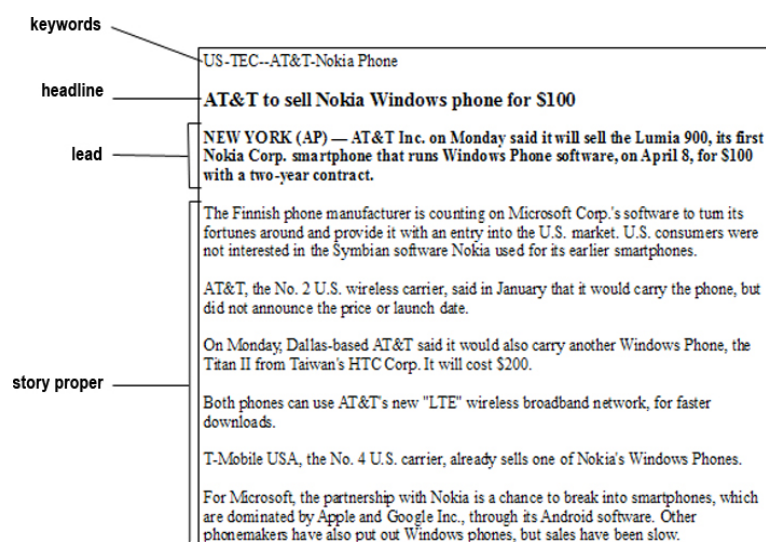


Figure 4: DPA news item with a signature (DPA, 27 March 2012)

keywords	France-crime
headline	<b>French police examine footage of Merah killings sent to Al Jazeera</b>
lead	Paris (dpa) - French police were Tuesday examining a video montage of images of the killings carried out by Mohamed Merah, who allegedly killed seven people in a rampage earlier this month, for clues as to whether he had accomplices.
story proper	<p>The images were sent to the Al Jazeera television network by mail.</p> <p>Al Jazeera's Paris bureau chief, Zied Tarrouche, confirmed to BFM TV that the Qatar-based channel had received footage of the killings, which the station had handed to police on Monday.</p> <p>The network's editors would decide Tuesday whether to broadcast extracts of the footage, Tarrouche said.</p> <p>The parcel posted to Al Jazeera contained a memory stick containing a montage of images "of the various killings, with music and verses from the Koran", along with a handwritten letter, France Info quoted police sources as saying.</p> <p>Merah, a self-described "mujahedin," filmed his execution-style killing of seven people in south-west France with a small camera strapped to his chest.</p> <p>Counterterrorism prosecutor Francois Molins said Merah claimed to have posted the images on the internet, but did not say where or when.</p> <p>Police are investigating who could have sent the parcel to Al Jazeera.</p> <p>The postage date on the parcel was March 21, according to France Info - the day on which the police siege of Merah's Toulouse apartment began. He was killed a day later in a shootout with police.</p> <p>Merah's brother, Abdelkader Merah, who was charged at the weekend with complicity in the killings, was arrested in the early hours of March 21.</p>
signature	dpa cfb ncs Author: Clare Byrne

This thesis will not focus on the technical structure as it is specific to every agency and is not dependent on the source news item.

#### 4.2.2 Headline

The headline is, together with the keywords, the most exposed part of agency news. STA receives foreign news items via the newsroom's information system which lists this extensive daily flow of news, and the headline and keywords are the first criterion by which news items are selected. Therefore headlines should catch the reader's attention and draw him into the story; they "must be sharp and informative" (Reuters 2012, 28), they should be unambiguous and should present the main idea of the news (Štrukelj et al. 2010, 13).

Bell (1991, 187) argues that unlike the lead the headline is a stand-alone unit; it simply abstracts the story, it does not have to begin it. While the lead may contain new information which does not recur in the story proper, the headline is entirely derivable from the story. In most cases it can be derived from the lead alone (ibid.). This is confirmed in the STA stylebook, which determines that the headline should be based on the lead – if the information "is not in the lead, it cannot be in the headline" (Štrukelj et

al. 2010, 13).

While Bell (1991, 176) states that the lead is the most distinctive feature of news discourse, Korošec (1998, 43) claims that the most distinctive feature of written reporting is the headline, not only because it is (visually) exposed, set "above", but because of the selection of language means through which the author expresses his or her "communication intention".

While Korošec (1998) divides newspaper headlines into three groups according to their function: *thereferential-informative group*, *the informative-evaluative group* and *the appeal group*<sup>3</sup>, considering the nature of hard news and the above mentioned stylebooks' guidelines, it is expected that the main function of the majority of agency news headlines will be informative. This thesis will try to use a part of Saxena's (2006, 58–102) classification of headlines, which includes *descriptive headlines*, *headlines of "running" stories*, *headlines of multi-point leads*, *commentative headlines*, *surprise headlines*, *quotes as headlines*, *question headlines* and *number headlines*. It should be mentioned that the criterion in this classification is not entirely clear – with some types the criterion seems to be the form, with other the content.

**Descriptive headlines** go beyond the simple noun and the verb; they capture the essence of the story graphically, e.g. *Indian swallows 8 cm knife to avoid extradition* (Saxena 2006, 60). With headlines which **headline a running story**, the writer focuses on the latest development on a certain subject that was in the news before, e.g. *Bodies of kidnapped rail engineer, brother found* (Saxena 2006, 63). **Headlines for multi-point leads** are used for multiple point stories; for exposing different points a strapline (subheading) is used. **Commentative headlines** contain the author's commentary, e.g. *Desperate Dalmiya wants to sabotage clean Zee bid* (Saxena 2006, 68). **Surprise headlines** highlight something unusual, e.g. *Hollywood actress marries waiter* (Saxena 2006, 71). **Quotes as headlines** use quotes around which the story is usually built. It is important that the statement is attributed, e.g. *I will direct a film when I have enough money: Shahrukh* (Saxena 2006, 91). **Question headlines** are used to evoke curiosity, are suited for speculative stories, they can also be used to provoke. A quotation mark is

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<sup>3</sup> English translation from Černuta (2010, 19).



used, e.g. *Can Canon shake HP's hold on inkjets?* (Saxena 2006, 96). **Number headlines** include numerals, which according to Saxena can be used not only for adding information but also creatively, e.g. *25 killed in Andhra bus accident* (Saxena 2006, 98) and *Every 10<sup>th</sup> bright spark in MIT list is of Indian origin* (Saxena 2006, 99).

Regarding headlines, this thesis will analyse the type of the headline in the source (English) and in the Slovene text, and the changes that occur when transferring the text into Slovene regarding the headline type and its informativeness (adding or omitting information).

#### 4.2.3 The lead paragraph

The lead or first paragraph is the most important part of an agency news item, because it contains the most important, the most interesting fact (Štrukelj et al. 2010, 13); it summarizes the central action and establishes the point of the story (Bell 1991, 149) and is crucial because it sets the tone of what follows (Harcup 2005, 110).

A good lead makes a clear statement of the essential news point and when possible includes a detail that distinguishes the story from others of its kind (Cappon 2000, 23). A good lead must always deal with the outcome of an event and it should always be a self-contained summary which, if the rest of the story were to be cut, would be capable of standing alone as a stop press or a news in brief paragraph (Pape, Featherstone 2005, 29). A similar principle, regarding news reporting in general, can be found in Korošec's *basic news pattern* which is "the smallest unit that can be the news itself" (1998, 196), or in Bell's *one-sentence story* being "the minimal, well-formed, modern news text" and consisting "minimally of the actors, action and place which constitute a single event" (1991, 174).

The Reuters handbook emphasizes the importance of the first two paragraphs, but it also points out the lead: "The first two paragraphs of a news story are crucial. Tell the reader immediately what has happened and why it's important. If you haven't told the story in the first two paragraphs, it's too late [...] The lead, or first paragraph, is the key. If you get the lead right, the rest will follow" (Reuters 2012, 28).

#### **4.2.3.1 Types of leads**

Literature offers different ways of classifying lead paragraphs (cf. Brooks et al. 1988, Pape, Featherstone 2005), depending on whether the news story focuses on one or more themes, builds on statements of important persons, summarizes the story etc. This thesis will use the classification offered by Brooks et al. (1988), as it is expected that it could prove the most useful when analysing agency news items. Brooks et al. (1988, 64–79) distinguish *immediate-identification leads*, *delayed-identification leads*, *summary leads*, *multiple-element leads*, and *leads with flair*. This thesis will try to group leads into these categories.

##### **Immediate-identification leads**

In the immediate-identification leads, one of the most important facts is *who*, or the prominence of the key actor. This approach is used when someone important or someone whose name is widely recognized is making news.

##### **Delayed-identification leads**

A reporter usually uses a delayed-identification lead because the person or persons involved have little name recognition among the readers. The person or group of persons are not identified by stating their name(s), but by occupation, position, achievements etc.

##### **Summary leads**

When a reporter deals with a story with several important elements, he or she may choose to sum up what happened in a summary lead rather than highlight a specific action.

##### **Multiple-element leads**

When choosing one theme for the lead is too restrictive, the reporter can choose a multiple-element lead to put more information into the first paragraph.

#### **4.2.3.2 Textual openings**

The beginning of the news story being of utter importance, it is relevant to refer to Korošec's (1998, 225–244) typology of textual openings. Analysing first-page

commentary in the Slovene daily "Delo" he defines six types of textual openings: *news*, *statement*, *thesis*, *quotation*, *question* and *figurative opening*.<sup>4</sup> Although the typology is based on an analysis of an interpretative news genre (commentary), it can be applied to agency news items. It is expected that for this thesis the relevant types could be *news opening*, *statement opening*, and *quotation opening*.

### **News opening**

Of all types of textual openings the news opening connects the text most directly to the event and gives the reader information about the content. An orientation towards the event is achieved by using the basic news story pattern.

Example 1:

*Shareholder in British Airways PLC and Iberia SA have approved a 5.7 billion pound (\$8.9 billion) merger that will create Europe's third-largest airline. (AP, 29 November 2010)*

### **Statement opening**

Statement openings are *statements* about or *evaluations* of the topic which provide information about the content of the text.

Example 2:

*Moldova's liberals appeared headed for tough coalition-building talks Monday after partial poll results left them just short of the votes needed to name a pro-Western president for Europe's poorest state. (AFP, 29 November 2010)*

### **Quotation opening**

Quotation openings differ from other types only in the fact that the author starts his text with someone else's text and information that he is not the author of the quoted text.

Example 3:

*Egypt's main opposition party, the Muslim Brotherhood, said on Monday that it had lost most its seats in parliament in an election it charged had been "rigged and invalid". (AFP, 29 November 2010)*

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<sup>4</sup> English translation from Korošec (1998, 351).

#### **4.2.3.3 Attribution in the lead paragraph**

Attribution is one of the key elements of journalistic credibility. As Bell (1991, 190) writes, attribution serves an important function in the telling of news stories because it "reminds the audience that this is an account which originated with certain persons and organisations" and that it is "not an unchallengeable gospel, but one fruit of human perception and production among other conceivably alternative accounts". According to Laban and Poler Kovačič (2006, 44–65) journalists have to "re-establish the status of journalistic texts' credibility and believability again and again, referring to codes of ethics and applying numerous conventions of their work, one of them being the convention of objectivity and the transparent source attribution as its constitutive element". Transparent citing of information sources is one of the foundations of journalistic objectivity – whether the latter is taken as an accomplishable goal or just as an ideal (ibid.).

The STA stylebook (Štrukelj et al. 2010, 16) determines that each news item must clearly cite the source of information or the point of view as a rule in the lead paragraph or, if this is not possible due to length limitations, in the second paragraph. But it adds that news stories are not to be started with a source. The stylebook stresses the importance of source attribution, saying it is crucial for the assessment of the trustworthiness and the accuracy of the news (ibid.).

Similarly the Reuters handbook (Reuters 2012, 8) places source attribution in the lead, as a "supporting detail", after the most important information: "Generally, the 'inverted pyramid' approach works with leads or first paragraphs too, with the most important, or newest elements presented first, followed by the supporting details, such as the source." It stresses the importance of accurate and clear identification of sources in order to allow the agency's customers and the public to "assess the reliability" (Reuters 2012, 4–5).

A distinctive feature of STA news is the use of so-called "double" or even "triple" attribution (cf. Laban, Poler Kovačič 2007) when news items cite a news agency which is citing a source.

#### Example 4: Double attribution in lead paragraph

***Kot je sporočil Kremelj, so to storili pred obiskom ruskega predsednika Dmitrija Medvedjeva na Poljskem prihodnji teden, poroča francoska tiskovna agencija AFP.***(STA, 3 December, 2010)

Attribution and quoting is discussed in more detail in chapter 5. Regarding lead paragraphs, this thesis will define which textual openings are used and whether the same or different types are used in Slovene news items; compare informativeness – what information the lead provides; ascertain whether news agencies cite the source of information in the lead; and compare the length of lead paragraphs and the information given.

#### 4.2.3 The story proper

After the lead the news story is further developed according to the inverted pyramid principle, building on the points made in the introduction (Pape, Featherstone 2005, 34–35). Brooks et al. (1998, 71) suggest that just as there is a checklist for writing the lead, there is also a checklist for assembling the rest of the inverted pyramid. That checklist should, according to Brooks (ibid.), include the following rules:

- Introduce additional important information you were not able to include in the lead.
- Elaborate on the information presented in the lead.
- Continue introducing new information in the order in which you have ranked it by importance.
- Develop the ideas in the same order in which you have introduced them.
- Generally, use only one new idea in each paragraph.

Added to this could be including background information to add interest and putting the story in context (Pape, Featherstone 2005, 45).

Brooks et al. (1988) distinguish one-subject stories and multiple-element stories, the former being reports on a single subject, and the latter being stories with several important, newsworthy events. In the latter case the writer highlights the most important element and other actions are summarized after the lead (Brooks et al. 1988, 73). The

authors stress (Brooks et al. 1988, 74) that the most important thing is to explain the items in the same order in which they were introduced.

#### **4.2.3.1 Paragraphs**

The story proper is usually divided into paragraphs. The STA stylebook (Štrukelj 2010, 3) defines that they should be short, understandable, and, regarding content and meaning, appropriately connected. The Reuters handbook (Reuters 2012, 30) suggests grouping the information relating to one element of the story in one block of paragraphs, and writing sequentially – "each sentence should connect to the next like a link in a chain" (ibid.). Regarding paragraphs, the thesis will determine whether the division into paragraphs is kept the same, or if paragraphs are joined or divided.

## 5 QUOTES AND ATTRIBUTION

Clear attribution of sources of information is, as noted above, the foundation of journalistic credibility. According to Korošec (1998), attribution in Slovene reporting is achieved by using standard patterns<sup>5</sup> which expand the *basic news pattern*<sup>6</sup> by adding information and which play a genre-defining role (Korošec 1998, 195–196).

### 5.1 ATTRIBUTION PATTERNS

Korošec (ibid.) divides the patterns of the reportorial stages into patterns for expressing *uncertainty* or *supposition*, for *reference* and for *citation*.

#### Uncertainty and supposition

Uncertainty and/or supposition can be expressed in Slovene in two ways: with morphemes or with words (Korošec 1998, 203).

Morphemically the uncertainty or supposition is expressed by the structure "*naj+bi+l participle*".

Example 5: Use of the structure "*naj+bi+l participle*" in STA news

*Končni izidi volitev **naj bibili** znani v torek.* (STA, 29 November 2010)

When the writer uses this structure, he is either himself expressing doubt about the "fact" written, or he is telling the reader that someone else expressed doubt or uncertainty, that a report on an event has not been officially confirmed (although the event happened or is expected to happen) or that an event (or state) has not been proved (although someone else claims that it occurred) (ibid.). These reasons for using the structure can intertwine, combine and/or be complementary. The writer does not doubt whether the event itself occurred, but he doubts what has been said about the event.

Uncertainty or supposition can also be expressed in Slovene with the word

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<sup>5</sup> The Slovene expression used by Korošec is "*vzorci poročevalskih stopenj*", or in English "*patterns of the reportorial stages*"; translation adopted from Korošec (1998, 350).

<sup>6</sup> According to Korošec (1998, 196), the basic news pattern is considered a *minimal reporting unit*, combining at least two *reportorial patterns* (which provide time- or place information). It is the smallest unit that can be the news itself (ibid.).

"menda"(presumably).

Example 6: Expressing uncertainty or supposition with "menda"

*Povod za obračun, ki se je zgodil 19.februarja na enem izmed kočevskih bencinskih servisov, je bilo **menda** maščevanje zaradi predhodnega pretepa v eni izmed lokalnih gostiln.* (STA, 25 May 2012)

Supposition and/or uncertainty is expressed in English with adverbs like *allegedly*, *supposedly*, *presumably*, *reportedly* etc.<sup>7</sup>, and with the passive voice, e. g. "He is said/thought to be ...", meaning "People say/think that ..."<sup>8</sup>.

## Reference

This pattern uses the Slovene particle "da", which replaces attribution with a clause.

