

JOURNALISTIC TRANSLATION IN TURKEY:
A CRITICAL APPROACH TO THE CONCEPTS OF “TRANSEEDITING” AND
“JOURNALATOR”

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DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Eda Turan, certify that

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ABSTRACT

Journalistic Translation in Turkey:

A Critical Approach to the Concepts of “Transediting” and “Journalator”

This study explores the role of translation in foreign news reporting and journalistic practices from a Translation Studies perspective and aims at demonstrating to what extent the most frequently employed concepts of “transediting” (Stetting, 1989) and “journalator” (van Doorslaer, 2012) shed light on the journalistic translation practices in Turkey. This thesis consists of two parts that combine process-oriented and product-oriented research. The first part provides the findings of the interviews conducted with two groups of journalist-translators who have an educational background in Translation Studies and journalism-related fields respectively and work at the foreign news departments of the news agencies in Turkey. These findings evaluate the impact of educational background on whether the journalist-translators define their daily tasks as a translational activity. In the second part of this thesis, journalistic translation examples created by the interviewees are analyzed to determine the journalistic translation strategies exercised by the journalist-translators and discuss whether these findings overlap with the analyses of interview results. This thesis reveals the influence of educational background in Translation Studies on the description of journalist-translators in each group about their daily tasks and also examines whether the terms “transediting” and “journalator” are more explanatory than “translation” and “translators” in explaining journalistic translation processes and practices.

ÖZET

Türkiye’de Haber Çevirisi:

“Transediting” ve “Journalator” Kavramlarına Eleştirel Bir Yaklaşım

Bu tez, çevirinin dış haberlerin aktarımında ve gazetecilik faaliyetlerindeki rolünü çeviribilim perspektifinden incelemekte ve “transediting” (Stetting, 1989) ve “journalator” (van Doorslaer, 2012) kavramlarının Türkiye'deki haber çevirisi pratiklerine ne ölçüde ışık tuttuğunu göstermeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu çalışma, süreç odaklı ve metin odaklı araştırma yöntemlerini birleştirerek araştırma verilerini iki bölümde sunmaktadır. İlk bölüm, sırasıyla çeviribilim alanında ve gazetecilikle ilgili alanlarda eğitim almış ve Türkiye'deki haber ajanslarının dış haber masalarında çalışan iki grup gazeteci-çevirmenle yapılan röportajların bulgularını analiz eder. Bu bulgular, eğitim geçmişinin gazeteci-çevirmenlerin dış haberlerin aktarımını çeviri olarak tanımlayıp tanımlamadıkları üzerindeki etkisini değerlendirmektedir. Tezin ikinci bölümünde başlıca haber çevirisi stratejilerini belirlemek için gazeteci-çevirmenlerden alınan haber çevirisi örnekleri analiz edilmekte ve analiz bulgularının röportaj bulgularıyla örtüşüp örtüşmediği tartışılmaktadır. Bu tez, çeviri eğitimi olan gazeteci-çevirmenler ile çeviri eğitimi olmayan gazeteci-çevirmenlerin haber çevirisine bakış açısında ve haber çevirisi süreçleri tanımlama biçimlerindeki farklılıkları ortaya koymakta ve ayrıca “transediting” ve “journalator” terimlerinin Türkiye’deki haber çevirisi süreçleriyle ve uygulamalarıyla ne ölçüde örtüştüğünü incelemektedir.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Throughout history, translation has been a crucial tool for overcoming language barriers, enabling interlingual and international communication, and facilitating being informed about what is happening around the world. It is undeniable that there is an apparent interrelation between translation and journalism. However, the relationship between journalism and translation was not devoted much attention by scholars in both disciplines until recent years. Only from the beginning of the 2000s, journalistic translation gained coverage in the *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies* (2009) and the *Handbook of Translation Studies* (2010) and started to be studied as a sub-area of research within Translation Studies. However, despite several studies focusing on the role of translation in the transfer of foreign news, it can be argued that research conducted on journalistic translation is still limited compared to the other sub-fields of Translation Studies. Roberto A. Valdeon emphasizes this lack of comprehensive research on the role of translation in journalism, claiming that “if Translation Studies is a young discipline, news translation research is in its infancy” (2015, p. 634).

In recent years, the growth of globalization and digitalization has created an increasing need for fast and up-to-date information from all over the world and made translation more visible and an integral part of journalistic activities. Accordingly, journalistic translation research has flourished and aroused the attention of academic communities. While the number of studies focusing on the role of translation in journalism and media has been increasing, a special handbook titled the *Routledge Handbook of Translation and Media* (2022) edited by Esperança Bielsa has been

devoted to journalistic translation research. This overarching handbook presents the articles of leading scholars such as Luc van Doorslaer, Lucile Davier, Yves Gambier, and Roberto A. Valdeón (2022).

Along with the development of globalization and digitalization, widespread use of the Internet and the emergence of multilingual news agencies and different communication tools such as social media channels have impacted news production and journalistic translation processes. Online newspapers and social media channels, especially YouTube and Twitter, have started to take the place of printed papers and broadcasting, which has caused the faster flow and consumption of news. Accordingly, these developments raise the question of how journalistic translation practices have changed in the past decades. Within this frame, the present study focuses on the contemporary approaches to journalistic translation while examining the journalistic translation practices in Turkey.

Exploring the interaction between journalism and translation brings along “interdisciplinary collaborations” (Perrin, 2013, p. 43). To emphasize the interdisciplinarity of Translation Studies and not to limit the translational activities to only the translation of news articles, “journalistic translation” will be used as a central term in this study rather than “news translation.” In the same manner, the performers of journalistic translation activities will be called “journalist-translator” to avoid pre-positioning them as journalists or translators and to underline the embeddedness of translation in journalistic tasks.

1.1 The aim and scope of this thesis

This study aims to delve into the role of translation in reporting foreign news by the news agencies in Turkey and contribute to the journalistic translation research that

has gained momentum in the last decades. This thesis also intends to reveal to what extent journalist-translators working at foreign news departments describe their daily tasks as an act of translation. To be able to understand their potential answers, it should be first asked how they define translation and what the impact of their educational background is on their descriptions and approaches to translation. If journalist-translators consider translation as a mere linguistic reproduction, it is highly possible for them to assert that they do not carry out translation. Such a perspective on translation might be explained by the lack of educational background in translation. In order to test this hypothesis and discover the effect of educational background on the perspectives of the journalist-translators on translation, interviews will be conducted with two groups of journalist-translators who have an educational background respectively in Translation Studies and journalism-related disciplines such as Media and Communication Studies, Radio and Television Broadcasting, Political Sciences, and/or International Relations. Following the interviews, the news texts translated by the interviewees will be analyzed to reveal to what extent their arguments coincide with their journalistic translation practices.

The findings of interviews and textual analyses will be evaluated in light of the concept of “transediting” coined by Stetting (1989), and the concept of “journalator” coined by van Doorslaer (2012) which are commonly used in journalistic translation research. The reason why I chose these terms as the conceptual framework of this thesis is their compound forms that evidently display how interwoven translation and journalism are. The term “transediting” combines “translation” and “editing” inherent in journalistic translation activities. Likewise, the term “journalator” denotes a journalist conducting translation. In the present study, I also intend to demonstrate to what extent these concepts elucidate the journalistic

translation practices and the self-positioning of journalism professionals in Turkey. Bearing in mind that every form of translation includes editing to a certain extent, it is discussed in this thesis whether the term “transediting” is more explanatory than the term “translation.”