Example 7: Attribution with particle "da" in STA news

*Novogoriški župan je sicer že sredi julija pozval Podbevška k odstopu, saj **da** obstaja sum, da bi za zasebne interese in koristi lahko zlorabil notranje informacije zaupne narave o Hitu.* (STA, 5 August 2011)<sup>9</sup>

## Citation

With this pattern the author includes someone else's words or text into his text using a direct quote (direct speech) or an indirect quote (reported speech), including partial quoting in which quoted segments are included in reported speech.

## 5.2 DIRECT QUOTES

Direct quotes provide the exact words of the speaker. In news texts they are used to add credibility and colour, they provide a story with a change of pace and "loosen up a clump of dense type" (Brooks et al. 1988, 118). The STA stylebook (Štrukelj et al. 2010, 24) states that whenever possible direct quotes should be a part of news stories as they "enrich the text with authenticity and directness and at the same time provide the reader a first-hand insight into the contents of a statement, news conferences, press releases,

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7 Brooks et al. (1988, 236) warn of libellous statements and advises caution, particularly when reporting on crime and legal proceedings.

8 Cf. Blaganje, Konte 1998 (300)

9 The emphasized "da" in this example stands for "Novogoriški župan je prepričan/trdi/meni, da obstaja sum ...", in English "The mayor of Nova Gorica claims that ...". In this use, the conjunction "da" becomes a particle.



book presentations etc." Similarly, the Reuters handbook (Reuters 2012, 29) suggests direct quotes should be used as they "add color and strength to your story and prove you have spoken to someone who knows what happened".

Example 8:

*"Oil and the dollar have an inverse relationship so we could see some downward pressure on oil if the dollar continues to rise," said Ong Yi Ling, Phillip Futures' investment analyst. (AFP, 29 November 2010)*

According to Bell (1991, 207–209) direct quotation serves three main purposes in news reporting. First, a quote is valued as a "particularly inconvertible" fact because it is the newsmaker's own words. Second, its function is to distance and disown, to absolve journalist and news outlet from endorsement of what the source said. And third, it adds to the story "the flavour of the newsmaker's own words".

Vesel (1997, 155) writes that the translation of quotes follows the principles of literary translation and not those of communicative translation. There may be problems in translating metaphors and other stylistic features of the original statement, she adds, in which case one can resort to communicative translation and paraphrase, but this should not be presented as a quote (ibid.).

### 5.3 PARTIAL QUOTES

Partial quotes are quoted parts (words, phrases or sentences) of statements used in attributed, reported statements. They save time and space and help to summarize (Pape, Featherstone 2005, 39), and they can also be used to avoid misunderstandings when in a part of a text which is not the author's some words have a strongly subjective meaning and may be understood as the author's own opinion (Laban, Poler Kovačič 2006, 44–66). However several authors (e.g. Brooks et al. 1988; Laban, Poler Kovačič 2006; Pape, Featherstone 2005) warn of excessive and unjustified use of partial quoting as it can make the text difficult to read.

Example 9: A partial quote in an AP news item

*BA Chairman Martin Broughton told investors at the meeting in Westminster, central London, that the deal had a "compelling, strategic and financial logic" and would*

*benefit staff, passengers and shareholders.* (AP, 29 November 2010)

In this example the partial quote is used to avoid suggesting that the denotation of the *deal* (that it has a *compelling, strategic and financial logic*) is the author's.

## 5.4 INDIRECT QUOTES

Indirect quotes are reported statements, usually paraphrasing and also summarizing what a speaker may have said in a longwinded or complicated way (Pape, Featherstone 2005, 39). Bell (1991, 205) claims that the main method by which all media handle newsmakers' (news actors') speech is to turn it into indirect speech or to run it unattributed.

Example 10: Use of an indirect quote in an AFP news item

*Investment in plant and equipment by all industries excluding the financial and insurance sectors expanded to 9.56 trillion yen (114 billion dollars), the first growth in 14 quarters, the Finance Ministry said.* (AFP, 2 December 2010)

Bell (1991, 209) claims that direct quotation is the exception and not the rule in news stories and that journalists predominantly turn what their sources say into indirect speech.

## 5.5 MEANS OF ATTRIBUTION

Information or statements can be attributed in different ways. The above mentioned patterns could to some extent also be applied to news items in English although some appear to be specific to the Slovene language (e.g. the pattern with "*naj bi + l participle*" or the reference with the particle "*da*"). On the other hand some could be added to the list, e.g. the use of the passive voice with verbs expressing knowledge, judgement, belief and supposition (cf. Blaganje, Konte 1998, 300).<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> Examples of such attribution:

*The quads, nicknamed 'The Dollies', **are said to be** exact genetic copies of their predecessor, who was put down seven years ago.* (MIA, 30 November 2010)

*The 28-year-old Berto **is reported** by the DPA news agency **to have tested** positive for the banned steroid Nandrolone in the run-up to his 23 June bout against Victor Ortiz.* (STA, 19 May 2012)

Common to both languages is attribution with a clause (preceding the quoted text, being in the middle of it, or following it) or a phrase.

### **Attribution with a clause**

i) Attribution as the main clause uses the principle of reported speech. The statement reported is changed into an object clause dependent on the reporting verb and introduced by the subordinator *that* (cf. Blaganje, Konte 1998, 510).

Example 11: Use of attribution as the main clause

*Swedish telecoms group Ericsson said on Monday that its chairman for the past eight years, Michael Treschow, will resign within the next two years.* (AFP, 6 December 2010)

ii) Attribution in the accompanying clause which is positioned in the middle of the quoted text or follows it.

Example 12: Attribution in the accompanying clause following the quoted text

*An Indian co-pilot sent an international passenger jet into a terrifying nosedive when he adjusted his seat and accidentally pushed the control column forward, **an official report reveals.*** (AFP, 29 November 2010)

Example 13: Attribution in the accompanying clause in the middle of the quoted text

*Foreign investments in Vietnam's industry, **Bien said,** played a key role in exports such as textiles and garments, footwear, wood products, computer and accessories, machinery and components.* (DPA, 5 December 2010)

Specific to STA news, according to a preliminary analysis of the sample and according to the analysis conducted by Laban and Poler Kovačič (2007), is the use of a "double" or even a "triple" attribution when STA news items cite (either with a prepositional phrase or with a clause) an agency news which is itself citing a source.

Example 14: Use of a prepositional phrase for the second attribution

*Obseg industrijskih naročil v Nemčiji se je oktobra na mesečni ravni povečal za 1,6 odstotka, potem ko se je septembra skrčil za štiri odstotke. Oktobrsko rast naročil je spodbudilo predvsem večje domače povpraševanje, **so po poročanju nemške tiskovne agencije dpa pokazali danes objavljeni podatki nemškega ministrstva za gospodarstvo.*** (STA, 7 December 2010)

Example 15: Use of a clause for the second attribution

*Vietnam bo **po ocenah** tamkajšnje vlade letos ustvaril 70,8 milijarde dolarjev prihodkov iz izvoza, kar predstavlja 24-odstotno rast in presega zadane načrte te države, **je pred dnevi poročala nemška tiskovna agencija dpa.*** (STA, 5 December 2010)

iii) Attribution in the dependent clause uses the structure with the conjunction *as* (Slovene "*kot*"), a reporting verb and a subject.

Example 16:

***Kot je sporočil Kremelj,** so to storili pred obiskom ruskega predsednika Dmitrija Medvedjeva na Poljskem prihodnji teden, poroča francoska tiskovna agencija AFP.* (STA, 3 December 2010)

### Attribution with a phrase

Attribution on the phrase level is expressed by a prepositional phrase. In Slovene the preposition ("*po*") is followed by a noun (e.g. "*po besedah/mnenju/navedbah ...*") whereas in English the preposition *according to* is used (cf. Laban, Poler Kovačič 2007, 71–80; *ibid.* 2006, 44–65).

Example 17:

*ZSSS bo v petek na novinarski konferenci podrobno predstavila razloge za ustavno presojo zakona. Pobuda je **po Zorkovih besedah** že pripravljena, vložili pa naj bi jo po novinarski konferenci.* (STA, 31 May 2012)

Example 18:

*Over 40 percent of Indians still live below the poverty line of 1.25 US dollars a day, compared with 16 percent in China, **according to the World Bank.*** (AFP, 30 November 2010)

### 5.5.1 Attributive verbs

Several verbs can be used for attribution<sup>11</sup>, and many of them carry particular shades of meaning. As the genre of hard news excludes any interpretation on the journalist's part, it is expected that verbs without additional connotation are used.

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<sup>11</sup> Metz (Metz 1991 in Vesel 1997, 142) lists 33 verbs that can be used as attributives, while Laban and Poler Kovačič registered 71 different verbs of "stating, thinking and perception which are a part of assertion automatism forms" (2006, 44–65).

The most neutral verb is considered to be *say*. It expresses only the fact that the words were spoken or written, it does not say anything about how something was said, or about the attitude of the speaker (Vesel 1997, 142). *Say* is by far the most common speech verb in news reporting, Bell writes (1991, 2006). It is "the canonical neutral speech verb, along with *tell* for when a listener is specified as direct object, and the useful non-finite form *according to*" (ibid.). Brooks et al. (1998, 127) claim that the verb *say* is unobtrusive – "[r]ather than appearing tiresome and repetitious, it hides in the news columns and calls no attention to itself" –, neutral, and has no connotations. "To use the word 'said' is to be objective" (ibid.).

According to Reuters handbook (Reuters 2012, 448) the verb to say is usually the best, neutral choice in reporting a speech or statement. The handbook suggests (Reuters 2012, 7) that journalists should be "on guard against bias" in their choice of words: "Words like 'claimed' or 'according to' can suggest we doubt what is being said. Words like 'fears' or 'hopes' might suggest we are taking sides. Verbs like rebut or refute (which means to disprove) or like fail (as in failed to comment) can imply an editorial judgement and are best avoided."

Regarding attribution, this thesis will determine what means of attribution are used, which attributive verbs are used and how they are transferred into Slovene.

## 5.6 STATEMENT AS FACT

Some information can also be presented as fact, without reference to a source. Attribution is not needed with facts which can easily be verified, are generally known, or for which the reporter knows beyond reasonable doubt that they are accurate and true (Vesel 1997, 141). Unattributed statements occur also when it is obvious what is the source of information provided, e.g. when the news story is written entirely on the basis of a company's press release or its annual report, as was the case in Example 19, and constant repetition of the source would be superfluous.

Example 19: Use of unattributed statement

*The airlines expect annual synergies worth some €400 million (\$529 million) starting the fifth year following the merger.* (AP, 29 November 2010)

This thesis will analyse how quotes are transferred in Slovene news items – whether direct and partial quotes are kept as such or changed into indirect speech, or left out, and whether quotes (direct, partial, or indirect) are written as factual statements.

## 6 NEWS LANGUAGE

News agencies' striving for accurateness and unambiguousness (cf. chapter 2) reflects in the language they use. The language of news should be simple, clear, precise, easily understood (Štrukelj et al. 2010, 24; Reuters 2012, 26; Pape, Featherstone 2005, 50; Brooks et al. 1988, 81–85). Handbooks suggest using specific, concrete, plain words, adding colour to the text with nouns and verbs rather than adjectives. Sentences should be short and uncomplicated so that the text is easy to read. The use of the active voice rather than the passive is preferred.

It is expected the analysis will show that in Slovene texts in most cases passive structures are changed into active because the passive voice is often avoided in Slovene, with the active voice being used instead. Blaganje and Konte (1998, 295) write that in English the passive voice is used more extensively owing to the fact that the number of verbs which can be used in the passive voice is much greater in English than in Slovene. Also Toporišič (2000, 358) claims that in Slovene the active voice is more frequently used than the passive, but he does not specify the reasons for such use. The passive voice is in Slovene used when a writer wants to expose the receiver of the action, and conceal or push aside the doer performing the action expressed by the verb (Toporišič 2000, 359). Toporišič (2000, 358) writes that the passive voice, provided that time and aspect are kept the same, can always be changed back to the active voice, while not every structure in the active voice can be changed to the passive voice. The active voice is compared to the passive voice "primary", while the passive voice is only a "transformational form", he claims (*ibid.*).

### 6.1 RHETORICAL TROPES

A trope is "a deviation from the ordinary and principal signification of a word", says Richardson, quoting Corbett (Corbett 1990 in Richardson 2007, 65), while the Merriam-Webster dictionary defines it as "a word or expression used in a figurative sense" (Merriam-Webster 2012).

#### **Hyperbole**

Hyperbole is an example of excessive exaggeration made for rhetorical effect

(Richardson 2007, 65). It is expected to be found in the news covering business and economy (e.g. stocks *plunged*), and politics (e.g. a systematic *crackdown* by the authorities).

### **Metaphor**

Metaphor, in the most general sense, involves perceiving one thing in terms of another (Richardson 2007, 66); it is a figure of speech in which a word or phrase literally denoting one kind of object or idea is used in place of another to suggest a likeness or analogy between them (Merriam Webster 2012), e.g. to *tighten the net* around somebody or that an economy *was given a boost*. This thesis will analyse what types of metaphors are used and how they are translated or transferred into Slovene.

### **Metonymy**

Metonymy is a trope in which one word, phrase or object is substituted for another from a semantically related field of reference (Richardson 2007, 67). It differs from metaphor in that metaphors operate through transference of similar characteristics while metonymy operates through more direct form of association (ibid., 67–68). It is expected to be quite common in agency news texts, one of the examples being the substitution of a government with the capital of the country (e.g. *Moscow* and *Washington* signed their own peaceful nuclear cooperation deal).

Regarding the use of stylistically marked words and phrases in reportorial texts, Korošec (1998) writes that it is in many cases the context that determines the stylistal markedness of a word or phrase, and introduces the concept of *automatisms* and *actualisms*. Automatisms are forms that have become routine for performing a certain communicative tasks and are rooted in the convention between the journalist and the reader, while actualisms are a new, fresh, unusual use of linguistic means, meant to achieve a special effect (Korošec 1998, 15). Actualisms are not only rhetorical "ornaments", but are a deviation from a direct denomination of the subject, used to connect to the reader (Korošec 1998, 17). Therefore the relation automatism-actualism corresponds to the presence of the author, and also the reader, in the text – with automatisms the author is not present in the text, while with actualisms he is (ibid.). Rhetorical tropes are used in news texts primarily to express opinion and evaluate what is being said (Korošec 1998, 21).



The separation of opinions and facts in news texts is discussed by Erjavec (1999). In the context of ethical norms she writes about the *norm of objectivity* and *the norm of separation*. While the norm of objectivity means that a journalist avoids including values and ideology in his text (Erjavec 1999, 40), the norm of separation suggests separating opinions and facts (Erjavec 1999, 46). The norm of separation is accepted as a part of objectivity; it is often presented as a "safety measure" of the audience so that it can form its own opinion independently of journalist's interpretation (ibid.).

This thesis will focus on an analysis of the use and translation of hyperboles, metaphors, and metonymies,<sup>12</sup> as it is expected that these tropes will be found in agency hard news texts (cf. Černuta 2010, 32–33), and that they could prove to be difficult to translate,<sup>13</sup> especially if they appear in a direct quote (cf. Vesel 1997, 155).

## 6.2 EDITING NEWS ITEMS

The process of transferring news from English into Slovene includes the task of editing. News items may undergo minor or major changes as they move from one editor and news organisation to another, but, as Bell (1991, 66) claims, the world's news undergoes a process far more radical than editing within the same language. "Translation between languages is a major language function of the international agencies," he writes (ibid.). STA journalists, beside selecting *which* stories to translate, have to decide whether they will use all the information contained in a news story and *how* they will use it. On the basis of a copy editor's work in practice, Bell writes (ibid.) that editing usually consists of deleting sections of a story, adding basic explanatory material such as background or a person's position, and cleaning up spelling mistakes and stylistic problems.

It is expected that writers of STA news items will delete certain information, summarize certain sections of a story, and add information relevant for STA's readers.

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12 Richardson (2007) focuses on five tropes that he finds useful to the analysis of newspaper discourse, besides hyperboles, metaphors, and metonymies also neologisms and puns.

13 Newmark (1988, 104) writes that while the central problem of translation is the overall choice of a translation method for a text, the most important particular problem is the translation of figurative expressions.

### 6.2.3 Shortening of texts

The most important decision when shortening texts is the decision on what information must be kept, writes Korošec (1983, 3). He argues that shortening is done in two ways: according to hierarchy (by deletion of certain parts),<sup>14</sup> and through conversion (by summing up). In practice shortening according to hierarchy is done first, and in the rest of the text shortening is done through conversion (ibid.). Korošec analyses in detail the possibilities for shortening on the word (phrase) and sentence level. Particularly relevant for this thesis would seem to be the possibility of *deleting the whole paragraph*<sup>15</sup>, *the transformation of relative clauses into premodifiers or postmodifiers in nominal phrases*, and *merging sentences with conversion into relative clauses*. This thesis will analyse whether and how texts are shortened.

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14 Slovene expression is *ukinjanje*.

15 With regard to this, Korošec points out that one should mind the cohesive ties (e.g. pronouns, repetition) that connect the deleted paragraph to the preceding and following paragraph.

## 7 ANALYSIS

### 7.1 METHOD AND SAMPLE

For the purpose of this thesis the analysis was conducted on a sample of 108 news items published in STA news service between 29 November and 13 December 2010. The sample was gathered by asking journalists at the STA foreign politics desk and the business and economy desk<sup>16</sup> to contribute their news items written on the basis of at least one foreign agency news in English, and all the source news items that were used when writing their items. Seven journalists of the foreign politics desk and five journalists of the business and economy desk responded.

The news items in the sample were published in six categories of the STA news service: international politics (Mednarodna politika, MP), world business and economy (Gospodarstvo po svetu, GS), accidents and crime (Kronika, KR), European Union (Evropska unija, EU), and entertainment (Zanimivosti, ZA).

The sample news items were grouped according to the source items into:

1. Group 1: news written on the basis of one news item in English,
2. Group 2: news written on the basis of two or more news items in English,
3. Group 3: news written on the basis of one news item in English and one or more news items in other languages,
4. Group 4: news written on the basis of two or more news items in English and one or more news items in other languages.

Figure 5: Sample STA news items per category and group

	MP	GS	KR	EU	ZA	Total
Group 1	13	17	2	1	4	37
Group 2	12	8	3	1	2	26
Group 3	6	2	1	3	1	13
Group 4	22	2	5	3	0	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>108</b>

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<sup>16</sup> Besides the categories of Sports (SP) and Culture (KU) these are the categories under which the most news written on the basis of foreign news are published in the STA news service (Štrukelj 2012).

The purpose of this division was to see whether and how the fact that several source news items were used was reflected in the STA news.

By using a contrastive analysis, the analysis compares the STA news and source news, and ascertains how the fact that the source was a news item (or several news items) in English influenced the STA news items regarding headlines, lead paragraphs, and the story proper, and how certain language features were translated into Slovene.

Regarding headlines, the analysis focuses on the type of the headline, and the information given.

Regarding the lead paragraph, the analysis ascertains the type of lead, textual opening, attribution to a source, and information given (which questions of the "5W's+H" rule it answers).

Regarding the story proper, the analysis discusses the order of information (the inverted pyramid principle), the reorganisation of the text and other features of editing, the usage of direct quotes, the means of attribution to sources, attributing verbs, and opinion statements.

The analysis also examines the translation of direct quotes, the translation of stylistically marked words and phrases (metaphors, hyperboles and metonymies, idioms and clichés), and text organisation.

## **7.2 STANDARD CHANGES**

The analysis did not consider the changes that occur when the author adopts the news item to the STA's system of classification and filing of the news nor the changes that occur due to the orthographic rules of the Slovene language.

Standard changes occur with:

- keywords,
- attribution of place, time, and agency,
- marks for editors in the headline,

- currency (money values are converted into the currency used in Slovenia),
- indicating *today* (in Slovene "*danes*" ("today")) is used, in English the name of the day (e.g. Tuesday),
- numbers, dates, personal names, place names, names of institutions etc. according to spelling and orthographic rules.

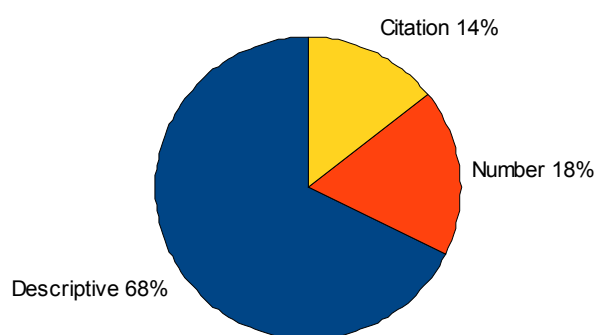
### 7.3 HEADLINE

Regarding headlines, the analysis focused on the type of the headline (whether STA preserved or changed it), and the information given (whether the information is kept, added, or omitted).

#### 7.3.1 Headline type

In **Group 1** the majority of headlines (76%) preserved the same type. Among these the most frequent was the descriptive headline (68% of unchanged headlines/51% of all the headlines in Group 1), followed by the number (18%/14%) and citation headlines (14%/11%).

Figure 6: Preserved headline types in Group 1



Within the descriptive headlines there was a notable change regarding the use of verbs. Namely, the STA news used verbless headlines more extensively: in 8 out of 19 headlines the verb was omitted, and in 2 a verbless structure was preserved.

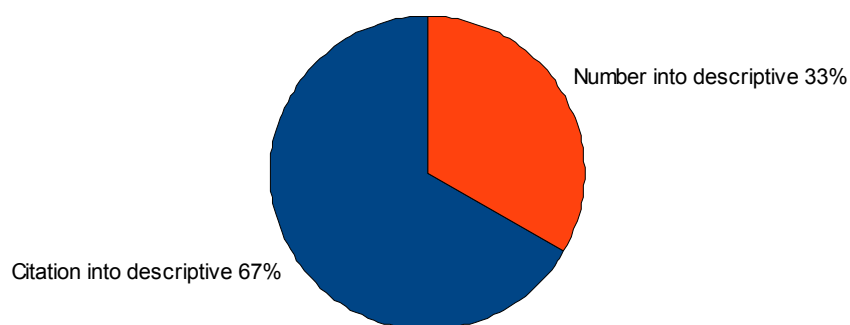
Example 20: Omitting a verb in the headline

*India economy grows by forecast-beating 8.9 percent* (AFP, 30 November 2010)

*Indija z 8,9-odstotno gospodarsko rastjo* (STA, 30 November 2010)

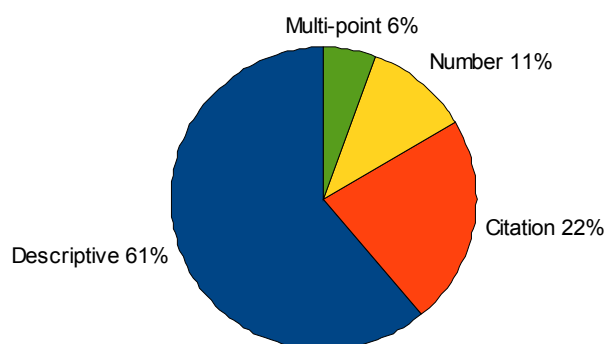
In Group 1 the headline type was changed in 9 headlines, and all the changes were into the descriptive headline; namely, 6 from the citation and 3 from the number headline.

Figure 7: Changed headline types in Group 1



In **Group 2** the headline type was preserved in 69% of the cases. Among these the most common was the descriptive type (61% of unchanged headlines/42% of all the headlines in Group 2), followed by citation (22%/15%), number (11 %/8 %), and multi-point headlines (6%/4%).

Figure 8: Preserved headline types in Group 2

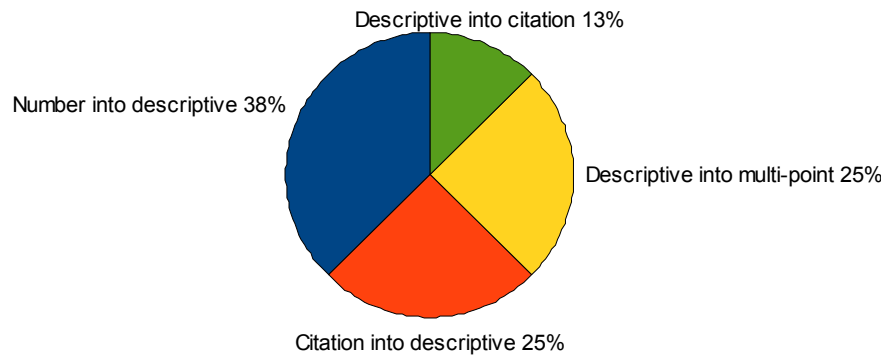


In this group a verbless structure in the STA headline was used in 2 cases.

In Group 2 the headline type was changed in 8 headlines: 3 headlines changed from

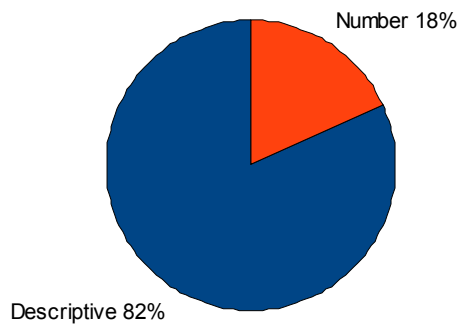
number to descriptive, 2 headlines from citation to descriptive, 2 headlines from descriptive to multi-point, and 1 headline changed from descriptive to citation headline.

Figure 9: Changed headline types in Group 2



In **Group 3** the headline type was preserved in 85% of the cases. The descriptive headline was used in 82% of unchanged headlines and in 69% of all the headlines in Group 3, and the number headline in 18%/15%.

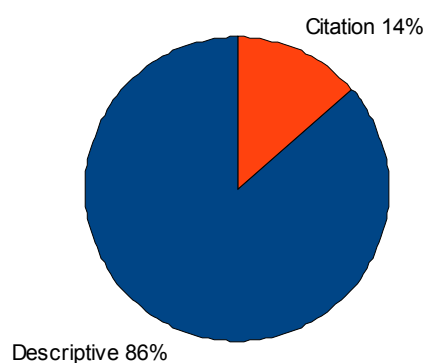
Figure 10: Preserved headline types in Group 3



In Group 3 the type was changed in 2 headlines: 1 changed from citation to descriptive, 1 from descriptive to citation.

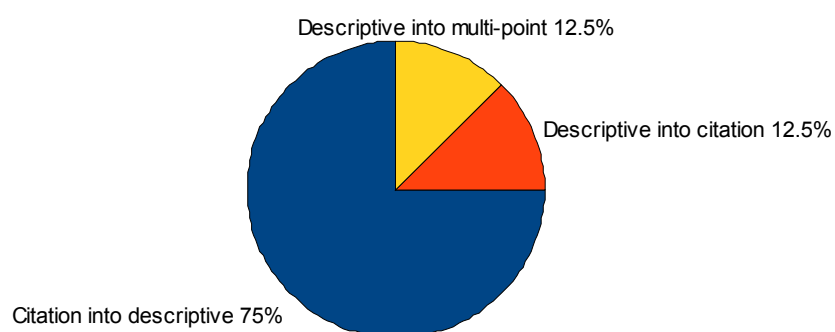
In **Group 4** the headline type was preserved in 69% of the headlines. Among these the most frequent was the descriptive headline (86% of the unchanged headlines/59% of all the headlines in Group 4), followed by the citation headline (14%/9%).

Figure 11: Preserved headline types in Group 4



In Group 4 the type was changed in 8 headlines: 6 headlines changed from citation to descriptive, 1 headline from descriptive to citation, and 1 headline from descriptive to multi-point.

Figure 12: Changed headline types in Group 4



A notable change in headlines of the STA news written on the basis of more than one foreign news (Groups 2, 3 and 4) was generalization, e.g. when the news combined similar events in several countries, or included statements from different countries on a particular issue. These changes occurred in 9 STA news.

Example 21:

*Sneg v severozahodni Evropi še naprej povzroča preglavice* (STA, 2 December 2010)

*Three dead in Germany as snow and ice hampers travel in Europe* (DPA, 2 December 2010)

*Britain's airports struggle amid continued snow* (AP, 2 December 2010)



Example 22:

*Države kritične do objave zaupnih ameriških dokumentov* (STA, 29 November 2010)

*Report: Berlusconi "laughs off" Wikileaks revelations* (DPA, 29 November 2010)

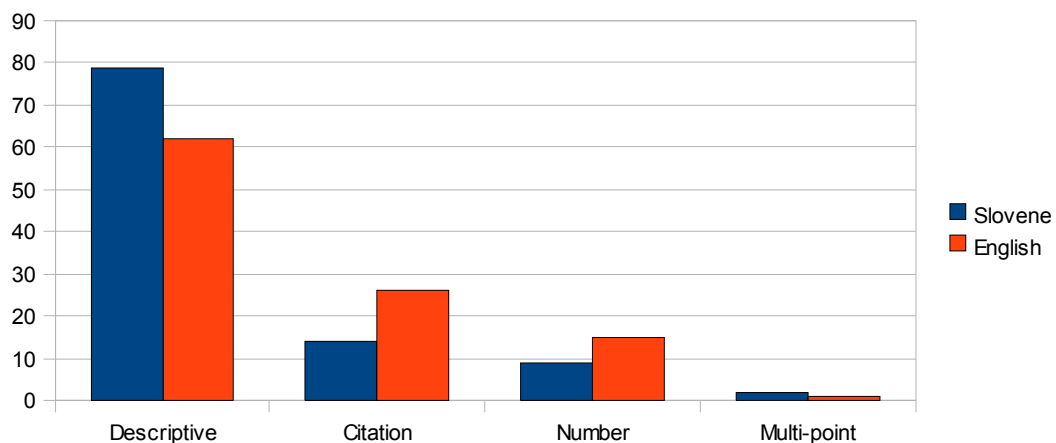
*WikiLeaks 'threat to democratic authority': France* (AFP, 29 November 2010)

*Australia warns WikiLeaks' Assange of charges if he returns* (DPA, 29 November 2010)

*Wikileaks release 'very unhelpful': Iraq foreign minister* (AFP, 29 November 2010)

The analysis showed that the headline type was kept the same in the majority of the cases: it was preserved in 79 out of 108 headlines (73%). The descriptive headline was used most frequently: it was used in 62 cases in English news (57%) and in 79 cases in Slovene news (73%). The fact that news items were based on more than one source news was not reflected in the change of the headline type. It was reflected in the change of the information provided – in several cases these headlines were more general – as they headlined news which combined similar events in several countries, or included statements from different countries on a particular issue.

Figure 13: Headline types used in English and Slovene agency news



### 7.3.2 Information in the headline

The analysis showed that changes occurred also regarding information given in the headline. STA headlines contained either the same information, the same and additional information, less information, or less information and additional information compared

to the source news' headlines. The information that was added was from the source news, either from the lead paragraph or the story proper.

Among the added information there was attribution to a source, unattributed opinion (which was then attributed in the lead), naming a country, or more specific naming of a person. In several cases certain other pieces of information were also omitted.

Example 23: Adding an opinion in the headline

*Poljska v četrtletju s presenetljivo krepko rastjo* (STA, 30 November 2010)

*Polish growth 1.3 percent in quarter: official estimate* (AFP, 30 November 2010)

Example 24: Adding information about time and omitting information about value

*Vietnam letos z rastjo prihodkov iz izvoza* (STA, 5 December 2010)

*Vietnam export revenue grows 24 per cent* (DPA, 2 December 2010)

The deleted information was an attribution to a source, concrete values of business transactions, number of casualties, detailed or explanatory information, etc.

Example 25:

*Delničarji British Airways in Iberie za združitev* (STA, 29 November 2010)

*BA, Iberia Shareholders approve \$8.9 bln merger* (AP, 29 November 2010)

Example 26:

*Eksplozija bombe v Iraku zahtevala več življenj* (STA, 12 December 2010)

*Iraqi officials say 17 killed in car bomb blast* (AP, 12 December 2010)

Figure 14: Changes in providing information in headlines

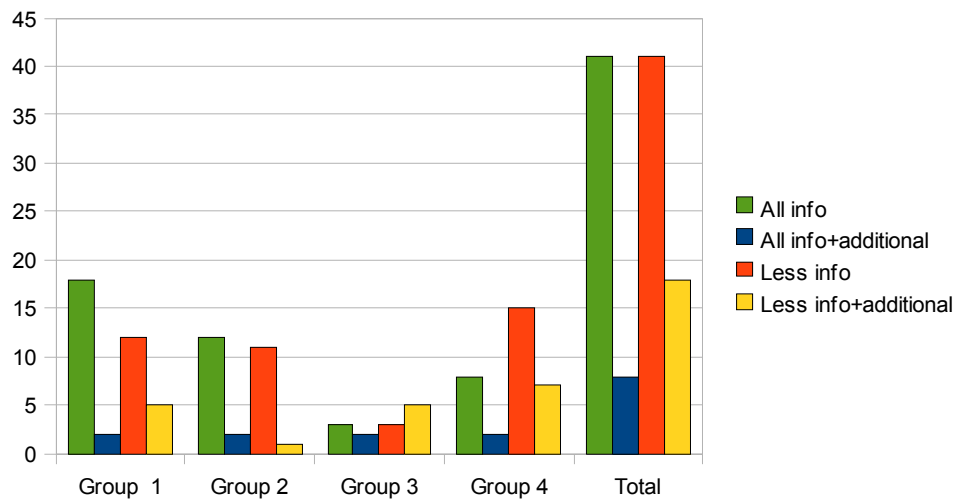


Figure 10 shows that the majority of STA headlines either kept all the information and did not provide any additional information, or they used less information without adding additional information. The share of headlines which kept all the information was the highest in Group 1, with news based on one news item in English (49%). The share of headlines which used less information was the highest in Group 4, with news based on two or more news items in English and other languages (47%).