Accordingly, the present study interrogates the following questions: How do the journalist-translators describe journalistic translation processes/practices in Turkey and position themselves? How does the educational background of journalist-translators affect their approach to journalistic translation practices and the way they position themselves? To what extent do the journalist-translators who have an educational background in Translation Studies and work in journalism identify themselves as translators and their activities as translational? To what extent do the journalist-translators who do not have an educational background in Translation Studies but work in journalism and conduct translation identify their activities as translational? To what extent do Luc van Doorslaer’s concept of “journalator” and Karen Stetting’s concept of “transediting” shed light on the profession of journalist-translators in Turkey? In this thesis, I will answer these questions in light of the findings of the interviews and textual analyses of the journalistic translation examples shared by the interviewees.

In this thesis, Chapter 2 elaborates on the history of journalistic translation research and gives a short introduction to the fundamental theories in international literature. I first refer to general sources such as the *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies* (2009), *Handbook of Translation Studies* (2012), and *Routledge Handbook of Translation and Media* (2022), and then to some specific sources that summarize the journalistic translation research so far such as “Fifteen Years of Journalistic Translation Research and more” (2015) and “Journalistic translation

research goes global: theoretical and methodological considerations five years on” (2020) by Roberto A. Valdeon and *Translation in Global News* (2009) edited by Bielsa and Bassnett. This chapter also presents the literature focusing on journalistic translation research in Turkey.

Chapter 3 consists of two parts: the theoretical framework and methodology. In the first part, I dwell on the nature and challenges of journalistic translation and then briefly introduce the compound notions of “transediting” (Stetting, 1989) and “journalator” (van Doorslaer, 2012). I also demonstrate how these concepts are mentioned or criticized in the studies focusing on journalistic translation research and to what extent these concepts may shed light on journalistic translation practices in general. The second part focuses on the methodology of this thesis in which I apply a mixed-method approach incorporating qualitative and quantitative research methods. Initially, I conduct interviews with two groups of journalist-translators. The first group comprises the journalist-translators who have an educational background in Translation Studies, while the second group is composed of the journalist-translators who hold a degree in journalism-related fields. All the interviewees in both groups currently work or have recently worked at news agencies in Turkey. In order to evaluate the findings of interviews better and achieve more reliable results and enhanced insight, I triangulate my process-oriented research and analyze, in light of the skopos theory (Vermeer, 1989), the journalistic translation examples that were prepared by the interviewees.

In Chapter 4, I present and compare the findings of the interviews with two groups of journalist-translators and demonstrate whether they describe their daily tasks as translational or not, how they explain the journalistic translation processes and the common strategies of journalistic translation as well as their approach to

translation. Subsequently, I discuss the impact of educational background on their description of translation and recognition of the role of translation in their journalistic tasks. In addition, this section assesses the applicability of the terms “transediting” and “journalator” to journalistic translation practices in the news agencies in Turkey considering the findings of the interviews.

Following the analysis of interview results, Chapter 5 analyzes the journalistic translation examples provided by the interviewees so as to enhance the findings and arguments in Chapter 4. In light of the textual analysis, this chapter illustrates the prevalent journalistic translation strategies and questions whether notions of “transediting” and “journalator” play a more explanatory role in illuminating the journalistic translation practices in Turkey. It also reveals to what extent the discourse of the interviewees on journalistic translation processes coincides with their practices.

In Chapter 6, I conclude my remarks by summarizing what has been discussed throughout this thesis as well as the findings of interviews and textual analyses. I also present the contributions and limitations of this study and provide suggestions for further research.

CHAPTER 2

JOURNALISTIC TRANSLATION RESEARCH

Although Translation Studies is considered as a young discipline, translation as a practice has been exercised for centuries. Especially in news reporting, translation plays an invisible but undeniable role. Nevertheless, it can be claimed that the role of translation in news making and dissemination was not broadly studied from a Translation Studies perspective (Palmer, 2009, p. 186) In recent years, the number of multilingual news agencies has increased due to globalization, which draws forth the need for translation further. In addition, the growth of digitalization has changed the way we access the news and introduced new channels such as online newspapers and social media. Accordingly, journalistic translation research has gained momentum recently. In this chapter, I will dwell on what has been covered in Translation Studies regarding journalistic translation research in two parts. The first part focuses on international literature and the history of journalistic translation research. The second part summarizes journalistic translation research in Turkey.

2.1 Journalistic translation research in international literature

In order to better understand the relationship between translation and journalism, we first need to study the emergence of journalistic translation research within the discipline of Translation Studies and how it has been examined in academic studies so far. As argued by Valdeon, “translation was at the very base of the birth of journalism” (2015, p. 636). The wars in the past aroused the need for dissemination of the foreign news around the world, especially in Europe. However, we cannot claim that journalistic translation research dates back to the birth of journalism. Akio

Fujii's article titled "News Translation in Japan" (1988) can be considered one of the first studies conducted in this field. In the article, Fujii focuses on journalistic translation practices in Japan within the framework of Kurt Lewin's "gatekeeping theory" (1988, p. 32). Fujii calls the professionals engaged in journalistic translation "gatekeepers" since he emphasizes that journalistic translation entails a high degree of manipulation such as "controlling, transforming, supplementing and reorganizing messages" which "goes beyond the work of mere translation" (Fujii, 1988, p. 37). Following this research, in 1989, Stetting coined the concept of "transediting," which will be elaborated in Chapter 3 of this thesis, to draw attention to the coexistence of translation and editing activities. Although this concept was not introduced to explain journalistic translation specifically, it became a "buzzword" (Valdeon, 2015, p. 640) and is still often referred to in journalistic translation research.

As of the mid-2000s, journalistic translation research has been increasingly recognized as a sub-field of Translation Studies (Bielsa, 2016, p. 199) and has gained a place in the special issues of academic journals, international conferences, encyclopedias, and handbooks. As a pioneering study, *Translation in Global News* (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009) is a valuable and comprehensive source covering journalistic translation. In this book-length study, Bielsa and Bassnett address the development of news agencies and journalistic translation practices as well as processes and strategies employed by journalist-translators in global news agencies. They emphasize that translation has been an inseparable part of news reporting and dissemination (2009, p. 56). What is more, Bielsa and Bassnett note that news agencies and translation agencies share a common historical connection:

... before it was transformed into the first news agency in 1835, Agence Havas was a translation agency known as Bureau Havas (1832–1835), which provided the French media and business community with translations from the international press. Bureau Havas centralised news translations leaving

many freelancers out of work and is the first expression of the growing need for international news from around the world. (2009, p. 56)

This also demonstrates that translation has been playing an essential role in reporting foreign news for centuries.

Adopting an ethnographic approach to journalistic translation in news agencies, Bielsa and Bassnett state that news agencies tend to employ journalists who are specialized in language, editing, and news writing (2009, p. 57), which may be explained with the potential consideration of translation as a secondary activity integrated with journalistic practices. Translation is not generally deemed a separate task and not dissimilar from editing in news agencies (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009, p. 63). In this context, Bielsa and Bassnett refer to the concept of “transediting” in order to highlight the combination of the two tasks of translation and editing.

Translation is not a mere activity of transmitting/transcoding messages or only a linguistic transfer between languages. Especially in the age of globalization, it goes beyond being an issue for a few languages and language departments (Lambert, 2012, p. 87), and turns into a “cross-cultural event” (Snell-Hornby, 1988, p. 3). Within this framework, journalistic translation research has been approached from a wide range of study areas. In his articles “Fifteen Years of Journalistic Translation and more” (2015) and “Journalistic translation research goes global: theoretical and methodological considerations five years on” (2020), Valdeon summarizes the different approaches to journalistic translation and groups the research conducted on this area so far into five categories. In what follows, I will briefly present these categories and indicate the fundamental approach of this thesis in light of Valdeon’s articles.