The analysis suggests that there is no pattern regarding adding or omitting information in the headline. Among the added or omitted information were: attribution to a source, the naming a country, a more specific naming of a person, or stating the values of business transactions, the number of casualties, and detailed or explanatory information.

## 7.4 LEAD PARAGRAPH

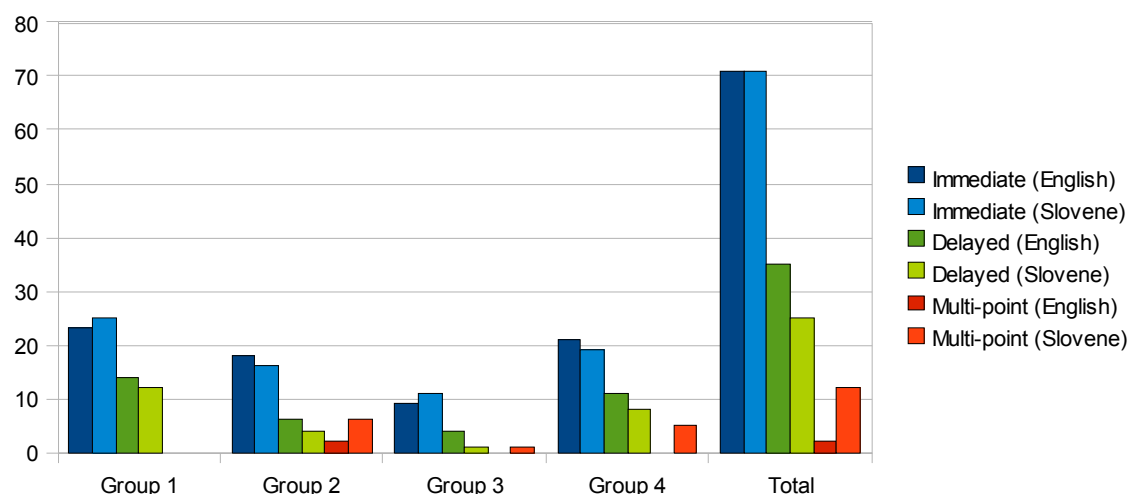
Regarding lead paragraphs, the analysis focused on the type of lead paragraph, textual opening, attribution to a source, and information given (which questions of the „5W's+H“ rule it answers).

### 7.4.1 Types of leads

Most STA news preserved the type of lead paragraph of the news in English; it was preserved in 83% of the cases. The most common was the immediate-identification

lead,<sup>17</sup> followed by the delayed-identification lead. While the multi-point lead was scarcely used in the English news analysed, several STA news items used multi-point leads when combining different foreign news items. Such cases included reporting on international conferences, political summits, weather-related problems in several countries etc.

Figure 15: Types of lead paragraphs used

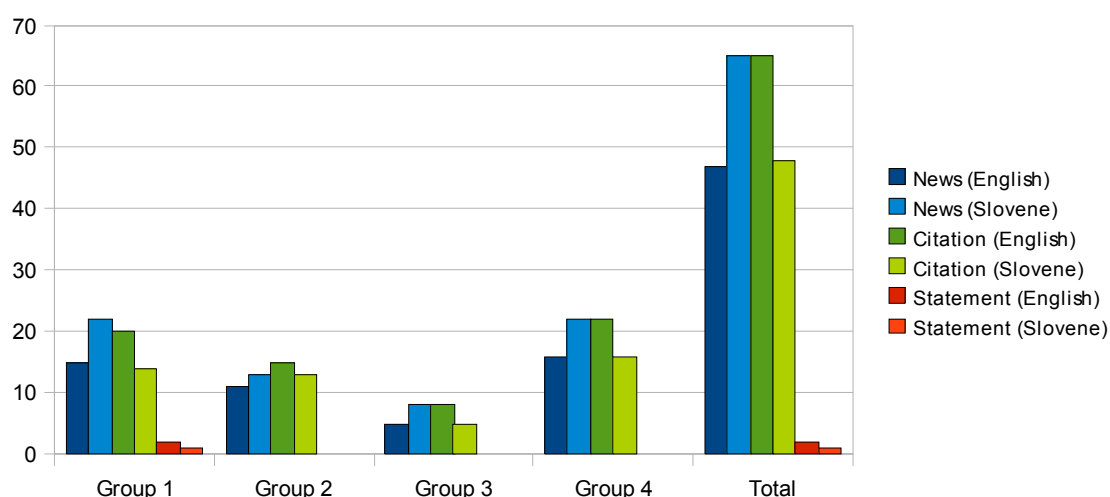


#### 7.4.2 Textual openings

The most common textual openings were the news opening and the citation opening. While in news in English the citation opening was most frequently used (65 news items or 60%), in STA news the news opening was the most common (also 65 news items or 60%). In STA news the citation opening was used in 48 cases (44%), in news in English the news opening was used in 47 cases (44%).

<sup>17</sup> Leads that did not include people were classified according to the identification of institutions, organisations etc. If they were fully identified, they were put into the "immediate-identification" category, in other cases into the "delayed-identification" category.

Figure 16: Types of textual openings in agency news in English and Slovene

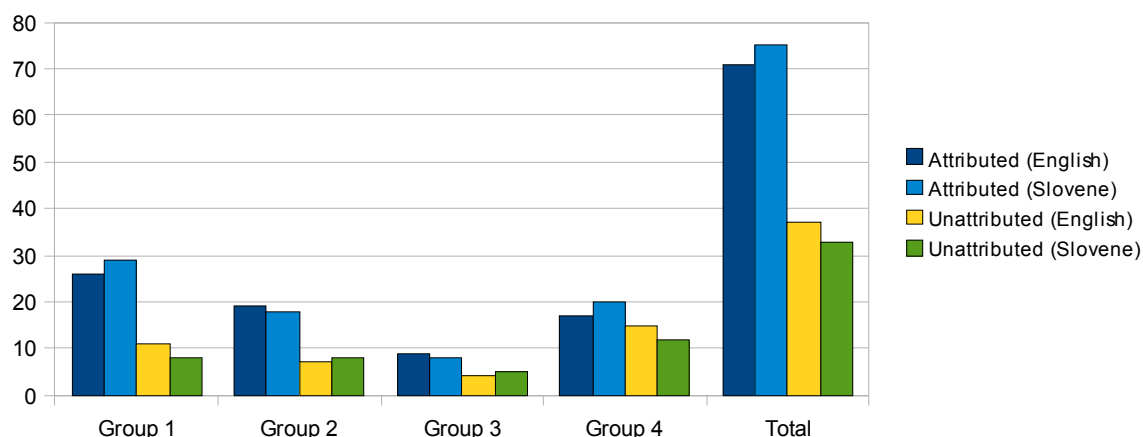


To some extent the difference can be explained with the structure of the lead: while the lead paragraphs of all news in English consisted of one sentence (with source attribution usually at the end), the vast majority of STA news consisted of two or three sentences, with attribution usually given at the end of the last sentence.

#### 7.4.3 Source attribution in the lead paragraph

Source attribution in the lead paragraph is common in both English and Slovene texts (66% and 69% respectively), with some cases of added attribution in STA news. The results show that source attribution in the lead paragraph is standard and that STA follows the guideline to attribute the information as soon as possible even more strictly.

Figure 17: Source attribution in agency news in English and Slovene



The analysis confirmed that double attribution is specific to STA news, even in cases where foreign agencies quote other news agencies. Double attribution in the lead was found in 13% of STA news. It was incorporated into the sentence structure either with a prepositional phrase in the same clause that attributes the information, or with a separate clause, placed at the end of the sentence, as shown in examples 27–29.

Example 27: Double attribution with a prepositional phrase

*Bukarešta, 05. decembra (STA) - Romunsko gospodarstvo se je v tretjem letošnjem četrtletju skrčilo za 0,7 odstotka, v prvih devetih mesecih letošnjega leta pa se je bruto domači proizvod (BDP) Romunije zmanjšal za 2,3 odstotka, so po poročanju francoske tiskovne agencije AFP pokazali pred dnevi objavljeni podatki. (STA, 5 December 2010)*

Example 28: Double attribution with a separate clause

*Hanoi, 05.decembra (STA) - Vietnam bo po ocenah tamkajšnje vlade letos ustvaril 70,8 milijarde dolarjev prihodkov iz izvoza, kar predstavlja 24-odstotno rast in presega zadane načrte te države, je pred dnevi poročala nemška tiskovna agencija dpa. (STA, 5 December 2010)*

Example 29:

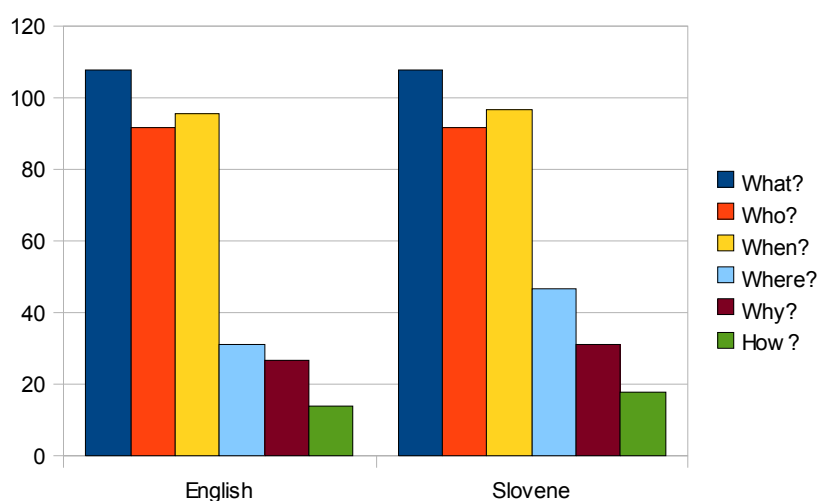
*Moskva, 03.decembra (STA) - Rusija je danes Poljski predala nove dokumente o pokolu poljskih častnikov v Katinskem gozdu med drugo svetovno vojno. Kot je sporočil Kremelj, so to storili pred obiskom ruskega predsednika Dmitrija Medvedjeva na Poljskem prihodnji teden, poroča francoska tiskovna agencija AFP. (STA, 3 December 2010)*

#### 7.4.4 Information in the lead paragraph

When analysing the information that is provided in the lead paragraph, the analysis focused on the answers to the questions of the "5W+H"-rule. The analysis showed that all news items answered the question *what*, and a large majority also answered the questions *who* and *when*. In several cases STA news added information: in most cases about the place (*where*), in some also about the reason (*why*) and the way or manner in which a certain event happened (*how*).

Figure 18: Information provided in lead paragraphs (percentage/number of news providing a certain answer)

	Who?	What?	Where?	When?	Why?	How?
<b>English</b>	85%	100%	29%	89%	25%	13%
<b>Slovene</b>	85%	100%	44%	90%	29%	17%



The analysis also showed that the transfer of information was not always "linear": the answer to the question *when* was added in 6 cases, and omitted in another 5 cases.

A notable change regarding the information in the lead paragraph of STA news was the addition of information which followed the lead in the news in English in the second and also in the third paragraph. Such a change was found in 45 STA news items (42%). This shows that STA news preserved the hierarchy of the most important information provided, and at the same time exposed this information by placing it in the lead.

The additional information reflected in the length of these paragraphs and in the number of sentences. While all leads in news in English consisted of a single sentence, on the whole leads in STA news contained two (in 64 % of the news), some also three sentences<sup>18</sup>. This was partly a result of adding information (example 30), and partly a result of breaking up long sentence structures (example 31).

Example 30: Extending the lead paragraph with additional information

*JERUSALEM, Nov 30, 2010 (AFP) - A partial lifting of the Israeli blockade on the Gaza Strip has had only a limited effect in improving life for residents of the coastal enclave, a coalition of humanitarian groups said on Tuesday.*

*A report by 22 organisations, entitled "Dashed Hopes: Continuation of the Gaza Blockade," says an Israeli pledge to liberalise the import of materials for UN and other international building projects has barely dented a backlog.*

*But the study provoked an angry response from Israel, with the Coordinator for Government Activities in the Territories (COGAT) slamming the claims as "biased and distorted" in a statement.*

*/.../*

*(AFP, 30 November 2010)*

*Jeruzalem, 30.novembra (STA) - Delna odprava izraelske blokade območja Gaze je prinesla le delno izboljšanje razmer na tem palestinskem ozemlju, je pokazalo danes objavljeno poročilo 22 človekoljubnih organizacij. Na poročilo se je že odzval Izrael in ga označil za "pristransko in izkrivljeno", poroča francoska tiskovna agencija AFP.*

*(STA, 30 November 2010)*

Example 31: Breaking up a long sentence and adding attribution to a foreign news agency

*MOSCOW, Dec 3, 2010 (AFP) – Russia on Friday handed to Poland more files on the Stalin-era Katyn massacre of Polish officers during World War II, ahead of a visit by Dmitry Medvedev to Poland next week, the Kremlin said.*

*(AFP, 3 December 2010)*

*Moskva, 03.decembra (STA) - Rusija je danes Poljski predala nove dokumente o pokolu poljskih častnikov v Katinskem gozdu med drugo svetovno vojno. Kot je sporočil Kremelj, so to storili pred obiskom ruskega predsednika Dmitrija Medvedjeva na Poljskem prihodnji teden, poroča francoska tiskovna agencija AFP.*

*(STA, 3 December 2010)*

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<sup>18</sup> On average, lead paragraphs in STA news contained 1.82 sentences.



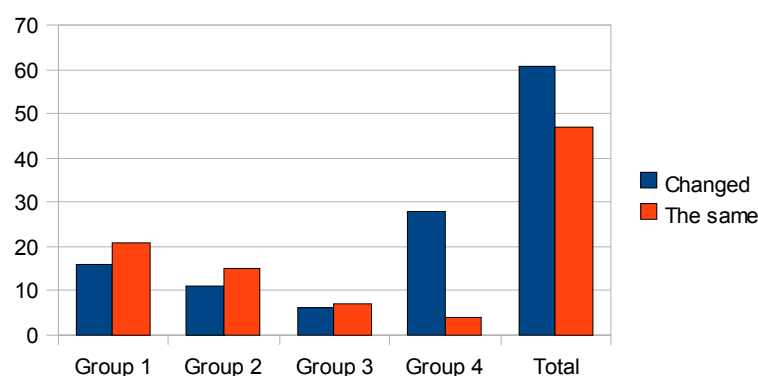
## 7.5 THE STORY PROPER

Regarding the story proper, the analysis focuses on the order of information (the inverted pyramid principle), the reorganisation of text and other features of editing, the usage of direct quotes, the means of attribution to sources, attributing verbs, and opinion statements.

### 7.5.1 Order of information

A considerable change noted in the analysis was the change of the order of information. Some STA news items followed the order of the source news, while other moved information higher or lower in the hierarchy.

Figure 19: Changes in the order of information



Notable is the change in Group 4, in which several STA news items used only parts of quotes or other information from news in English. Also, the organisation into paragraphs was changed. These STA news usually had multi-point or generalizing lead paragraphs, and combined information from several news items on different, although connected topics, and placed them in separate paragraphs in the story proper.

### 7.5.2 Reorganisation of the text

The analysis also showed changes regarding the organisation of the text. These included deleting whole paragraphs, deleting parts of paragraphs, joining paragraphs with the deletion of information, joining paragraphs without the deletion of information, adding information with a new paragraph, joining sentences with the conversion of a separate

sentence into a relative clause, breaking up sentences with the conversion of a relative clause into a separate sentence, changing a parenthetical clause into a relative clause, and transferring a premodifier or a postmodifier in a nominal phrase into a relative clause or a separate sentence.

### **Joining paragraphs without the deletion of information**

Example 32: Joining paragraphs with transferring a reported statement to a reported statement, adding information, and breaking up a sentence

*This year's major catastrophes claimed 260,000 lives, most of them in the deadly Haiti earthquake during which over 222,000 people were killed.*

*Other disasters with high casualty rate included Russia's heatwave which left about 15,000 dead and summer floods in China and Pakistan which killed 6,225, said Swiss Re.*  
(AFP, 30 November 2010)

*Katastrofe v svetu so letos zahtevale tudi 260.000 življenj, kar je največ po letu 1976. Največ življenj je zahteval potres na Haitiju, v katerem je umrlo okoli 220.000 ljudi. Veliko žrtev je zahteval tudi vročinski val v Rusiji, ki je zahteval 15.000 življenj, ter poplave na Kitajskem in v Pakistanu, ki so zahtevale 6225 življenj, navaja Swiss Re.*  
(STA, 30 November 2010)

Example 33: Joining paragraphs by transferring a direct quote to a reported statement:

*"Israel has so far only approved the import of materials for 25 UNRWA construction projects for schools and clinics, a mere seven percent of UNRWA's entire reconstruction plan for Gaza," the new report said of the UN Relief and Works Agency, charged with caring for Palestinian refugees.*

*"Even for these approved projects, only a small fraction of the required construction materials have actually been permitted to enter Gaza so far," it added.*  
(AFP, 30 November 2010)

*Izrael je doslej odobril uvoz materiala za le 25 projektov obnove Agencije ZN za palestinske begunce (Unrwa), kar predstavlja le sedem odstotkov vseh projektov obnove, ki jih načrtuje Unrwa. Tudi za odobrene projekte so lahko doslej v Gazo uvozili le majhen del potrebnih materialov, navaja poročilo.*  
(STA, 30 November 2010)

## Joining paragraphs with the deletion of information

Example 34: Joining paragraphs using more general information

*The quads, nicknamed "The Dollies", are said to be exact genetic copies of their predecessor, who was put down seven years ago.*

*Dolly was plagued by health problems and suffered from premature arthritis. She was put down in 2003 after contracting lung disease.*

(MIA, 30 November 2010)

*Štiri ovce, poimenovane The Dollies, so za razliko od Dolly popolnoma zdrave. Dolly so namreč pred sedmimi leti zaradi zdravstvenih težav morali uspavati.*

(STA, 30 November 2010)

Example 35: Joining paragraphs by transferring a direct quote to a statement of fact

*Yet, despite the three-fold jump in economic losses, the impact to insurers rose only 34 percent from a year ago to 36 billion dollars, as the most devastating disasters occurred in regions which had little insurance coverage.*

*"While most of the costliest events caused by the earthquakes in Chile and New Zealand and the winter storm in western Europe were covered by insurance, events like the earthquake in Haiti and floods in Asia were barely insured," noted Thomas Hee, chief economist of Swiss Re.*

(AFP, 30 November 2010)

*Toda glede na trikratno povečanje škode pa je to na zavarovalnice vplivalo le s 34-odstotnim povečanjem izplačil škod glede na leto 2009. Večina uničujočih katastrof se je namreč zgodila na območjih, kjer je bilo malo ali nič zavarovanj imetja - predvsem to velja za potres na Haitiju in poplave na Kitajskem ter v Pakistanu.*

(STA, 30 November 2010)

## Adding information in a new paragraph

Example 36:

*"We are one again assured of the rectitude of our choice of the songun (army first) policy, and in strengthening a defence that relies on nuclear forces for deterrence," Pak told the Russian news agency from Pyongyang.*

(AFP, 10 December 2010)

*"Ponovno smo prepričani v pravilnost naše izbire politike songun in v krepitev obrambe, ki se opira na jedrsko silo kot obliko svarila," je za Interfaks povedal Pak.*

*T.i. politika songun daje prednostno vlogo severnokorejski ljudski armadi v državnih zadevah in družbi.*

(STA, 10 December 2010)

## Joining sentences with the conversion of a separate sentence to a subordinate clause

Example 37:

*The Angarsk facility now stores 120 tonnes of low-enriched uranium (LEU) that has been enriched to between two and 4.95 percent. Rosatom said one-third of the fuel was processed to the higher level.* (AFP, 1 December 2010)

*V banki v Angarsku, ki bo delovala pod okriljem Mednarodne agencije za jedrsko energijo (IAEA), je trenutno shranjenih 120 ton nizkoobogatenega urana, tretjina goriva pa je bolj obogatena.* (STA, 1 December 2010)

Example 38:

*The final hurdle is the signature of liberal President Bronislaw Komorowski. He has already said that he backs the legislation.* (AFP, 3 December 2010)

*Zadnjo besedo pa bo imel poljski predsednik Bronislaw Komorowski, ki je že izrazil podporo novim pravilom.* (STA, 3 December 2010)

## The conversion of a clause to a separate sentence

Example 39: Parenthetical clause converted to a separate sentence

*Analysts had predicted that the orders - considered to be a key, if volatile, economic indicator - would rise by 1.8 per cent.* (DPA, 7 December 2010)

*Gre za enega ključnih gospodarskih kazalcev, ki sicer pogosto niha. Analitiki so oktobra pričakovali nekoliko spodbudnejše podatke, napovedovali so 1,8-odstotno rast naročil.*  
(STA, 7 December 2010)

Example 40: Relative clause converted to a separate sentence

*The reinsurer also included losses from BP's Gulf of Mexico oil spill, saying that the explosion cost insurers property claims of about 1 billion dollars, although this figure could still rise.* (AFP, 30 November 2010)

*Swiss Re je v svojo statistiko vključil tudi izlitje nafte v Mehškem zalivu, ki ga je zakrivila eksplozija na naftni ploščadi britanske družbe BP. Zahtevki za izplačilo zavarovanj so zaenkrat dosegli milijardo dolarjev. Bi se pa ti zahtevki lahko še povišali, še dodajajo v pozavarovalnici.* (STA, 30 November 2010)

## **A change in exposing of a part of the sentence**

Example 41: Parenthetical clause changed to a relative clause in the middle of the sentence

*The news heightened international concern that the reclusive Stalinist state – which has conducted two nuclear weapons tests – could produce highly-enriched weapons-grade uranium on top of the plutonium already in its possession.* (AFP, 2 December 2010)

*Ta novica je v mednarodni skupnosti povzročila zaskrbljenost, da bi lahko Pjongjang, ki je že izvedel dva poskusa jedrskega orožja, poleg plutonija, ki ga že ima, proizvedel tudi visoko obogateni uran.* (STA, 2 December 2010)

Example 42: Parenthetical clause changed to a relative clause at the beginning of the sentence

*The body – confirmed as genuinely his – was reburied in another casket, and the original is only now being offered for sale at auction.* (AFP, 1 December 2010)

*Potem ko so potrdili pristnost njegovih posmrtnih ostankov, so jih pokopali v drugi krsti, originalno krsto pa zdaj ponujajo na dražbi prek spleta, poročajo tuje tiskovne agencije.*

(STA, 1 December 2010)

Example 43: Gerundial clause changed to a parenthetical phrase

*Investment in plant and equipment by all industries excluding the financial and insurance sectors expanded to 9.56 trillion yen (114 billion dollars), the first growth in 14 quarters, the Finance Ministry said.* (AFP, 2 December 2010)

*Investicije v tovarne in opremo so se v vseh industrijskih sektorjih – z izjemo finančnega in zavarovalniškega – povečali na 9560 milijard jenov (114 milijard dolarjev), kar je prva rast v več kot treh letih.* (STA, 2 December 2010)

## **Transferring a premodifier or a postmodifier in a nominal phrase to a clause or a sentence**

Example 44: Premodifier in a nominal phrase changed to a relative clause functioning as a postmodifier

*Man-made and natural disasters /.../* (AFP, 30 November 2010)

*Naravne nesreče, pa tudi take, ki jih je zakrivil človek /.../* (STA, 30 November 2010)

*/.../ BP's Gulf of Mexico oil spill /.../ (AFP, 30 November 2010)*

*/.../ izlitje nafte v Mehiškem zalivu, ki ga je zakrivila eksplozija na naftni ploščadi britanske družbe BP /.../ (STA, 30 November 2010)*

*/.../ in Venezuela's oil- and gas-rich eastern Orinoco belt /.../ (AFP, 2 December 2010)*

*/.../ v delto reke Orinoco v Venezueli, ki je bogata z nafto in plinom /.../ (STA, 4 December 2010)*

Example 45: Premodifier in a nominal phrase changed to a separate sentence:

*The long crisis-stricken Icelandic economy exited recession in the third quarter, growing 1.2 percent, after shrinking for seven consecutive quarters, official statistics showed Tuesday. (AFP, 7 December 2010)*

*Islandija je v tretjem četrtletju na ravni trimesečja zabeležila 1,2-odstotno rast bruto domačega proizvoda (BDP) in tako prvič po izbruhu svetovne gospodarske krize izšla iz recesije, so pokazali danes objavljeni podatki islandskega statističnega urada.*

*/.../*

*Svetovna finančna in gospodarska kriza sta Islandijo močno prizadeli /.../ (STA, 30 November 2010)*

Example 46: Postmodifier in a nominal phrase changed to a relative clause functioning as a postmodifier

*/.../ the scientist behind the original genetic research /.../ (MIA, 30 November 2010)*

*Znanstveniki, ki so leta 1996 klonirali ovco Dolly /.../ (STA, 30 November 2010)*

## 7.6 SOME OTHER EXAMINED FEATURES

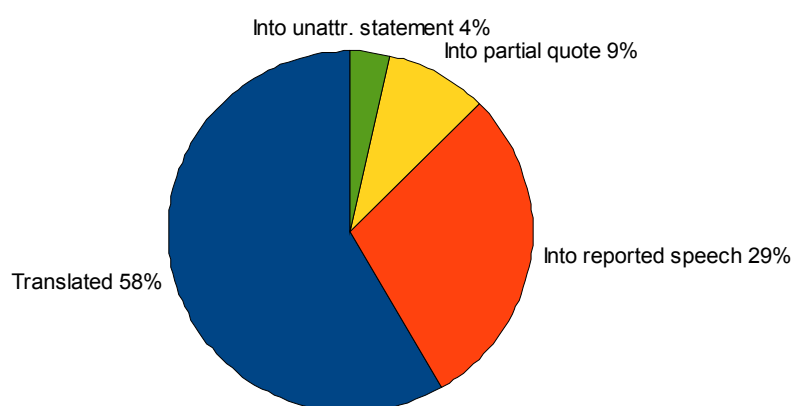
The analysis also examined the translation and transference of direct quotes, the usage of means of attribution including attributive verbs, and the translation of stylistically marked words and phrases (metaphors, hyperboles and metonymies, idioms and clichés).

## 7.6.1 Quotes and attribution

### 7.6.1.1 Direct quotes

The analysis showed that in the news in English direct quoting is used more extensively. If direct quotes were not deleted, they were in most cases translated, changed to reported statements or partial quotes or, in a few cases, written as unattributed, factual statements.

Figure 20: Changes of direct quotes in STA news



Some examples of **translated direct quotes**:

Example 47: Using a semicolon instead of the conjunction *so* in a resultative co-ordination

*"Oil and the dollar have an inverse relationship so we could see some downward pressure on oil if the dollar continues to rise," said Ong Yi Ling, Phillip Futures' investment analyst. (AFP, 29 November 2010)*

*"Cene nafte in dolarja so v nasprotnem razmerju; če se dolar krepi, to potiska navzdol cene nafte," je povedala analitičarka pri družbi Phillip Futures' Ong Yi Ling. (STA, 29 November 2010)*

Example 48: Translating idioms

*"Dolly is alive and well. Genetically these are Dolly," Professor Keith Campbell, who keeps the Dollies as pets on land at Nottingham University, told the Daily Mail. (MIA, 30 November 2010)*

*"Dolly je živa in zdrava. Štiri ovce so genetsko namreč Dolly," je povedal Keith Campbell, ki za ovce skrbi na posestvu univerze v Nottinghamu. (STA, 30 November 2010)*

Example 49: Using word for word translation

*"It is really an impressive figure," Nguyen Quang A, former director of the Institute for Stable Development in Hanoi, said. (DPA, 5 December 2010)*

*"To je res impresivna številka," je ob tem pojasnil nekdanji direktor instituta za stabilen razvoj v Hanoi Nguyen Quang. (STA, 5 December 2010)*

Example 50: Translating hyperboles

*"The pace of the consolidation of public finances will not stifle the Slovak economy," Finance Minister Ivan Miklos said before 78 lawmakers in the 150-member parliament supported the budget while 69 voted against it. (AFP, 8 December 2010)*

*"Dinamika javnofinančne konsolidacije ne bozadušila gospodarstva," je poslancem danes zagotovil slovaški finančni minister Ivan Mikloš. (STA, 8 December 2010)*

Example 51: Joining two quotes

*"The labour market is profiting from the good performance of the German economy," said labour office chief Frank-Juergen Weise. "Employment is rising significantly and demand for work is increasing," he said. (DPA, 30 November 2010)*

*"Dobra gospodarska rast pozitivno vpliva na trg dela. Brezposelnost se zmanjšuje, zaposlenost se povečuje, prav tako se povečuje tudi povpraševanje po delovni sili," je ob tem dejal vodja agencije Frank-Jürgen Weise. (STA, 30 November 2010)*

Example 52: Joining three short sentences into one sentence within a quote

*"It depends on the efficacy of the program. It depends on inflation. And finally it depends on how the economy looks," Bernanke added. (AFP, 5 December 2010)*

*"Odvisno je od učinkovitosti programa, od inflacije in končno od gospodarskih razmer," je Bernanke po pisanju tujih tiskovnih agencij še naštel dejavnike, od katerih je odvisna odločitev za morebitno širitev programa odkupa državnih obveznic. (STA, 6 December 2010)*

Example 53: Separating a long sentence into two shorter sentences within a quote

*"He is a clearly depressive individual who never had any other demand but to put an end to his own life," Chatel said. (AFP, 13 December 2010)*

*"Očitno je zelo depresiven posameznik. Nobene druge zahteve ni imel, kot da konča svoje lastno življenje," je po poročanju francoske tiskovne agencije AFP opisal Chatel. (STA, 13 December 2010)*



Example 54: Joining quotes from different agency news (using adverb "še") and changing a partial quote to a direct quote

*"We have the responsibility to take this region down the path of peace and cooperation," Josipovic said on Monday. (AP, 6 December 2010)*

*He said the award was "not only a recognition to me but to a wide circle of people who have understood that our countries cannot continue (with policies) as before, that we owe to our people optimism and the European future." (AFP, 6 December 2010)*

*"Naša odgovornost je, da regijo popeljemo na pot miru in sodelovanja," je dejal Josipović. "Nagrada ni samo priznanje zame, pač pa tudi za širok krog ljudi, ki so doumeli, da naše države ne morejo več nadaljevati politike preteklosti, da našim ljudem dolgujemo optimizem in evropsko prihodnost," je po poročanju francoske tiskovne agencija AFP še dejal hrvaški predsednik. (STA, 6 December 2010)*

Examples 47 – 54 show that even in translating direct quotes quite a lot of changes occur, especially regarding sentence organisation, although without the change in meaning.

In almost one third of the cases **direct quotes** were transferred **to reported statements**. This change gives authors more freedom as they can shorten longer, more complex quotes, change word- or sentence order, paraphrase, combine quotes of the same person stated in news from different agencies, translate idioms with neutral expressions, etc. A choice to change (some) direct quotes into reported statements could be a matter of an author's personal style, his proficiency in language, or it could be the result of an author's estimate that a particular quote does not, besides the information, bring anything more to the text – it does not "add credibility and colour" or "enrich the text with authenticity and directness" what are, as mentioned in chapter 5.2, the main functions of using direct quotes in a news text. A factor could also be time pressure, as paraphrasing a quote or using only a part of it saves the author's time, considering that omitted information is not crucial to the news item.

In example 55 there is a case of a descriptive translation of an idiom, in example 57 a case of using an attributive verb that reflects the speaker's attitude.

Example 55: Translating an idiom with a descriptive expression and changing the order of quoted text

*“They have got the life of Reilly – they potter around and get fed.”*

*“We are not doing anything to them, they have no health concerns and they show none of the signs of developing the arthritis that Dolly had.” (MIA, 30 November 2010)*

*Campbell je pojasnil še, da na ovcah ne izvajajo nobenih poskusov in da živijo normalno življenje povprečnih ovc; postopajo naokoli in se hranijo. Ovce nimajo nobenih zdravstvenih težav, nobena izmed njih ne kaže znakov razvoja artritisa, ki ga je imela Dolly. (STA, 30 November 2010)*

Example 56: Using a reporting verb that reflects the actor's attitude

*“I don’t want to speculate on the number of casualties (next year),” the spokesman said.* (AFP, 13 December 2010)

*General Blotz sicer ni želel ugibati, ali bo tudi leto 2011 rekordno, kar se števila žrtev tiče.* (STA, 30 December 2010)

A change of **direct quotes to partial quotes** was not that common (9% of the cases). Such a change could be useful when paraphrasing more quotes, while at the same time keeping potentially disputable statements as direct quotations, as is the case in example 58.

Example 57:

*“All night the electoral committees in the different constituencies have produced results and then changed them,” senior Brotherhood official Essam el-Erian told AFP.*

*“These elections are rigged and invalid,” he added.* (AFP, 29 November 2010)

*Visoki predstavnik stranke Esam al Erijan je ob tem za francosko tiskovno agencijo AFP zatrdil, da so bile volitve “nepoštene in neveljavne”, in dodal, da “so volilni odbori v različnih volilnih enotah vso noč ustvarjali izide volitev in jih nato spreminjali”.* (STA, 29 November 2010)

The analysis showed also a few cases of changing **direct quotes to an unattributed statement** (4%). The main reason for omitting attribution seems to be the notion of not repeating what is a source of a particular part of the text, especially when a news item is

written on the basis of one, already stated source. In the news item, from which example 59 is taken, the fact that information was given by an official is not crucial to the content, as the attribution that information was provided by a company, for which this official works, was already made earlier in the text.