The first category of journalistic translation research specified by Valdeon is product-oriented research elaborating on textual analyses of translated news. It

should be noted that textual analysis of journalistic translation is not a comparative critical analysis or corpus analysis because journalistic translation is generally the synthesis of multiple source texts and may not be a translation of a news article entirely. After all, it is not always possible to examine the relation between the source text and the target text. For this reason, product-oriented research mostly focuses on the translation of specific parts such as headlines, leads, or quotations, which have clear source texts. Additionally, product-oriented research adopts sociological approaches and mainly delves into the role of ideology in journalistic translation by drawing on critical discourse analysis and narrative theory (Valdeon, 2015, p. 646). These interdisciplinary studies bring communication studies, media studies, sociology, and translation together to demonstrate the ideological aspects of journalistic translation. The research conducted by Fujii (1988), Vuorinen (1997), Valdeon (2014; 2020), and van Doorslaer (2009; 2012) can be shown as valuable examples for this category.

The second group of research is process-oriented research focusing on journalistic translation processes in news agencies. While some studies in this group cover the cognitive process of journalistic translation and use several methods such as keystroke logging, eye-tracking, and screen recording to analyze journalistic translation processes (Valdeon, 2015, p. 648), others adopt an ethnographic approach and conduct interviews or questionnaires with journalism professionals or make observations of the atmospheres and working environment of the news agencies. Bielsa and Bassnett devote closer attention to translation processes and translation strategies applied by journalist-translators in their book *Translation in Global News* (2009). Similarly, Lucile Davier dwells on the news production and translation processes in *AFP* and *ATS* by carrying out observation and semi-structured

interviews (2014). In addition, the ethnographic studies within the group of process-oriented research can be divided in itself into two categories: the journalistic translation process and the agents involved in this process. Scholars exploring the first category such as Hursti (2001), van Doorslaer (2009; 2010), and Cheesman and Nohl (2010) mostly refer to the concept of “transediting” coined by Stetting (1989) to stress the composition of the tasks of translation and editing in journalistic translation. The second category deals with the self-positioning of journalist-translators in news agencies. The main questions interrogated in these studies are as follows: Do news agencies employ in-house translators or are journalists responsible for journalistic translation? How do the agents involved in journalistic translation position themselves and describe the process of reporting foreign news? To answer these questions, van Doorslaer (2012) proposes the concept of “journalator,” which will be elaborated on in Chapter 3 of this thesis and points out the overlapping tasks of translators and journalists.

In his article, Valdeon also mentions the cultural studies approach to journalistic translation as the third category (2015, p. 649). Journalistic translation is not only the transfer of news texts between languages but also the travel of news from one culture to another through translation. Therefore, cultural aspects of journalistic translation should be studied to better understand the translation processes and strategies. To illustrate, Bassnett discusses the dichotomy of foreignization vs. acculturation from cultural studies and post-colonial studies perspectives (2005). She relates journalistic translation to interpreting in terms of target culture expectations and argues that acculturation is the dominant strategy in translating news (Bassnett, 2005, p.123). Similarly, Conway defines translation as “re-expression” in another culture and the agents involved in journalistic translation

as “cultural translators” and explores “the ways in which linguistic re-expression affects and is affected by larger questions of representation of cultural and linguistic otherness” in his article (2006, pp. 48-49).

The reception studies on journalistic translation research are another research area indicated by Valdeon. These studies aim to assess whether the audience of journalistic translation is able to follow and comprehend the news easily, receive enough information, and enjoy reading it. However, the number of reception studies is quite rare, which may be explained by the fast consumption of news.

The last category of the research described by Valdeon is medium-based studies that focus on journalistic translation practices in various media such as broadcasting on television/radio and printed or online newspapers. These studies explore the impact of media on journalistic translation processes and practices as well as the challenges posed by multimodality (Valdeon, 2015, p. 650). Nevertheless, it can be claimed that there is a quite small number of studies in this category.

Adopting a mixed-method approach, the present thesis combines the categories of product-oriented and process-oriented research focusing on the process of text selection and production. With the intent of exploring the journalistic translation processes in the news agencies in Turkey, I will first conduct interviews with two groups of professionals having different educational backgrounds: one group with a background focusing on Translation Studies and the other group with a background in Journalism and/or related fields. In the second part of this thesis, I will triangulate my research by incorporating textual analyses of the journalistic translation examples shared by the interviewees in order to gain further insight into journalistic translation processes, practices, and strategies. Based on the interviews

and textual analysis, I aim to demonstrate to what extent the notions of “transediting” and “journalator” explain the journalistic translation practices in Turkey.

2.2 Journalistic translation research in the literature in Turkey

Following the international studies on journalistic translation research, this section provides an overview of the literature in Turkey including master’s thesis and Ph.D. dissertations focusing on different aspects of journalistic translation in the literature in Turkey. While some of these studies adopt an ideological approach and conduct discourse analysis, others deal with journalistic translation from sociological, cultural, or ethnographical perspectives. In this sub-chapter, I will briefly present these studies from a critical perspective and discuss at what points my thesis will be different from them.

Basından Örneklerle Çeviride İdeoloji, İdeolojik Çeviri (2018) written by Alev Bulut is a worth-mentioning study on journalistic translation in Turkish literature. In this book, Bulut explores the role of ideology in translation and interpretation. She argues that translation is an ideological process involving the decision-making and identity of a translator having cultural, ideological, and sociological stances (p. 92). Within this frame, Bulut distinguishes different types of political texts such as news texts, opinion columns, periodicals, political speeches, and interviews. She employs van Dijk’s discourse analysis method while analyzing these ideological texts. In light of the terms “discourse processing” and “text processing,” Bulut favors the term “translated news” in order to emphasize the integration of the processes of news production and news translation with a process-oriented approach (2018, p. 92). In a similar vein, she calls the performers of “translated news” “haber çevirmeni” (news translator) and “haberci çevirmen”

(journalist-translator). Bulut concludes her book by drawing attention to the necessity of better understanding a journalist-translator's interwoven identities to analyze the translation strategies and textual interventions.

Similarly, there are some theses adopting an ideological approach to journalistic translation in Turkish literature. To start with, Yasemin Özden-Kanca delves into the role of ideology in journalistic translation in her master's thesis titled *Ideological Approaches to the Foreign News Translation of the Turkish Press* (2009). Özden-Kanca analyses several journalistic translation examples, mainly the news about the war in Iraq, and uses van Dijk's critical discourse analysis method to find out the role of ideology in the presentation of news and in shaping public opinion in Turkey. As a result of her product-oriented study, Özden-Kanca notes that ideology plays a highly visible role in journalistic translation and is affected by the agents involved in the whole process ranging from journalists to the policies of news agencies and the government. Moreover, Özden-Kanca states that news agencies tend to employ foreign correspondents or "international journalists" who are familiar with the language, culture, history, and social and political structures of the specific region where they work. According to Özden-Kanca, being fluent in foreign languages is not sufficient to conduct journalistic translation; instead, the performers of journalistic translation should have educational backgrounds in both translation and journalism or related fields.

Similarly, Omid Shokri Kaleshar explores the role of ideology in journalistic translation by analyzing the translated news articles in light of van Dijk's critical discourse analysis method in his thesis titled *Ideology in Online Journalism based on Turkish Translation of Wikileaks Documents* (2012). Kaleshar demonstrates that

different newspapers present similar pieces of news with different narration methods, which can be explained through their ideological stances.

Critical Discourse Analysis of Turkish Newspapers Published in English (2015) written by Serap Durmuş is another master's thesis focusing on the ideological elements such as power relations and identity politics inherent in news articles and their translation. Durmuş examines the headlines, leads, photographs, and structure of the selected news articles from *Hürriyet Daily News*, *Daily Sabah*, and *Zaman* through critical discourse analysis. Based on her findings, Durmuş notes that news agencies reflect their own ideologies through translating news articles.