Example 58:

*“While most of the costliest events caused by the earthquakes in Chile and New Zealand and the winter storm in western Europe were covered by insurance, events like the earthquake in Haiti and floods in Asia were barely insured,” noted Thomas Hee, chief economist of Swiss Re.*

(AFP, 30 November 2010)

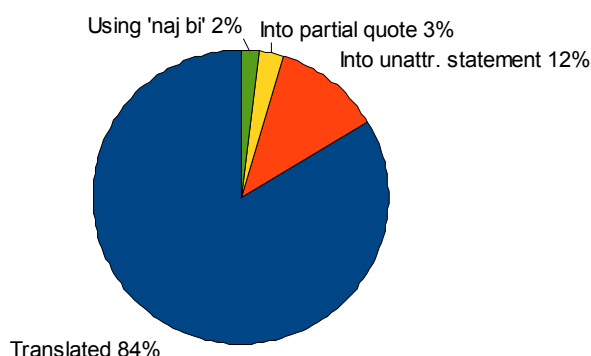
*Toda glede na trikratno povečanje škode pa je to na zavarovalnice vplivalo le s 34-odstotnim povečanjem izplačil škod glede na leto 2009. Večina uničujočih katastrof se je namreč zgodila na območjih, kjer je bilo malo ali nič zavarovanj imetja - predvsem to velja za potres na Haitiju in poplave na Kitajskem ter v Pakistanu.*

(STA, 30 November 2010)

### 7.6.1.2 Reported statements

The use of reported statements was common in both the news in English and in STA news. In the analysed news the reported statements were mostly transferred as such, but there were also cases of transferring them to unattributed statements, partial quotes, or by using the structure "*naj bi + l participle*".

Figure 21: Changes of reported statements used in STA news



With **translating reported statements** several changes occurred. One of the reasons could be that such translations are not as binding as they are with direct or partial quotes; the main function is to transfer information. In example 60 there is a case of

using a person's function instead of his name and of using a different denotation in a metonymy (a concrete person instead of a capital city for a state government).

Example 59:

*Medvedev in May promised Poland that Moscow would declassify secret files on Katyn in a sign of detente between the two countries.*

(AFP, 3 December 2010)

*Ruski predsednik je Poljski že maja obljubil, da bo v luči izboljšanja odnosov med državama z dokumentov o katinskem pokolu odstranil oznako zaupno.*

(STA, 3 December 2010)

There were several cases of transferring **a reported statement to an unattributed statement** (12%). The reasons seem to be the same as with changing direct quotes into unattributed statements (to avoid repeating attribution), although some cases, as in example 61, showed the use of more general information. Namely, in the news from which example 61 is taken the information (about the recent killings in Afghanistan) was attributed earlier in the text, so the reader presumes that also the (unattributed) information about the death toll in a particular year is AFP's. The source news shows that AFP's tally is based on the information of a particular website.

Example 60:

*The deaths brings the toll coalition forces lost this year to 668, according to an AFP tally based on that tracked by the independent icasualties.org website, the highest annual toll sincethe US-led invasion in late 2001.*

(AFP, 29 November 2010)

*Z današnjim napadom se je število zavezniških vojakov, ubitih letos v Afganistanu, povečalo na 668, kar je največ po začetku invazije leta 2001.*

(STA, 29 November 2010)

The examples of transferring **a reported statement to a partial quote** showed, at least to some extent, the notion of STA's journalists to keep distance from the words stated, to stress that these are not their words, or to add "liveliness" to the text.

Example 61:

*Orban said Hungary advocated the acceleration of Croatia's integration process and concluding its talk with the EU. These were top priorities for the Hungarian presidency, he said, and gave warning that stability in the Balkans was fragile.*

(MTI, 2 December 2010)

*Madžarska zagovarja pospešitev približevanja Hrvaške EU in čimprejšen zaključek njenih pogajanj z unijo. To je Orban navedel tudi kot eno od prednostnih nalog madžarskega predsedovanja. Ob tem je še opozoril na „krhko stabilnost“ na Balkanu.* (STA, 3 December 2010)

The cases of changing a reported statement to the structure "naj bi + -l participle" were scarce (2 %), although the use of this structure for attribution seems quite common in Slovene reporting (cf. Korošec 1998 or Poler Kovačič, Laban 2006 and 2007). The example 63 shows the use of this structure.

Example 62:

*The professor, who plans to publish details about the Dollies in a scientific journal, said the health of the clones was being closely watched.*

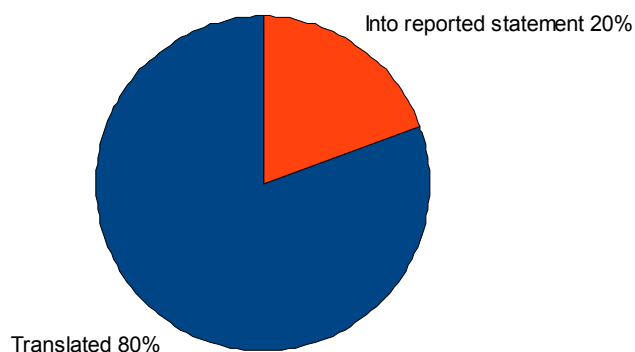
*He said the latest experiments were carried out to investigate whether improvements to the technique could cut the risk of problems in and out of the womb.* (MIA, 30 November 2010)

*Campbell dodaja, da klone skrbno spremljajo in da bodo podrobnosti o novih dosežkih objavili v znanstveni publikaciji. Najnovejši poskusi naj bi tako pokazali, ali so uspeli doseči pomemben napredek na področju kloniranja.* (STA, 30 November 2010)

### 7.6.1.3 Partial quotes

Also partial quotes were used in both the news in English and Slovene. When not left out due to the shortening of text, they were mostly translated as partial quotes (80%), and in other cases (20%) changed to reported statements. There were no cases of writing them as unattributed statements.

Figure 22: Changes with partial quotes used in STA news



In cases of **translated partial quotes** there were also certain changes, among them omitting information. Example 64 shows omitting information about the circumstances in which the event happened (a meeting) and about the source of information (the news agency).

Example 63:

*The ruling Communist party's politburo decided to shift its stance from "relatively loose" to "prudent" at a meeting chaired by President Hu Jintao on Friday, the Xinhua news agency reported. (AFP, 7 December 2010)*

*Politbiro vladajoče komunistične stranke se je minuli petek namreč odločil, da bo držo pri denarni politiki spremenil iz "razmeroma ohlapne" v "preudarno". (STA, 7 December 2010)*

In one fifth of the cases **partial quotes** were transferred **to reported statements**. As is the case with transferring direct quotes to reported statements, also in the case of partial quotes, the analysis suggested that the change to reported statements was made to shorten longer quotes, change word or sentence order, or to paraphrase. Example 65 shows the use of neutral or explanatory expressions instead of a cliché used in political discourse (a "sensitive policy window").

Example 64:

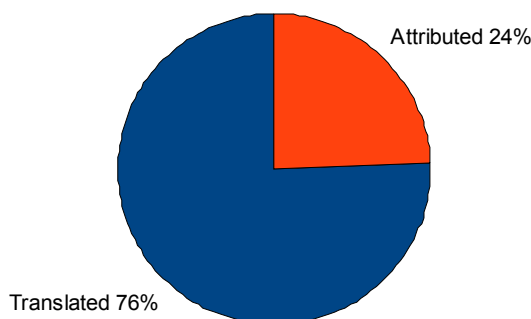
*There is a "sensitive policy window" for a rate hike this weekend, before the release on Monday of key economic indicators for November, including the consumer inflation reading, the official China Securities Journal said. (AFP, 7 December 2010)*

*Ker kitajska centralna banka obrestne mere ponavadi zviša pred objavo indeksa cen življenjskih potrebščin, časnik China Securities Journal ocenjuje, da bo to verjetno storila tudi ta konec tedna. (STA, 7 December 2010)*

#### 7.6.1.4 Statements as facts

Unattributed statements were used less frequently than attributed statements or quotes. For the most part in STA news they were (if not deleted) transferred as such (76%), or they were attributed to a news agency (24%).

Figure 23: Changes with statements as facts used in STA news



In the example of a **translation of a statement as a fact** (example 66), the language used is more neutral (a "broad counteroffensive" and "to wage" was transferred to "v svojih javnih nastopih /.../ brani"), the naming of the event itself was translated with a synonym in the context of the news item ("the interview" vs. "pogovor za CBS").

Example 65:

*The interview is part of a broad counteroffensive Bernanke has been waging against critics of the bond purchase plan the Fed announced Nov. 3. (AP, 6 December 2010)*

*Bernanke v svojih javnih nastopih v zadnjih tednih brani odločitev Feda, tako pa je bilo tudi v pogovoru za CBS, ki je bil opravljen v torek in objavljen v nedeljo. (STA, 6 December 2010)*

In about a quarter of the cases the **statement was attributed**. Such examples most often included an attribution to a news agency, the example below (example 67) shows,

besides attribution to a news agency, adding a phrase that points to some general observation ("kot kaže").

Example 66:

*US President Barack Obama last December ordered an extra 30,000 American troops into Afghanistan, but the surge has failed to stem the nine-year Taliban insurgency with violence at an all time high. (AFP, 13 December 2010)*

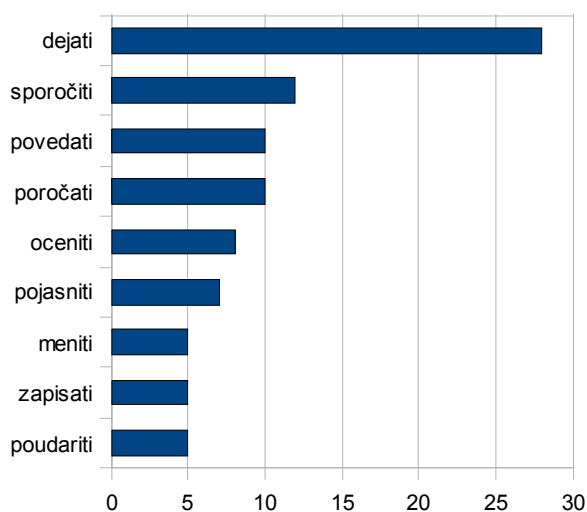
*Kot kaže, tudi 30.000 dodatnih ameriških vojakov, ki jih je v Afganistan napotil predsednik ZDA Barack Obama, še ni uspelo zaustaviti nasilja in odpora talibanov. Leto 2010 je bilo doslej najbolj smrtonosno za zavezniške vojake - od začetka leta jih je bilo ubitih že 692, navaja AFP. (STA, 13 December 2010)*

### 7.6.1.5 Attributing verbs

The analysis has confirmed that *say* is by far the most common attributive verb in news in English (see chapter 5.5.1). In the news analysed it was used more than 300 times, and in about half the cases it was translated in the STA news (it was used in the parts of text that were not deleted).

In STA news 44 different verbs or prepositional structures were used where *say* was used in news in English. Most frequently it was translated using the verbs *dejati*, *sporočiti*, *povedati*, *poročati*, *oceniti*, *pojasniti*, *meniti*, *zapisati* and *poudariti*.

Figure 24: Slovene verbs most frequently used for the verb *say*





Other verbs used for the verb *say* included *trditi*, *razkriti*, *ugotoviti*, *napovedati*, *zatrđiti*, *navesti*, *izpostaviti*, *pozvati*, *posvariti*, *pokazati*, *potrditi*, *zagotoviti*, *opozoriti*, *dotakniti se*, *pričakovati*, *presoditi*, *označiti*, *ostro napasti*, *izraziti* (*pričakovanje/upanje*) *obljubiti*, *izjaviti*, *opisati*, *obelodaniti*. The verb *say* was also transferred by using various prepositional phrases (*po besedah*, *po navedbah*, *po poročanju*, *po pisanju*, *po podatkih*) and the structure "*naj bi* + *-l participle*".

The second most frequent verb in English was *tell*, which was used 40 times, and translated into Slovene in 25 cases. In STA news it was translated using the verbs *dejati*, *povedati*, *pojasniti*, *sporočiti*, *napovedati*, *posvariti*, *označiti za*, *veseliti se*, and with a prepositional phrase (*po besedah*). The structure *according to*, the third most frequent, was used 16 times and translated in 8 cases. It was translated using *dejati*, *poročati*, *navajati*, *oceniti*, *kazati*, *razkrivati*, *oceniti*, and *biti razvidno iz*.

In news in English altogether 58 different verbs and phrases were used to attribute information to a source<sup>19</sup>, and in STA news 61 different verbs and phrases were used.<sup>20</sup> Contrary to expectations (see chapter 6) a wide range of verbs with additional connotations were used in English as well as in Slovene texts, among them *urge*, *warn*, *criticise*, *praise*, and *obelodaniti*, *napasti*, *namigniti*.

### 7.6.2 The passive voice

The analysis confirmed expectations regarding the use of the passive voice (see chapter 6). In news in English 58 cases of the use of the passive voice were recorded, out of which in 21 cases it was left out (the parts of text with the passive voice were not used in STA news), in 6 cases it was transferred into the passive voice in Slovene, and in 30

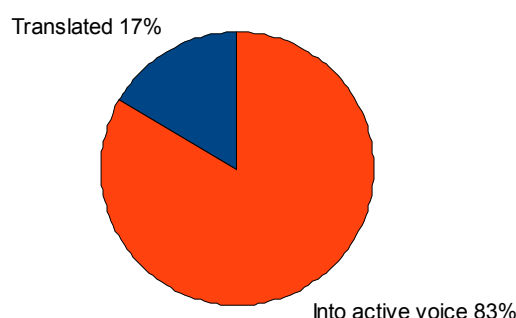
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19 The verbs (and a phrase) used are: *say*, *tell*, *add*, *show*, *report*, *expect*, *present*, *predict*, *reveal*, *urge*, *estimate*, *explain*, *claim*, *consider*, *deny*, *ask*, *deny*, *note*, *hope*, *announce*, *express*, *argue*, *consider*, *agree*, *suggest*, *expect*, *promise*, *warn*, *issue*, *describe*, *reiterate*, *publish*, *write*, *confirm*, *state*, *criticize*, *call*, *forecast*, *include*, *paint*, *voice*, *express*, *warn*, *cite*, *stress*, *indicate*, *brand*, *advocate*, *cite*, *prohibit*, *ban*, *vow*, *put forward*, *forecast*, *praise*, *assert*, *call for*, *cite*, *according to*.

20 The verbs and phrases used are: *dejati*, *sporočiti*, *povedati*, *poročati*, *oceniti*, *pojasniti*, *meniti*, *zapisati*, *poudariti*, *dodati*, *napovedati*, *(za)trđiti*, *(ne)razkriti*, *ugotoviti*, *izpostaviti*, *pozvati*, *posvariti*, *(po)kazati*, *navesti*, *potrditi*, *zagotoviti*, *opozoriti*, *dotakniti se*, *pričakovati*, *presoditi*, *označiti*, *napasti*, *izraziti* *pričakovanje/upanje*, *obljubiti*, *izjaviti*, *opisati*, *obelodaniti*, *pokazati*, *predvidevati*, *zavzeti se*, *očitati*, *kazati*, *označiti za*, *veseliti se*, *predstaviti*, *sodeč po*, *po navedbah/besedah/poročanju/pisanju/podatkih/napovedih*, *pisati*, *povzemati*, *prepovedati*, *objaviti*, *povzeti*, *namigniti*, *razkriti*, *odzvati se*, *posvariti*, *zavzeti se za*, *biti razvidno iz*, *zagovarjati*, *naj bi*.

cases it was changed into the active voice.

Figure 25: Changes with the passive voice



In the cases where the **passive voice** was **transferred into the passive voice**, the actor was either evident or not important to the news. Such is the case in example 67, in which it could be inferred that the actor is the Pope or the people surrounding him.

Example 67:

*The Joseph Ratzinger-Benedict XVI foundation was set up earlier this year to “promote research and studies on the thinking of professor Joseph Ratzinger”. (AFP, 26 November 2010)*

*Vatikanska fundacija Joseph Ratzinger-Benedikt XVI je bila ustanovljena letos, njen cilj pa je “promocija raziskav in študij o razmišljanjih profesorja Josepha Ratzingerja”, poroča francoska tiskovna agencija AFP. (STA, 29 November 2010)*

**The passive voice was changed into active** in reported statements, in which the actor is specified (as in example 68). In the example below the attribution was also changed into the active voice, resulting in a concrete naming of the source (the newspaper), with the additional information that the timing of the event was not provided.

Example 68:

*Four clones of Dolly the Sheep have been made by the scientist behind the original genetic research, it has been reported. (MIA, 30 November 2010)*

*Znanstveniki, ki so leta 1996 klonirali ovco Dolly, sopoleg originalnega poskusa opravili kloniranje še štirih ovc, ki so po genetskem materialu povsem enake Dolly, danes poroča britanski časnik Daily Mail, ki pa ne navaja, kdaj točno naj bi do kloniranja prišlo. (STA, 29 November 2010)*

The passive voice was also changed into active in direct quotes, in which the actor was

evident from the context, as was the case in example 69.