Some theses in the literature deal with journalistic translation as a tool for intercultural and interlingual communication. To illustrate, both Aslı Polat in her master's thesis titled *The Role of Translation in Constructing the Institutional Discourse in Journalism: The Case of the BBC Turkish Service* (2015) and Özge Aksoy in her master's thesis titled *Cultural Transfer in the Translations of Media Organization websites: A Descriptive Analysis of Articles and Their Turkish Translation on the BBC Website* (2016) delve into the translation of culture-specific elements embedded in the news articles by analyzing the news published by *BBC Türkçe*. Aksoy (2016) also triangulates her research by interviewing a translator working at *BBC Türkçe* in London. These two theses employ different theoretical and conceptual frameworks. While Polat (2015) explains the journalistic translation strategies with the concepts of “foreignization” and “domestication” (Venuti, 1995); Aksoy (2016) uses the terms “adequate” and “acceptable” translation in the evaluation of journalistic translation examples (Toury, 1995). Their findings indicate that translators tend to produce target-oriented and “acceptable” translations through the strategy of “domestication.” Besides, referring to Holz-Manttari's concept of

“translational action” (1984), Polat argues that “translation is only of the actions carried out by translators” (2015, p.2).

Growing Need for Economy News Translation and the Competency of the Translator in the light of Skopos Theory (2015) written by Birsen Altaylı Özemir is another master’s thesis worth mentioning in journalistic translation research in Turkey. Within the framework of the skopos theory (Vermeer, 1989), Altaylı Özemir analyses several translated news articles published by *Reuters* and discusses the decision-making processes of the translators and the difficulties they encounter. She also conducts interviews with a translator and an editor at *Reuters* to reveal their approach to economy translation. Based on her findings, Altaylı Özemir points out that economy news should be analyzed as a different text type, and translators should have knowledge of the subject matter and competency in economy translation. Furthermore, she asserts that while journalistic translation is generally considered a target-oriented activity, translators may adopt a source-oriented approach in some cases to produce adequate translations. Interestingly, the central concept of “transediting” in journalistic translation research is never used in her thesis. Instead, Altaylı Özemir discusses the journalistic translation process through the functionalist approaches in Translation Studies.

Another master’s thesis on journalistic translation practices in Turkey is *Linguistic Difficulties Encountered and Methods Used in Translating News* (2009) written by Nalan Dirik, who focuses on the linguistic difficulties which “translators” face and how they cope with these difficulties when translating news. According to Dirik, the challenges of journalistic translation arise from the special features of journalistic texts. To clarify, news texts should convey the most relevant information in a limited time and space; therefore, they are expected to be precise, concise,

complete, and engaging at the same time (2009). In this regard, Dirik relates journalistic translation with functionalist and target-oriented approaches in Translation Studies. She refers to the translational action theory to explain the institutional aspects of journalistic translation, the text types theory to indicate the news articles as informative texts, and the skopos theory to stress producing a new informative text tailored to the target audience. In her thesis, Dirik does not pay much attention to the dichotomies of “journalist” vs. “translator” and does not mention the terms “journalator” and “transediting.”

Özüm Arzık Erzurumlu’s Ph.D. dissertation titled *Gatekeepers As a Shaping Force in TV Interpreting* (2016) is another study worth mentioning in the literature on journalistic translation in Turkey. In her dissertation, Arzık Erzurumlu argues that TV interpreting differs from conference interpreting with its own norms and constraints and turns into a “gatekeeping process” (2016). She conducts interviews and onsite observations at news outlets and finds out that TV interpreting goes through the gates of institutional policy, governmental policy, and language policy as well as interpreters’ ethos and their working conditions. Additionally, she uses the concept of “transediting” and relates it to “gatekeeping.” Since Arzık Erzurumlu finds the term “transediting” “useful to translation studies” (2016, p. 55), she coins the notion of “interediting” based on Stetting’s term to analyze oral material and calls the TV interpreters “intereditors” in her dissertation.

Dilşen Çakmak, the author of the master’s thesis titled *The Analysis of News Translation in terms of Sociocultural Aspects and Translation Studies within the Context of Intercultural Communication* (2019), argues in her thesis that Translation Studies need a new approach to journalistic translation because the traditional translation theories fall behind explaining the complex process in the newsrooms and

causes the invisibility of translators. Claiming that journalistic translation should be conducted by translation experts, Çakmak suggests the addition of optional lessons on journalistic translation practices to the curriculums of the translation departments.

The master's thesis titled *An Ethnographic Approach to News Translation in Turkey* (2011) written by Buket Dabancalı shares many common grounds with my thesis; therefore, it will be presented in a more detailed way than the other master's theses and doctoral dissertations. Dabancalı starts her thesis with the emphasis that journalistic translation is a neglected sub-field within Translation Studies. She approaches journalistic translation practices in Turkey from a sociological perspective and deals with translation as a social phenomenon. In light of Bourdieu's concepts of "habitus", "capital" and "field," Dabancalı discusses whether journalists acknowledge that they conduct translation and whether they position themselves as a translator or not. Dabancalı also employs the three-level design of Koskinen (2008) and Buzelin (2007) and conducts interviews with journalists working at *Newsweek*, *Radikal*, and *CNN Türk* as well as carrying out onsite observation and textual analyses of the news texts published by these news agencies. Within this methodological framework, Dabancalı aims to find out how journalists approach and exercise journalistic translation and whether their discourse and practices of journalistic translation overlap (2011, p. 24). During the interviews, Dabancalı asks the journalists working at *Newsweek*, *Radikal*, and *CNN Türk* what their daily tasks are, whether they carry out translation, how they define their professions and position themselves. The majority of the interviewees are graduates of communication studies and political relations. They describe translation as a full and word-for-word transfer of an original text (Dabancalı, 2011). According to them, translation comprises only a minor part of the process of reporting foreign news, and it is a "secondary activity"

compared to news writing. What they do is to create, produce, and rewrite the news text instead of “stealing” it from other sources (Dabancalı, 2011, p. 30).

Consequently, the interviewees do not describe foreign news reporting as a translational activity but make a distinction between translation and journalistic activities. They argue that news texts go through an extensive process of manipulation and alteration while translation does not include such interventions.

Following the interviews, Dabancalı analyzes the selected news articles and labels them as “full translation” and “partial translation” or “transediting” according to the strategies applied by journalists (2011, p. 32). On the other hand, she does not define the term “translation” and specify what makes a translation full or partial. If the journalistic translation examples contain interventionist strategies such as omission and addition, she deems these examples as partial translation and transediting. In this regard, we can argue that Dabancalı favors the term “transediting” as a “remedy” and an “ideal” concept to refer to within the context of news translation in compromising the dispute between translation scholars and international journalists who insist that what they do is not translation” (2011, pp. 18-19).

In my thesis, I will explore journalistic translation processes and practices in Turkey as well as the approaches of journalist-translators to translation. Differently from the theses presented above, I will conduct interviews with two groups of journalism professionals in order to compare the discourse of journalist-translators with an educational background in Translation Studies and that of journalist-translators with an educational background in journalism-related disciplines. The reason why I categorize the interviewees based on their educational backgrounds is to explain the widespread assumptions among the journalists that they do not conduct

translation with their lack of educational background in Translation Studies and familiarity with the notion of translation. In other words, I intend to demonstrate the influence of educational background, especially in Translation Studies, on whether these professionals describe their daily tasks as translational or not.

From a critical point of view, I argue that broadening the boundaries of the term “translation,” from being a mere linguistic reproduction to a cultural transfer, will help us examine the complex process of journalistic translation instead of using the term “transediting” to explain journalistic translation practices. In this regard, I aim to shed light on the strategies of journalistic translation through the textual analyses of the translated news texts and to demonstrate that these strategies are also exercised in translational tasks in other sub-fields of translation. Lastly, I will attempt to show in this thesis whether the term “transediting” plays any further explanatory role in illuminating journalistic translation processes and practices or limits the boundaries of journalistic translation to linguistic transfer.

CHAPTER 3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND METHODOLOGY

This chapter is composed of two parts: theoretical framework and methodology. In the first part, I aim to present the prominent approaches and theories of journalistic translation research. While presenting the theoretical framework of this thesis, I will first outline the nature of journalistic translation which differentiate it from translation practices in other fields and leads to the consideration that it is not a translational activity. Then, I will elaborate on the term “transediting” coined by Karen Stetting (1989) and the term “journalator” coined by Luc van Doorslaer (2012) that constitute the conceptual framework of this thesis. I will also illustrate how these terms were employed in journalistic translation research. In the second part of this chapter, I will present the methodology that I follow throughout the thesis at length.

3.1 Theoretical framework

Although translation plays an important role at every stage of journalism from news gathering to dissemination in today’s multinational and multilingual environment, this role was not received enough attention it deserves within both Translation Studies and Journalism or Communication Studies until recent years. This lack of attention in the latter disciplines may be related to the common tendency among the actors involved in the journalistic translation process, generally journalists, to think of translation as simply a linguistic and faithful transfer between two languages and from one source text to the target. Hence, they deem translation as a secondary activity that is inferior to news writing.

The lack of attention in Translation Studies to journalistic translation as a specific sub-area of translation can be explained by the fact that the methods and approaches adopted in journalistic translation challenge some very basic notions of Translation Studies such as equivalence, authorship, and fidelity that have been discussed by scholars for many years. Generally, a journalist-translator selects the most relevant parts of a news text, edits, and translates them by employing interventionist translation strategies. It is quite rare that a news text is completely translated into another language. In order to better understand the methods and approaches employed in journalistic translation practices, we first need to comprehend the nature of journalistic translation which bears differences from translation in other fields.

3.1.1 The nature of journalistic translation

In this global age, translation has an undeniable role in news production and dissemination processes. Local news is reported to regional or global news outlets and is translated into other languages, and circulates all over the world in a short period of time. For instance, even while the coronavirus had not turned into a pandemic, we were already informed through multilingual news agencies that it appeared at a market in Wuhan, China, and caused pneumonia and the death of many people. So, it is through journalistic translation that we can be informed about what is happening halfway around the world. Nevertheless, the journalistic translation process is by definition different from translation in other fields. In this section, I will present these differences and the nature of journalistic translation in detail.

In his seminal article, van Doorslaer discusses two extensions of translation. The first extension denotes that translators may come up with different target texts

based on one source text while the second extension points out the translations emerging from multiple source texts (2010, pp. 180-181). van Doorslaer designates journalistic translation as a second extension. The multiplicity of source texts is not a common feature of translation in other fields. As the most important objective of journalistic translation is to transmit the most reliable information, a journalist-translator does not generally rely on one specific source text but verifies the reliability of the news article with different sources. Besides, to provide the most relevant and essential information for the target audience, a journalist-translator may scan many news sources and select or deselect the specific parts (van Doorslaer, 2010, p. 182). This selection and de-selection process mostly does not take place in translation in other fields. For instance, compared to the practice of literary translation which is generally conducted from a single source text entirely, journalistic translation is, for the most part, the synthesis of multiple source texts, and their partial translation.

Along with multiple source texts, a journalist-translator sometimes translates the words of multiple authors, which is not a very typical feature of translation in other fields. Except for the special comprehensive news written by specific journalists, the authors' names are not generally indicated in the news articles perhaps due to the fast consumption of news or editorial policy of the news agencies. So, it can be claimed that the authors of news texts are mostly invisible. Besides, journalist-translators are not expected to reflect or be faithful to the author's style during the journalistic translation process. In a nutshell, the concepts that we often discuss in Translation Studies such as authorship and fidelity may not be applicable to journalistic translation.

Every translation practice necessarily includes several linguistic and cultural constraints. In journalistic translation, the most evident constraints are related to time and space. While translating a document, book, or even subtitles of a documentary, translators generally have enough time to think on every sentence. On the other hand, for the journalistic translation, there is a race against time because news agencies compete to be “the exclusive, or first, or best coverage of a news story” (Holland, 2013, p. 336). News agencies aim to catch up with the latest information and release it as early as possible. In this regard, journalistic translation, especially translation of breaking news, can be related to interpreting “even though the final product may be a written text” (Bassnett, 2005, p. 129) where an interpreter does not have sufficient time to look for a phrase, search for background information or think on every sentence. What is more, journalist-translators encounter space constraints while preparing a news text to be published in a news portal or a printed newspaper. The space allocated for a news text is mostly calculated with the number of characters, which leads journalist-translators to select the most important parts and summarize the original news article.

Moreover, Holland adds different types of news sources as another constraint for journalist-translators (2013, pp. 337-338). Journalistic translation may not always occur between the same type of resources. For example, the utterances of a president can be translated into a written statement, or footage can be translated into a written news text. Such a variety of resources can pose challenges to journalist-translators.

The differences between journalistic translation and translation in other fields raise different expectations from a translator and a journalist-translator. As mentioned by Bielsa and Bassnett, “the news translator, unlike the literary translator, does not owe respect and faithfulness to the source text but is able to engage in a

significantly different relationship with an often unsigned piece of news, the main purpose of which is to provide information of an event concisely and clearly” (2009, p. 65). Due to the existence of multiple unstable source news texts, it is not plausible to expect a journalist-translator to produce a source-oriented journalistic translation that is equivalent to the source text and the style of the author.

On the other hand, we can examine journalistic translation in light of the functionalist approaches in Translation Studies, especially with the skopos theory (Vermeer, 1989). Hans Vermeer asserts that every translational action has an aim that is not only “valid for complete actions, such as whole texts, but also apply as far as possible to segments of actions, parts of a text” (Vermeer, 1989 p. 221). The purpose of journalistic translation is to transmit the most important and relevant information to a specific audience in the most tailored, clearest, and fastest way. In other words, as indicated by Bielsa and Bassnett, “journalists need to view the source text not as a finished product, but as the basis for the elaboration of a new text which will convey the information required to new readers with maximum efficiency” (2009, p. 84). So, the task of a journalist-translator is to produce a target-oriented journalistic translation fulfilling its purpose of informing the public and catering to the needs and expectations of the target audience in its new context.

The dissimilarity between the practices of journalistic translation and translation in other fields draws attention to the distinctive translation strategies applied in the journalistic translation process. Journalistic translation requires major textual intervention and alteration compared to literary translation. Bielsa argues that:

At no stage is a text likely to be translated in the traditional sense of the term, following word order and sentence patterns. What is more likely is that different textual practices will take place, including summary, paraphrase, addition, and subtraction, reshaping in accordance with target culture conventions, rewriting in a particular house style. (Bielsa, 2005, p. 125)

As mentioned earlier, journalistic translation does not implicate the translation of a news text within the same order of sentences and/or paragraphs and the whole text in its entirety. To illustrate, a very long news article reporting the presidential elections in a European country can be translated into Turkish in a less detailed way. The Turkish news text may only include the winner of the election, quotations from the inaugural speech of the new president, the number of votes for each prominent political party, and the possible cosmopolitical outcomes of the election. So as to convey the most relevant information, a journalist-translator needs to select and prioritize the essential parts of a news text and add further information by synthesizing various news articles in cases when the source news text does not report the news story with enough detail.

Similarly, in *Translation in Global News* (2009), Bielsa and Bassnett summarize the journalistic translation strategies as follows: “the change of the title and lead, elimination of unnecessary information, the addition of important background information, changes in the order of paragraphs, and summarizing information” (p. 64). It is apparent that journalistic translation involves major textual modifications, which combine translating with news writing and makes the journalistic translation process “both creative and re-creative at the same time” (van Doorslaer, 2010, p. 183). By doing so, a journalist-translator produces almost completely a new text tailored to the needs and expectations of the target audience. Moreover, Bassnett argues that these textual alterations are “underpinned by the acculturation strategies” (2005, p. 125) which is the “prevailing norm” in journalistic translation (p. 130). Through domestication, a journalist-translator brings the foreign news text to the target system and makes it understandable and clear for the target audience.