Example 69:

*"All these agreements represent at least 40 billion dollars that will be invested during a period up to 2016," Ramirez told the Gas Exporting Countries Forum ministers' meeting in Doha. (AFP, 2 December 2010)*

*"Vsi ti dogovori predstavljajo najmanj 40 milijard dolarjev, ki jih bomo investirali do leta 2016," je na srečanju v Dohi povedal Ramirez. (STA, 2 December 2010)*

### 7.6.3 Rhetorical tropes

#### 7.6.3.1 Metaphor

Metaphors used in English texts were translated in STA news (either with metaphors, set expressions, or neutral expressions), or left out, and in some cases metaphors were added in the Slovene text. The analysis suggests that the choice of whether and how a metaphor was translated is entirely personal – that it depended on the author's style.

Examples 70 and 71, examples of **translating a metaphor with a metaphor**, include faithful translations of metaphors, with some "distance" in the example 72 made by using the pronoun "*nekaj*".

Example 70:

*The net has tightened around the Australian former computer hacker since his whistleblower website began releasing thousands of secret US diplomatic cables last week, infuriating Washington and other countries. (AFP, 7 December 2010)*

*Zanka okrog Assangea, nekdanjega računalniškega hekerja, se je začela ožiti, ko je njegova spletna stran konec novembra začela razkrivati na tisoče diplomatskih depeš ZDA, ki ameriško diplomacijo spravljajo v zadrego, po svetu pa sprožajo številne kritike. (STA, 7 December 2010)*

Example 71:

*Japan's fragile economy was given a boost on Thursday with data showing business investment between July and September rose for the first time in more than three years. (AFP, 2 December 2010)*

*Japonsko gospodarstvo, ki po svetovni gospodarski in finančni krizi le počasi okreva, je danes dobilo nekaj zagona.*  
(STA, 2 December 2010)

In the example below, example 72, the metaphor is made on the verbal instead of a nominal level ("to take" vs. "zateči se" and "a lifeline" vs. "pomoč").

Example 72:

*After years of steady expansion, Romania plunged into recession in 2009 and was forced to take a 20-billion-euro lifeline from the IMF, the European union and the World Bank.*  
(AFP, 2 December 2010)

*Romunija je po več letih gospodarske rasti lani zdrsnila v recesijo, težave pa so bile tako hude, da se je morala zateči po finančno pomoč IMF, EU in Svetovne banke.*  
(STA, 2 December 2010)

In some cases **metaphors** were **translated using set expressions**. Such was the case in example 73, in which the set expression is an approximate to the metaphor used.

Example 73: (headline)

*Moldova liberals hanging on to slim lead in polls* (AFP, 29 November 2010)

*Na volitvah v Moldaviji tesna zmaga sedanje vladajoče koalicije* (STA, 29 November 2010)

In a number of cases **metaphors** were translated **using neutral expressions**. This could be the best solution when in doubt or lacking the appropriate metaphor in Slovene, although, as example 74 shows, in some cases an alternative suitable solution could be found (e.g. "na vzhodu Afganistana, enem najhujših žarišč devetletnega upora Talibanov" for "in eastern Afghanistan, one of the worst flashpoints in the nine-year Taliban insurgency").

Example 74:

*ISAF did not reveal the casualties' nationalities, in line with its policy, but Americans make up most of the foreign troops based in eastern Afghanistan, one of the worst flashpoints in the nine-year Taliban insurgency.* (AFP, 29 November 2010)

*Nacionalnosti ubitih vojakov Isaf ni razkril, vendar pa so na vzhodu Afganistana, v enem najnevarnejših predelov te države, nameščeni predvsem ameriški vojaki.*  
(STA, 29 November 2010)

In some cases **a metaphor was used in news in English, and left out in Slovene news.** In example 76 a metaphorical expression for a supervisory institution ("watchdog") was changed with the actual name of this institution ("IAEA").

Example 75: (headline)

*UN atomic watchdog chief 'concerned' over North Korea* (AFP, 2 December 2010)

*V IAEA zaskrbljeni zaradi Severne Koreje* (STA, 2 December 2010)

On the other hand, in some news **a metaphor was added in Slovene.** In example 77 there is a case of a headline that joined information from two news in English on a connected topic. The provided information is more general – the headline omits information about the consequences of fresh snow in Britain on the operation of Scottish airports and about the number of deaths caused by cold weather in Central Europe. The phrase "mraz kosi" is an alternation of the cliché "smrt kosi"; it could be said that it has a euphemistic effect compared to "mraz ubija", which would be a more direct translation of the source headline.

Example 76: (headline)

*Mraz še naprej kosi po srednji Evropi, na Otoku nov sneg* (STA, 6 December 2010)

*Scottish airports hit as fresh snow falls in Britain* (AFP, 6 December 2010)

*Sub-zero weather kills another 13 in Central Europe* (AFP, 6 December 2010)

Example 77 shows cases of omitting some stylistically marked phrases ("the dispute ignited the spat") and cases of adding them ("preplavile trg" in "pogajanja niso obrodilasadov"). The use of such means is the author's choice, their effect depends on the readers – some would probably find it as an enlivenment to the text, others as an overload, especially in a hard news text.

Example 77:

*Ameriško združenje jeklarskih delavcev je pred tem namreč opozorilo na povečan uvoz gum s Kitajske in navedlo, da je od leta 2004 do lani delo izgubilo 5000 delavcev v gumarstvu, ker so kitajske gume preplavile ameriški trg.*

*Kitajska je ZDA ves čas pozivala, naj ukrepe odpravi, potem ko pogajanja med državama niso obrodila sadov, pa je Kitajska januarja proti ZDA sprožila postopek pred WTO. Kot so opozarjali v Pekingu, naj bi ameriški ukrepi kitajsko gumarsko industrijo stali milijardo dolarjev, delo pa naj bi izgubilo 100.000 zaposlenih.*  
(STA, 13 December 2010)

*The tyre dispute ignited the first trade spat of Obama's presidency with the Asian giant, with warnings that a rise in Chinese-made tyres had cost more than 5,000 US jobs.*

*Beijing reacted strongly against the move, obliging the WTO to take up the case in January after negotiations between Beijing and Washington failed to resolve the spat.*  
/.../

*China's official Xinhua news agency has quoted experts as saying that the tariffs would cost the country's tyre industry one billion dollars and wipe out 100,000 Chinese jobs.*  
(AFP, 13 December 2010)

### 7.6.3.2 Metonymy

The analysis showed that metonymy is very frequently used in agency news. Most common is the use of the name of a country or a capital city for institutions, e.g. parliament, government, foreign affairs ministry, central bank, and police.

Examples 78 and 79 show the use of **metonymy in both texts**. The first example shows the use of the same metonym (the name of a country for its government), the second the use of a different metonym (a capital city and "diplomacy" for the diplomatic activities of a government).

Example 78:

*Russia announced Wednesday that it had created the world's first international atomic fuel bank as part of a global effort to curb the spread of nuclear arms to nations such as North Korea and Iran.* (AFP, 1 December 2010)

*Rusija je danes sporočila, da je v okviru prizadevanj za zaježitev širjenja jedrskega orožja ustanovila prvo mednarodno banko za jedrsko gorivo na svetu.* (STA, 1 December 2010)

Example 79: (headline)

*Leaked cables show 'cynicism' of US diplomacy: Medvedev* (AFP, 3 December 2012)

*Medvedjev: Depeše razkrile cinizem Washingtona* (STA, 3 December 2012)

Metonyms were also **changed into neutral expressions**. Example 81 shows a case of writing a concrete institution that adopted a certain solution; in English text the name of the country for this institution is used.

Example 80: (headline)

*Poland sets 35-percent quota for women election candidates* (AFP, 3 December)

*Poljski parlament potrdil 35-odstotno žensko kvoto na volitvah* (STA, 3 December 2010)

### 7.6.3.3 Hyperbole

Hyperboles were used less extensively than metonymy. They were translated with hyperboles, neutral expressions, or left out. Example 81 shows the **translation of a hyperbole using a hyperbole**. The correctness of the translation could be disputed, as "glittering" could be translated with "bleščeč" or "spektakularen", although it is evident from the context that the reception was probably indeed "megalomaniac".

Example 81:

*The harbour featured heavily on the megastar's weekend itinerary, with a glittering waterfront reception Saturday night, complete with fireworks, followed by a Sunday morning climb of the Sydney Harbour Bridge and a visit to Bondi Beach.* (AFP, 13 December 2010)

*Poleg tega so njeno "križarjenje" pred sydneyjsko opero pospremili tudi z megalomanskim sprejemom in celo ognjemetom.* (STA, 13 December 2010)

Example 82 shows a **translation of a hyperbole using a neutral expression**. The translation is appropriate, although the STA journalist could retain some of the source news author's style by translating "fuelling conspiracy theories which still rage to this day" with "kar je podžgalo številne teorije zarote, ki razburjajo še dandanes".

Example 82:

*Oswald, charged with killing president John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963, was himself shot two days later and buried on November 25, fueling conspiracy theories which still rage to this day. (AFP, 1 December 2010)*

*Oswald, ki so ga 22.novembra 1963 obtožili uboja predsednika Johna F. Kennedyja, se je dva dni zatem ustrelil. Pokopali so ga 25.novembra, oktobra 1981 pa so njegove posmrtno ostanke zaradi številnih ugibanj in teorij zarote ponovno izkopali. (STA, 1 December 2010)*



## 8 CONCLUSION

The analysis showed that STA journalists used news in English differently. In some cases the authors relied more heavily on the source news items and made few changes regarding the content and the organisation of the text, while in other cases only parts of the original news were used. The latter was the case also with news based on a single source news, but more frequently with news based on several foreign news. With these the final product was a mixture of several news items on different, although connected topics.

In most cases the type of the headline was kept the same. There were cases of omitting the source of the information in the headline, or, in other examples, cases of adding attribution or some other information, such as the naming of a country or the more specific naming of a person, company, institution etc. In several news items that were written on the basis of more than one news item in English, the headlines generalised and/or comprised multiple points. One of the most notable changes in the headlines was omitting the verb. The reason for this could be the intention to keep headlines shorter without losing information.

The lead paragraphs in STA news were longer, sometimes due to different sentence organisation (without new information), but mostly due to adding information – about the source (attributing the information to a source, or providing more concrete, additional information about the source) and/or the place, in a few cases also about the reason and the result. This shows the tendency of STA writers to put more information in the lead paragraph, regardless of the possibility of making the lead lengthy and therefore harder to read.

A notable change regarding information in the lead paragraph of STA news was addition of information, which immediately followed the lead in the news in English. The hierarchy of the information provided in these cases was kept the same, and at the same time the information was more exposed. A brief review of the lead paragraphs in older STA news, published in STA's early years in the 1990's, shows that the leads at that time were (even) longer. Štrukelj (2012) explains this with journalists' personal style; the goal was to place the crucial information in the lead, and some journalists used more

space than others. Later the editorial guidance was to shorten the leads, and since 2007 the length of the lead paragraphs has been limited. The reason for this has (also) been commercial – the lead paragraph is visible to all the users of the STA's service, while the rest of the text is available only to STA's subscribers. The exceptions are the most important news items, which are accessible to the general public.

In most cases the type of the lead paragraph was preserved, with the exception of the leads that summarized or generalised a certain action or event. Additional information in the lead also resulted in different textual openings compared to the news in English. Source attribution in the lead paragraph was common to both English and Slovene texts, with some cases of added attribution in the STA news, including double attribution.

Changes also occurred in the story proper. These changes included omitting or reordering of information, adding explanatory information, joining of paragraphs with or without the deletion of information, joining sentences with the conversion of a separate sentence into a relative clause, and breaking up sentences with the conversion of a relative clause into a separate sentence.

Direct quotes were translated in about half of the cases, and in other cases transformed into reported statements and partial quotes or, in a few cases, also in an unattributed statement. Changes that occurred with the translation of direct quotes included joining two quotes into one, joining several short sentences into one long sentence, and combining statements of the same person quoted by different news agencies. About 20% of the reported statements were changed into unattributed statements, and the same share of partial quotes was changed into reported statements. In Slovene one quarter of statements written as fact were attributed to a source news agency, which points to the tendency of avoiding the misinterpretation that a statement is the author's opinion.

By far the most common attributive verb in the English news was *say*, which was translated with 44 different verbs in the Slovene news, most frequently with *dejati*. The latter was also the most common translation for the verb *tell* and the structure *according to*. In Slovene a slightly higher number of different verbs and phrases were used (61 vs. 58) for attributing information to a source. Contrary to expectations, a wide range of verbs with additional connotations were used in English as well as in Slovene texts.

The analysis confirmed expectations regarding the use of the passive voice; in more than 80% in the Slovene news the passive voice was changed to the active voice.

The use of figures of speech was similar in both languages. Especially common was metonymy, the most frequent examples of which included the use of the name of a country or a capital city for institutions. In the Slovene texts metaphors were translated with metaphors, set expressions, neutral expressions, left out, or new ones were added. Also hyperboles were either translated using hyperboles and neutral expressions, or left out.

The analysis showed that in most cases foreign agency news are not directly translated. In some cases the authors retained the emphasis regarding the content, especially in the headline and in the lead paragraph. There were frequent changes in the order of information provided in the "lower" part of the inverted pyramid, and the Slovene news also frequently omitted (additional or background) information or additional quotes, but in some cases this information was added. Also notable was the use of parts of several foreign news items on different, related topics and joining them into a new, "collective" news item.

Further analysis would be needed, especially a content-related one which could determine what information is omitted or added and with what effect, or an analysis of the changes that occurred in the structure and length – especially of the lead paragraph and the paragraphs in the story proper – of the Slovene agency news in the past 20 years, as it seems that the structure is becoming more similar to the structure of the foreign agency news.

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## POVZETEK

Vesti novinarskih agencij so eden stalnih virov informacij v novinarskem sporočanju. Pri zagotavljanju čim širšega nabora informacij za svoje naročnike pa tudi novinarske agencije same uporabljajo servise drugih novinarskih agencij. Izmenjava servisov med novinarskimi agencijami je ustaljena praksa, katere začetki segajo že v čas nastanka novinarskih agencij. Izmenjava je pomembna predvsem za manjše, nacionalne agencije, ki imajo na voljo manj finančnih sredstev in so posledično omejene pri vzpostavljanju razvejane mreže dopisnikov v tujini. Slovenska tiskovna agencija (STA), ki je razmeroma majhna nacionalna agencija, pri pokrivanju dogodkov v tujini v veliki meri uporablja servise tujih novinarskih agencij, je del regionalnih in evropskih združenj novinarskih agencij ter naročnica večjih, mednarodnih agencij. Sodelovanje STA s tujimi agencijami je pomembno za naročnike STA, tudi za tiste, ki so sami naročeni na servise tujih agencij, saj jim ni treba prevajati novic v slovenščino. S tem ima STA veliko odgovornost; je eden od kanalov in tudi filtrov, skozi katere prihajajo novice iz tujine v slovenski medijski prostor. Novinarji (in uredniki) STA odločajo, katere vesti tujih agencij bo STA objavila v svojem servisu ter kako jih bodo prevedli in priredili. Kljub temu, da so objave novinarskih agencij končni izdelek, so redko v celoti uporabljene kot takšne. Diplomsko delo se osredotoča na te spremembe in ugotavlja, ali so vesti "le" prevedene ali pa so uporabljene kot vir pri pisanju "novih" vesti v slovenščini.

Osrednje raziskovalno vprašanje je, do kakšnih sprememb prihaja pri prenosu vesti tujih agencij iz angleščine v slovenščino – kako so vesti prirejene uredniški politiki in stilu STA ter slovenskemu medijskemu in kulturnemu okolju. S primerjavo vesti STA in vesti v angleščini, ki so bile vir za pisanje vesti v slovenščini, in kontrastivno analizo definira spremembe, do katerih prihaja pri organizaciji besedila, prevajanju na ravni besed in besednih zvez ter na stavčni ravni, navajanju virov informacij, prenosu dobesednih navedkov in besednih figur.

Novinarji STA morajo pri pisanju vesti na podlagi vesti tujih novinarskih agencij upoštevati enaka pravila kot pri pisanju na podlagi drugih virov. Najpomembnejša



funkcija STA, tako kot ostalih množičnih medijev, je zagotavljanje informacij. Na podlagi opredelitve dejavnosti STA in navodil v internem priročniku STA je mogoče trditi, da si agencija prizadeva za kakovostno oz. normativno novinarstvo. Po normativnem modelu novinarski sporočanski proces obsega faze zbiranja informacij, izbora dogodkov in dejstev ter sporočanja oz. oblikovanja sporočila. Pri pisanju vesti STA na podlagi tujih vesti v angleščini je faza zbiranja informacij omejena na izbiro vesti tujih tiskovnih agencij, primerjavo podatkov v vesteh različnih agencij na isto temo ter morebitno dodatno iskanje podatkov iz javno objavljenih poročil, analiz, sporočil za javnost ipd. V fazi izbora dogodkov in dejstev, pri kateri je osrednje vprašanje, kateri so tisti dogodki in dejstva, ki bodo prispevali k čim večji obveščenosti ljudi o zanje pomembnih zadevah, se novinarji STA odločajo, ali bodo uporabili vse v izvorni vesti podane podatke, le del teh podatkov ali pa bodo določene podatke dodali. V fazi oblikovanja sporočila se novinarji odločajo, kako bodo o izbranih dogodkih in dejstvih poročali, kar v primeru uporabe tujih agencijskih vesti pomeni odločitve o tem, ali novinar pri izboru jezikovnih sredstev in žanra sledi izvorni vesti ali pa ta izbor priredi oz. ga naredi na novo.