On the other hand, it is considered that direct quotations do not undergo textual interventions and are translated almost faithfully. In her book-length study on the journalistic translation practices by Japanese newspapers (2019), Matsushita points out that “to analyze news translation as a translational act and to differentiate it from other complex journalistic practices, the ST and TT must be clearly identified” (p. 23). Matsushita also argues that direct quotations can be clearly labeled as interlingual translations of specific source texts. To support this claim, she analyses the news texts covering the 2012 U.S. presidential elections which consist of direct quotations from the president’s speeches (2019). Nevertheless, it can be still noted that direct quotations are selected from longer speeches, and they are not the translation of a whole text. Therefore, it is still feasible to consider the existence of textual interventions and modifications.

Furthermore, journalistic translation is expected to comply with the norms regulating news production in general (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009, pp. 72-73). News texts and accordingly journalistic translations are expected to be concise and precise with simple and natural language, short sentences, and paragraphs. Journalistic translation should not include any expressions that may lead to misunderstanding, confusion, or misinterpretation. Besides, journalistic texts generally follow an inverted pyramid structure that prioritizes the information according to its level of importance. The most essential and the most recent information is provided in the first lines which are subsequently trailed by the details and background information (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009, p. 69). Journalist-translators are necessarily subject to these strict norms of journalistic writing and are expected to produce translations compatible with the journalistic style.

In a nutshell, journalistic translation is “hardly ever seen as ‘translation proper’ or ‘translation-as-generally-understood’” (van Doorslaer, 2010, p. 182). This can be explained by the nature of journalistic translation which contains the existence of multiple source texts, multiple and invisible authors, time and space constraints, multimodality of resources, translation strategies that embrace massive intervention, and last but not least, different expectations from the journalist-translators. In this regard, journalistic translation is clearly differentiated from translation practices in other fields and is not considered as a purely translational task.

There are two concepts frequently used in order to shed light on such complex nature of journalistic translation practices and processes in terms of both the product and the performers involved in this process. The first one is “transediting” (Stetting, 1989), and the latter is “journalator” (van Doorslaer, 2012). In the following sub-chapters, these concepts will be elaborated.

3.1.2 Transediting

The concept of transediting was proposed by Karen Stetting in an article published in the *Proceedings from the Fourth Nordic Conference for English Studies* in 1989. Stetting argues that “a certain amount of editing has always been included in the translation task” while adapting the local expressions, adding explanations or footnotes, removing the irrelevant parts for the target audience (p. 371), and even improving the texts that are not written perfectly enough (p. 376). In order to stress the embeddedness of editing in translation practices, and to combine the tasks of translating and editing into one word, Stetting coins the concept of “transediting” and intends to bring an alternative approach to the specific fields of translation that require a great extent of textual modification such as audiovisual translation and

journalistic translation. While noting that transediting is different from mere translating, Stetting also points out: “to draw a razor-sharp line between ‘transediting’ and ‘translating’ is not possible. The two concepts should rather be seen as “adjoining areas with fuzzy borderlines” (1989, p. 379). Although the concept of “transediting” basically connotes translation, Stetting suggests this term to differentiate between source-oriented literal transfer which is generally regarded as translation and target-oriented translation activity consisting of textual intervention to cater to the needs of the target audience. Nevertheless, it can be argued that this type of differentiation might lead to a narrower definition of translation and the assumption that translation sometimes falls short of explaining the complexities of such translation activities.

In her article, Stetting provides five examples of transediting practices. The first example is to shorten the sentences and/or explain the culture-specific items for the target audience while translating the subtitles of audiovisual materials. The second one is related to journalistic translation which specifically takes place in TV interviews. Stetting indicates that TV interviews in foreign languages should be transedited in order to make them “idiomatic, correct and well-structured” (p. 373). The third example is “cleaning up of more or less inadequate manuscripts” (p. 374). The fourth and last examples of transediting are associated with rewriting. To illustrate, Stetting mentions that journalists “draw on” several news texts in foreign languages in order to prepare their own news articles. Similarly, producing marketing and/or PR materials with excerpts from various foreign documents is identified as transediting by Stetting (p. 374). These examples demonstrate that Stetting uses the concept of transediting in order to emphasize the inevitable target-oriented editing and textual modifications in some translation practices.

Along with providing examples of transediting, Stetting makes a distinction between practical/non-fictional texts and cultural/fictional texts in her article. She stresses that each undergoes a transediting process which includes the following three practices:

- i. Adaptation to a standard of efficiency in expression: “cleaning-up transediting”;
- ii. Adaptation to the intended function of the translated text in its new social context: “situational transediting”;
- iii. Adaptation to the needs and conventions of the target culture: “cultural transediting.” (Stetting 1989, p. 377)

As practical texts, the primary goals of journalistic translation are clearing up vagueness, and complexities in the expression of the original news texts for the target audience and producing comprehensible and simple texts which are tailored to the needs of the target culture. Accordingly, we can claim that the term “transediting” emphasizes the necessity of textual interventions and alterations in order to transfer the message properly and adapt it to the target culture and norms.

In her article, Stetting names the performers of the transediting practices as “transeditor” and argues that “if the translator decides to take on the more responsible role of ‘midwife’ to see to it that the original intentions are reborn in a new and better shape in the target language, the translator turns into a ‘transeditor’” (1989, p. 376). It can be definitely deduced that Stetting differentiates between “translator” and “transeditor” in order to stress the further responsibility possessed by the latter and puts it in a higher position than that of a translator. According to Stetting, “transediting” denotes more creative and rewarding practice than translation that is sometimes considered as a secondary activity (p. 377). Therefore, she points out to the demand of “more courage and energy to be a transeditor than a straight translator” (1989, p. 377). Stetting believes that transeditors are more competent than translators in analyzing the source text critically and transmitting the most relevant

information properly and optimally as well as having familiarity with the source and target languages and cultures at their best.

The concept of “transediting” is employed by several scholars within the context of journalistic translation research. Some of these researchers find this concept fruitful to shed light on journalistic translation processes. For example, Ya-Mei Chen designates transediting as “a gateway to interlingual and intercultural news communication” (2011, p. 120) because the term highlights the inherent editing process to adapt the news texts to the target readers’ needs and expectations. While studying the translator’s subjectivity and the constraints that they may encounter during journalistic translation, Chen conceptualizes the journalistic translation process as “news transediting” referring to Stetting’s article (2011). In another study (2009), Chen mentions the three stages of the news transediting process which includes the micro and macro level of transediting performed by translators, editors, and senior staff in the Taiwanese press (pp. 204-205). Similarly, Hursti (2001) defines the terms “editing,” “translation,” “transediting,” and “gatekeeping” in his article, where he focuses on the influence of English as a lingua franca on the Finnish through international news flows. Hursti argues that the journalistic translation process includes the selection of the material which can be called the “gatekeeping” process and the combination of the tasks of translating and editing which is called “transediting” (2001). Cheesman and Nohl (2011) likewise use the term “gatekeeping” to mark the selection process and “transediting” for the semantic changes such as reduction, the addition of complementary information, and making the text more comprehensible for the target audience. In another study, Aktan and Nohl (2010) acknowledge the journalistic translation of a local news text for the global audience as not simply an interlingual translation but as transediting to enable

interlingual communication. Therefore, they discuss journalistic translation practices within the framework of “international transediting” that manifests adaptation and the combination of editing and translation of news texts for the international audience. Additionally, van Doorslaer asserts in his article presenting the case study of the newspapers in Belgium that it is not practical to “deconstruct a news message in order to determine which parts have been edited and which parts are the results of a translation act” (2009, p. 85). In this regard, van Doorslaer favors the use of the term “transediting” in order to demonstrate the coexistence of translation and editing. All in all, these researchers prefer naming the journalistic translation as “transediting” rather than using the word “translation.”

On the other hand, Bielsa and Bassnett criticize the coinage of “transediting” and promote the use of “news translation:”

Rather than adopting the somewhat artificial concept of transediting – the use of which would seem to imply the existence of another form of translating news – we will simply refer to news translation to point to this particular combination between editing and translating, and more specifically to the form that translation takes when it has become integrated in news production within the journalistic field. (2009, pp. 63-64)

Bielsa and Bassnett allege that the concept of “translation” already embodies textual alterations and the editing process; therefore, suggesting a new term may be misleading in explaining the journalistic translation process. From a more critical point of view, Schaffner (2012) discusses the appropriateness and necessity of the concept of “transediting” in her article “Rethinking Transediting.” Schaffner notes that Stetting does not specifically deal with journalistic translation while coining the term “transediting” and that journalistic translation is one of the examples where transediting is performed. While acknowledging Stetting’s intentions to underline the requirement of textual changes with the aim of adapting the text to the target language, culture, and audience, and to demonstrate that editing is an integral part of

every translation activity, Schaffner asserts that Stetting unintentionally discriminates “straight” translation and transediting (2012, p. 868). Schaffner also adds that “replacing translation by another term is not a straightforward solution” in order to manifest the complexity of the journalistic translation process (2012, p. 876). According to her, we should recognize that the underlying reasons for textual alterations are derived from the difference between languages and cultures and accordingly, the endeavor of adapting the news texts to the target system (Schaffner, 2012, p. 876). Indicating that our perception and definition of translation are now broader enough to cover the complexities of translational tasks compared to the times when Stetting coined this term, Schaffner alerts that substituting the term translation with transediting poses the risk of narrowing down the boundaries of translation to mere linguistic transfer (p. 881). In short, Schaffer believes that the term “transediting” does not have any extra illuminating role in scrutinizing the journalistic translation process.

In a nutshell, by coining the concept of “transediting” in her article, Stetting intends to demonstrate the legitimacy of textual interventions and alterations inherent in several translation practices. She explains the purpose of transediting as to produce target-oriented, clear, simple, and understandable target texts adapted to the needs, expectations, and conventions of the target audience at the same time. Furthermore, Stetting draws attention to the responsibilities and competencies of a transeditor in her article and claims that the position of a transeditor can be seen as superior to the secondary and low-ranking position of a translator or “straight translator” with Stetting’s words. Nevertheless, the pitfalls of this concept should be also taken into consideration as indicated by Schaffner (2012) and Bielsa and Bassnett (2009). Similar to the approaches of these scholars, the present study argues that suggesting a

new term instead of using the concept of “translation” may promote the approach to translation, especially in the context of journalistic translation, as a faithful linguistic transfer which is a less creative and secondary activity. Additionally, differentiating and ranking the positions of a translator and a transeditor may endorse such an approach and generate the consideration of editing as a creative task and translation as a humble task. Thus, it is plausible to discuss that the notion of “transediting” may narrow down the boundaries of translation and underestimate the role of a translator. This thesis will investigate whether the term “transediting” sheds light on journalistic translation practices in Turkey better than “translation.”

3.1.3 Journalator

Journalistic translation enables being informed about the news all over the world through the transfer of foreign news and facilitates international and intercultural communication. Therefore, translation is an integral part of journalistic tasks such as news writing and editing. It is even so integrated into journalism that it “falls within the range of expertise of those trained and specialized in the production of news: the journalists” (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009, p. 73). News agencies do not generally have translation departments; instead, they employ journalists to conduct journalistic translation (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009, p. 57) because translation is deemed as a secondary activity within journalistic tasks and because journalists are considered to be experienced in news reporting, have better knowledge of the norms of news writing, and the familiarity with the text types.

Similar to Stetting’s intention to raise awareness of the interwoven tasks of translating and editing, van Doorslaer draws attention to the “hybrid figure of the translator-editor” in his article focusing on the role of journalistic translation in the

construction of national and cultural images (2012, p. 1050). In this context, van Doorslaer proposes the term “journalator” to resolve the dichotomy of journalist and/or translator:

Parallel to Stetting’s famous coinage, “transediting” (she conflated the words “translate” and “edit” – see Stetting 1989), this close interconnection between the daily work of a journalist and a translator could induce a plea for the use of the term journalator: a newsroom worker who makes abundant use of translation (in its broader definitions) when transferring and reformulating or recreating informative journalistic texts. (van Doorslaer, 2012, p. 1049)

Through this term, van Doorslaer emphasizes the presence of translation in newsrooms and defines newsroom workers as translators as well.

Although the concept of “journalator” is frequently referred to in journalistic translation research, we cannot argue that it is widely used and adopted by researchers as an alternative way of mentioning journalists and/or translators. Only in a few studies, (Matsushita, 2019; Filmer, 2014), the scholars name the actors involved in the journalistic translation process as “journalators” throughout their studies. Thus, it is plausible to argue that the term “journalator” might not have become as established as the term “transediting.”

All in all, instead of taking the terms “transediting” and “journalator” for granted in order to explain journalistic translation processes and practices, I will explore in this thesis to what extent these terms shed light on the journalistic translation process and discuss whether they “tend to hinder rather than advance descriptive-explanatory work” (Toury, 1995, p. 30) or not. I will employ a broad definition of translation as an interlingual, intercultural, and international transfer. Accordingly, I will demonstrate whether it is possible to describe journalistic translation practices and processes with the term “translation” and translation theories, mainly the concept of skopos in the functionalist paradigm.

3.2 Methodology

In order to describe journalistic translation practices and processes in Turkey and test the applicability of the terms “transediting” and “journalator,” I adopted a mixed-method approach in this thesis and conducted both interviews with the journalist-translators and textual analysis of the journalistic translation examples shared by them. By doing so, I combined process-oriented research with product-oriented research methods and followed the call for “triangulation of textual analysis and qualitative data” in journalistic translation research by van Doorslaer, Davier, and Schaffner (2018), who argue that conducting only textual analysis is insufficient to explain the complexities of journalistic translation and it also poses several limitations (2018, pp. 3-5). Through this methodology, I intend to gain a deeper understanding of journalistic translation processes and practices and to enhance the findings of interviews with journalist-translators with textual analysis.

In most studies on journalistic translation, researchers conduct interviews with journalists who do not have a background in translation or familiarity with the notion of translation. These interviewees generally tend to describe translation as a linguistic transfer of a source text in its entirety, which contradicts the journalistic translation practices consisting of the synthesis and selective translation of multiple source texts. Accordingly, it is not surprising to reach the conclusion that these journalists do not acknowledge their journalistic tasks in the process of foreign news reporting as translational.

From a different perspective, I conducted interviews with two groups of interviewees with different educational backgrounds in order to determine the impact of educational background on how journalist-translators position themselves and whether they identify their tasks as translational or not. The first group consists of

professionals who have an educational background in Translation Studies and, the interviewees in the second group hold a degree in Journalism or journalism-related fields such as Communication and Media, Radio and Television, Political Sciences, International Relations, and so on. All the interviewees currently work as journalists, correspondents, and/or news editors at different news agencies in Turkey. In order to diversify my findings, I selected the participants not only from newspapers but also from TV channels such as *CNN Türk*, *Fox TV*, and *TRT World*. I designed semi-structured interviews with questions on the daily tasks of the journalist-translators and the principles of the foreign news reporting process. I also asked them to define the terms “translation” and “news editing” and to reflect on whether they perform any translational activity.