Osrednji žanr STA je vest, ki velja tudi za osnovni žanr novinarskega sporočanja. Med glavnimi značilnostmi vesti so kratkost, novost, aktualnost, resničnost, pomembnost in zanimivost, jasnost, točnost, strnjena zgradba besedila. Te značilnosti so hkrati tudi didaktična navodila za pisanje vesti. Najbolj razširjeno pravilo pri pisanju vesti je t. i. pravilo "5K +Z", ki odgovarja na šest osnovnih vprašanj novinarskega sporočanja: kdo?, kaj?, kje?, kdaj?, kako? in zakaj? Informacijo o vsakem dogodku je mogoče zreducirati na teh šest temeljnih vprašanj, trdi literatura, pri čemer pa novinar ne odgovarja vedno na vsa vprašanja, prav tako lahko doda odgovore na nekatera druga vprašanja. Za zgradbo besedila in razvrščanje podanih informacij je pomembno načelo obrnjene piramide, po katerem so podatki v besedilu nanizani glede na pomembnost – najprej so podane najpomembnejše informacije, sledijo jim manj pomembne in na koncu najmanj pomembne informacije.

Literatura pri vesti poudarja pomen naslova in prvega odstavka oz. sinopsisa. Naslovi so skupaj s ključnimi besedami najbolj izpostavljeni deli agencijskih vesti. V obsežnem dnevnem toku vesti, ki jih objavljajo agencije, so ključne besede in naslov prvi kriterij, po katerem naročnik izbira, katere vesti bo prebral. Naslov mora vzbuditi bralčevo

pozornost in ga pritegniti k branju vesti. Biti mora mora nedvoumen in mora predstaviti bistvo vesti, predlagajo agencijski priročniki. Literatura, predvsem na podlagi primerov iz časopisnega poročevalstva, ponuja različne klasifikacije naslovov, ki pa so le delno ustrezne za razvrstitev naslovov agencijskih vesti. Diplomsko delo uporabi del Saxonove (2006) klasifikacije in naslove razdeli v opisne, citatne in številčne, predvsem z namenom ugotavljanja, ali se je tip naslova pri prenosu v slovenščino spremenil.

Sinopsis je najpomembnejši del agencijske vesti, ker vsebuje najpomembnejše, ključne informacije o dogodku, o katerem poroča vest. S tem zajema bistvo vesti in je lahko, če se preostali del vesti ne uporabi, samostojen povzetek. Podobno kot pri naslovih literatura ponuja različne klasifikacije sinopsisov, odvisno od tega, ali se vest osredotoča na enega ali več dogodkov in dejstev, temelji na izjavah pomembnih oseb ipd. Diplomsko delo povzema del razdelitve, kot jo ponujajo Brooks in drugi (1988), in sinopsiserazvršča v tiste takojšnjo identifikacijo ključnega akterja, tiste odloženo identifikacijo ključnega akterja, sinopsise, ki povzemajo dogajanje, in sinopsisez več vsebinskimi poudarki. Ker je začetek besedila ključnega pomena, diplomsko delo razpravlja tudi o besedilnih nastopih, kot jih je opredelil Korošec (1998). Kljub temu, da Koroščeva klasifikacija temelji na analizi interpretativnih besedil, je mogoče to razdelitev deloma uporabiti tudi pri analizi agencijskih vesti. Diplomsko delo tako primerja besedilne nastope vesti v angleščini in slovenščini ter jih razdeli med vestiške, citatne in ugotovitvene besedilne nastope.

Eden ključnih elementov novinarske kredibilnosti je pregledno in dosledno navajanje virov informacij. Diplomsko delo primerja načine sklicevanja in izražanja negotovosti oz. domneve v vesteh v slovenščini – z vzorci poročevalskih stopenj, kot jih je opredelil Korošec (1998) – in angleščini ter opredeljuje pomen premega, polpremega in poročanega govora v agencijskih vesteh. Podobno kot Labanova in Poler Kovačičeva (2006) ugotavlja tudi, da se v vesteh STA pojavlja dvojno sklicevanje, ki zajema hkratno sklicevanje na vir informacije in na novinarsko agencijo, katere vest je bila vir za pisanje vesti STA. V okviru citatne sklicevalnosti razpravlja o glagolih, ki se uporabljajo za sklicevanje, in njihovi konotaciji. Agencijski priročniki v angleščini svetujejo uporabo "nevtralnih" glagolov, ki nimajo dodatnih konotacij, s čimer naj bi se avtorji izognili (očitkom o) podajanju mnenja.

Analiza za potrebe tega diplomskega dela je bila opravljena na vzorcu 108 vesti,

objavljenih v servisu STA med 29. novembrom in 13. decembrom 2010. Primere vesti so prispevali novinarji gospodarskega in zunanjepolitičnega uredništva na STA, in sicer so bili naprošeni, da priskrbijo svoje vesti, ki so jih napisali na podlagi vesti tujih agencij, in da priložijo tudi vse "izvirne" vesti. Vesti v vzorcu so bile objavljene pod kategorijami Mednarodna politika (53 vesti), Gospodarstvo v svetu (29), Kronika (11), Evropska unija (8) in Zanimivosti (7). Vzorec je bil razdeljen v štiri skupine, in sicer skupino vesti, ki so bile napisane na podlagi ene vesti v angleščini, skupino vesti, ki so bile napisane na podlagi dveh ali več vesti v angleščini, skupino vesti, ki so bile napisane na podlagi ene vesti v angleščini in ene ali več vesti v drugih jezikih, ter skupino vesti, ki so bile napisane na podlagi dveh ali več vesti v angleščini in ene ali več vesti v drugih jezikih. Namen tovrstne razdelitve je bil ugotoviti, ali in kako dejstvo, da je bila vest STA napisana na podlagi več tujih vesti, vpliva na končno vest.

Analiza se je pri naslovu osredotočila na tip naslova in podane informacije – ali je naslov vesti STA ohranil vse informacije, ohranil informacije in podal dodatne, izpustil del informacij in ni podal dodatnih ali pa je izpustil del informacij in podal dodatne. Pri sinopsisu je primerjala besedilni nastop, tip sinopsisa, navajanje vira in informativnost (na katere od osnovnih novinarskih vprašanj odgovarja). Pri telesu vesti je primerjala vrstni red podanih informacij (po načelu obrnjene piramide), organizacijo besedila in uporabo stavčnih struktur, uporabo citatov in način navajanja vira, analizirala pa je tudi načine krajšanja besedila, prevajanje besed in besednih zvez v prenesenem pomenu in stalnih besednih zvez, citatov, sklicevalnih glagolov in morebitnih mnenjskih navedb.

Osnovna zgradba vesti je pri različnih novinarskih agencijah podobna – nad naslovom so podane ključne besede, ki uvrščajo vesti v posamezne skupine po vsebini in lajšajo iskanje po arhivu, sledi naslov, pri čemer so v naslovni vrstici pred ali za samim naslovom lahko še dodatne oznake oz. opombe, namenjene naročnikom (npr. oznaka "nujno", s katero agencija označuje vesti o najpomembnejših dogodkih in hkrati naročnikom sporoča, da bodo sledile še dodatne, daljše in vsebinsko bogatejše, vesti o tem dogodku), sinopsis, del katerega je navedba kraja, agencije in pri večini agencij tudi datum objave, ter telo vesti in podpis. Omenjene oznake (ključne besede, opombe za urednike) so specifične za posamezno agencijo, zato se diplomsko delo nanje ni osredotočilo, prav tako analiza ni zajela drugih stalnih sprememb, kot je pretvorba valut ter pisanje števil, datumov, lastnih imen, imen institucij in drugih poimenovanj skladno s pravopisnimi pravili v slovenščini.

Analiza je glede naslovov pokazala, da se je v večini primerov tip naslova ohranil. Med primeri, pri katerih se je tip naslova spremenil, je bilo najpogostejše izpuščanje vira informacije, po drugi strani so nekatere vesti STA vir informacije dodale. Med izpuščenimi informacijami je bilo poleg navedbe vira tudi konkretno navajanje vrednosti poslovnih transakcij, število žrtev nesreč ali vojaških spopadov ter drugi podrobni ali pojasnjevalni podatki. Naslovi STA so poleg vira dodajali tudi nekatere druge informacije, kot je navajanje države, v kateri se je neki dogodek zgodil, ter bolj konkretno navajanje oseb, podjetij in institucij. V več vesteh, ki so bile napisane na podlagi več kot ene tuje vesti, je naslov posplošil določeno dogajanje oz. stanje (npr. posledice vremenskih pojavov po Evropi) ali pa je vseboval več vsebinskih poudarkov. Med spremembami je bilo posebej izstopajoče izpuščanje glagola oz. sprememba glagolskega v neglagolski naslov.

Sinopsisi vesti STA so bili daljši kot tisti v vesteh v angleščini, pri čemer so bili v nekaterih primerih razlog za to drugačne stavčne strukture (brez novih informacij), v večini primerov pa je bil razlog dodajanje podatkov. Med dodanimi podatki so bili podatki o viru (sklicevanje na vir ali podrobnejši podatki o viru), kraju dogajanja ter tudi o razlogih in izidu oz. posledicah dogajanja. Vsinopsisi, tako v angleščini kot slovenščini, so odgovorilaina vprašanje "Kaj?", večina tudi na vprašanji "Kdo?" in "Kdaj?", medtem ko je precej več vesti v slovenščini kot v angleščini odgovorilo na vprašanje "Kje?". To kaže na težnjo, da novinarji STA v sinopsisupodajo čim več odgovorov na vprašanja pravila "5k+z". Opazna sprememba pri sinopsisihje bilo tudi njihovo širjenje s podatki, ki so v vesti v angleščini neposredno sledile sinopsisu. S tem so novinarji STA ohranili hierarhijo podanih informacij, hkrati pa so določene informacije s tem, ko so jih navedli v sinopsisu, bolj izpostavili. Poleg tega je bil v večini analiziranih vesti v slovenščini sinopsissestavljen iz dveh ali treh povedi, medtem ko so biliv angleščini sestavljeni iz ene povedi. To je bila delno posledica razbitja dolgih povedi v angleščini, delno pa dodajanja informacij. V večini primerov je tip sinopsisa ostal enak, z izjemo tistih, ki so povzemali in posploševali določeno dogajanje ali stanje. Do sprememb je prihajalo tudi pri besedilnih nastopih, in sicer je bil pri vesteh v slovenščini najpogostejši vestiški besedilni nastop, v vesteh v angleščini pa citatni.

Spremembe so se pojavljale tudi v telesu vesti. Najočitnejša sprememba je bilo

izpuščanje informacij in brisanje celih odstavkov, prerazporejanje informacij (sprememba v hierarhiji informacij), dodajanje pojasnjevalnih podatkov, združevanje odstavkov z ohranjanjem vseh informacij ali uporabo le dela informacij, združevanjem povedi s konverzijo ločenih povedi v odvisnike ali, po drugi strani, z izločevanjem odvisnikov v nove povedi.

Vesti v angleščini so dobesedne navedke uporabljale pogosteje kot vesti v slovenščini. Manjše število citatov je deloma posledica izpuščanja celotnih odstavkov. V primerih, ko so bili citati preneseni v slovenščino, pa so vesti STA citate prevedle kot citate, v ostalih primerih pa jih pretvorile v polpremi in odvisni govor ter tudi v izjave brez navedbe vira. Tudi pri prevodih citatov je prihajalo do sprememb, in sicer do združevanja dveh ločenih citatov v enega, združevanja (v citiranem besedilu) krajših povedi v eno daljšo in do združevanja izjav določene osebe, ki so jih navajale različne agencije, v en citat. Tako vesti v angleščini kot v slovenščini so informacije najpogosteje prenesle z uporabo odvisnega govora. Novinarji STA so odvisni govor v okoli petini primerov spremenili v izjave brez navedbe avtorja, pri čemer je bil v večini primerov vir že prej naveden ali je bil razviden iz sobesedila. Uporaba polpremega govora je bila podobno pogosta, pri čemer so vesti STA okoli petino primerov tovrstnega navajanja spremenila v odvisni govor, v določenih primerih pa so odvisni govor spremenila v polpremi govor. Vesti STA so se pri okoli četrtini izjav oz. informacij, zapisanih brez navedbe avtorja, sklicevali na tujo novinarsko agencijo, kar kaže na to, da so se avtorji želeli izogniti sklepanju, da je šlo za njihovo osebno mnenje.

Analiza je potrdila navedbe literature, da je daleč najpogostejši glagol, uporabljen za sklicovanje, v angleščini *say*. Novinarji STA so ta glagol prevedli s 44 različnimi slovenskimi glagoli, najpogosteje z *dejati*. To je bil tudi najpogostejša izbira za angleški glagol *tell* in predložno zvezo *according to*, ki sta po pogostosti sledila glagolu *say*. Nepričakovano pa je bilo tako v vesteh v angleščini kot v slovenščini za sklicovanje uporabljeno veliko število različnih glagolov in predložnih zvez (61 v slovenščini in 58 v angleščini), pri čemer je veliko glagolov, tako v angleščini kot slovenščini, imelo dodatne konotacije. Manj pogosta od pričakovanj je bila tudi uporaba členkovne zveze *naj bi + del. -l* in besednega izražanja negotovosti ali nedokazanosti s členkom *menda*.

Analiza je potrdila pričakovanja glede uporabe trpnika. Ta je bil v vesteh v slovenščini

(v primerih, kjer ta del besedila ni bil izpuščen) v več kot 80 odstotkih primerov spremenjen v tvornik.

Besedne figure so bile v vesteh v angleščini in v vesteh v slovenščini uporabljene enako pogosto. Posebej pogosta je bila metonimija, pri kateri je bilo največ primerov uporabe imena države ali glavnega mesta za njene institucije. Metafore so avtorji uporabljali manj pogosto, v slovenščino pa so jih prenesli z metaforami, frazami in nevtralnimi izrazi ali pa so jih izpustili. Podobno je bilo s hiperbolami; prevedene so bile s hiperbolami in nevtralnimi izrazi ali izpuščene.

Analiza je pokazala, da so novinarji STA vesti v angleščini uporabljali različno. V nekaterih primerih so se avtorji bolj striktno držali izvornih vesti in jih dosledno prevedli v slovenščino, tako da ni bilo sprememb glede vsebine in organizacije besedila, v drugih primerih pa so uporabili le dele posameznih vesti v angleščini. Slednje se je manj pogosto pojavljalo v primerih, ko je bila vir vesti STA le ena vest v angleščini, večkrat pa je do tovrstnih sprememb prihajalo pri vesteh STA, ki so bile napisane na podlagi več tujih vesti. Pri tem je bila končna vest STA zbir podatkov in izjav iz več vesti v tujih jezikih na različne, a povezane teme.

V večini primerov ni šlo za neposreden prevod vesti v angleščini. V nekaterih primerih so avtorji ohranili enak poudarek, kot ga je imela vest v angleščini, posebej v zgornjem delu "piramide", v naslovu, sinopsisu in prvih odstavkih telesa vesti. Pogostejše so bile spremembe v spodnjem delu besedila, kjer so vesti v slovenščini pogosto izpuščale dodatne, pojasnjevalne informacije, bili pa so tudi primeri dodajanja teh informacij.

Sklepamo lahko, da bi analiza večjega vzorca vesti več različnih avtorjev lahko dala drugačne rezultate, saj se je pokazalo, da je velik del odločitev glede uporabe besed, stavkov in povedi ter tudi zgradbe vesti stvar posameznega avtorja, v nekaterih primerih (predvsem pri vesteh, ki združujejo dogajanja ali stanje v različnih državah na povezano temo) pa tudi uredniške politike. Smiselno bi bilo nadaljnje raziskovanje, predvsem z uporabo kritične diskurzivne analize, ki bi opredelilo, katere informacije se v slovenskih vesteh izpuščajo ali dodajajo in s kakšnim učinkom. Morda bi bila uporabna tudi analiza sprememb v zgradbi vesti in dolžini odstavkov – tako sinopsisakot odstavkov v telesu vesti – v vesteh STA v 20 letih obstoja te agencije, saj se zdi, da se zgradba vesti bliža

zgradbi vesti tujih tiskovnih agencij.