Interviewing the journalist-translators yields “privileged access” to their perspectives on journalistic translation practices (Saldanha and O’Brien, 2014, p. 169) and enables examining the applicability of the concepts of “transediting” and “journalator” in Turkey. Nevertheless, an interview is a subjective and interpretational method of research. The opinions and viewpoints of the interviewee may change during the course of the interview. Therefore, the analysis of the interviews should be reinforced with textual analysis so as to observe whether the discourse of the journalist-translators corresponds to the translated material they created. For this reason, in this thesis, I analyzed the journalistic translation examples shared by some of my interviewees and revealed the strategies applied by the journalist-translators and the norms which regulate their strategies. In what follows, I will discuss the findings of the interviews in Chapter 4 and present the analyses of the examples of journalistic translation carried out by the interviewees in Chapter 5.

CHAPTER 4

JOURNALISTIC TRANSLATION PRACTICES IN TURKEY:

THE ANALYSIS OF THE INTERVIEWS

This chapter will present the analysis of the interview results in detail. As explained in the methodology chapter, the two groups of journalist-translators were interviewed in order to demonstrate how they approach the concept of “translation” and whether they describe their daily journalistic tasks as translational. In total, 15 journalist-translators were interviewed. Six of them who are the members of the first group have an educational background in Translation Studies while the remaining nine journalist-translators in the second group have various educational backgrounds such as Journalism; Radio, Television, and Cinema; Communication and Media; International Relations; and Public Relations and Advertising. As there are fewer interviewees with an educational background in Translation Studies in Turkey, the number of interviewees in each group could not, unfortunately, be equal. In order to provide all the valuable results achieved during the interviews with the second group of journalist-translators, the number of interviewees in this group has not been limited to six.

The reason behind grouping the journalist-translators based on their educational backgrounds is to examine the impact of educational background on their conceptualization of translation and their self-positioning about their professions from a comparative perspective. Several scholars studying journalistic translation conduct interviews with journalists and ask them whether they translate news texts and call themselves translators. However, this approach and method may be misleading because it is not plausible to expect journalists to be familiar with the

nuances of translation without an educational background in Translation Studies or related work experience. The journalists may think about only the translation of a book or the dubbed/subtitled version of a film. In other words, their understanding of translation may be a complete and literal transfer of any specific source material from one language to another, which is not always the case for journalistic translation. Differently, journalists having a Translation Studies background may perceive the notion of translation from a wider perspective and recognize that complete transfer may not be possible in all cases of translation. They may define translation not as a mere linguistic transfer but as an intercultural activity that sometimes incorporates textual interventions in order to tailor the translation to the needs and norms of the target audience and culture. With the aim of testing these assumptions, I interviewed journalist-translators with diverse educational backgrounds and analyzed the findings of the interviews from a comparative perspective. Through this method, I intend to demonstrate whether conducting interviews by taking educational backgrounds into consideration brings different standpoints and makes any contributions to journalistic translation research.

In order to explore journalistic translation processes comprehensively, I chose the interviewees who currently work or previously worked for many years at the newspapers such as *Cumhuriyet*, *Hürriyet*, and *Independent Türkçe*; at news channels such as *CNN Türk*, *NTV*, *Voice of America*, *FOX TV*, and *TRT World*; and lastly, at a major news agency namely *Reuters*. All the interviewees have one of the following titles: foreign news editor, journalist/interpreter, correspondent, or world news editor. Interestingly, one of the interviewees works as a “news translator” at *Reuters* and is responsible for the translation of global market reports. I contacted these interviewees through their LinkedIn accounts and interviewed them via the

Zoom platform. Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in the early months of 2020 affected my study, I could not conduct interviews face-to-face or have an opportunity to make onsite observations at the news agencies.

In the course of the interviews, I asked the interviewees approximately 13 questions related to their professions and tried to interpret their conception of journalistic translation. In the first part of the interviews, I inquired the interviewees about their job descriptions, daily tasks, and working conditions. Subsequently, the interviewees were asked to outline the process of news reporting, from news gathering to editing, and to explain how many resources they use while preparing news, whether they choose these resources on their own or whether the foreign news manager decides which sources they can use, what they prioritize while synthesizing multiple sources, and which strategies they employ in the process of reporting foreign news. In order to prevent biased results, the term “translation” was not used while asking the questions related to the news-making process before the interviewees mentioned this term themselves in the course of the interviews. Following these questions, the interviewees were asked how they define the term “translation,” and whether they consider translation as a part of their daily tasks and foreign news reporting as a translational activity. These questions aimed to reveal the approaches of the interviewees to translation and encourage them to reflect on the potential role of translation in their professions.

In the second part of the interviews, the two groups of interviewees were asked questions related to their educational backgrounds. The first group of interviewees with an educational background in Translation Studies was asked whether their educational background provides them with the necessary training in news writing, what the differences are between journalistic translation and translation

in other fields, and whether they consider that journalists need to be familiar with the notion of translation to a certain extent. In parallel with these questions, the second group was inquired about whether they had any training or experience in translation, how they gained competency in a foreign language and translation, and whether they consider an educational background in translation might be beneficial to perform their professions. As the interviews were designed as semi-structured interviews, the order of the questions necessarily changed in some cases, and additional questions also occurred in the course of the interviews.

In the next section, the findings of the interviews will be presented under three subtitles: “the journalistic translation process in the news outlets in Turkey,” “journalistic translation strategies employed by the interviewees,” and “the perspectives of the interviewees on journalistic translation and the role of educational background.” The findings will be later discussed in light of the terms “transediting” and “journalator.” The explanatory role of these terms in uncovering journalistic translation practices in Turkey will be evaluated in detail.

4.1 Journalistic translation process in the news outlets in Turkey

In this subchapter, I will dwell on the journalistic translation process in the news outlets in Turkey and journalist-translators’ daily tasks at these outlets based on the findings of the interviews. All interviewees start the day by first scanning the foreign news sources from various subscribed news agencies. These sources are generally the major international news agencies such as *Associated Press (AP)*, *Agence France Press (AFP)*, *Reuters*, and Turkish news agencies such as *Anadolu Agency (AA)*, *Ihlas News Agency (IHA)*, and *Demirenen News Agency (DHA)*. In addition to these agencies, journalist-translators browse private newspapers such as *The Guardian*, *NY*

Times, The Washington Post, Financial Times, Voice of America, The Sun, The Independent, Le Monde, or El Pais depending on the location where the journalist-translators report news from. Furthermore, social media channels, especially Twitter and YouTube, have become significant news sources in recent years. For instance, D. A., the foreign news editor at *NTV* and one of my interviewees in the second group, stated that the active use of social media channels has changed their conception of news reporting (D. A., personal communication, September 14, 2022). Flash news shows up on social media earlier than the news channels, or politicians sometimes make an announcement through Twitter. Therefore, the role of social media channels in news reporting as alternative news sources is undeniable in today's journalistic practices.

Following the scan of news sources which was also named "maden kazma" (mining) by D. A., the journalist-translators put the news articles into the news pool and attend an agenda meeting with the foreign news editors and managers/chief editors to assess the news in the pool. The foreign news manager(s) or chief editor(s) then distributes the news among journalist-translators based on their working areas. Throughout the day, the journalist-translators follow the news flow determined at the agenda meeting. In most news channels, two agenda meetings are held: one in the morning and the other in the afternoon to prepare a program for the mid-day news bulletin and the main news bulletin.

In most Turkish news agencies, journalist-translators perform multiple tasks in addition to following the latest news and editing/translating them as clearly stated by six interviewees working at various news agencies in Turkey. These interviewees sometimes visit crime scenes or combat areas as correspondents, conduct interviews

with politicians, specialists, or local people, and write comprehensive news articles.

At *TRT World*, on the other hand, there are separate departments for these tasks:

The international public or private broadcasting schema at *TRT World*, *BBC*, or *Al Jazeera* is quite different from the local channels in Turkey where a correspondent and editor can perform the same tasks. This is not the case for *TRT World*. The departments of fact-checking, script editor, news editor, planning editor, and news gathering editor do not exist in Turkish news channels. However, the news editing process is not under the monopoly of one news editor at *TRT World*. (A. A., personal communication, September 4, 2022, own translation)

Based on the statements of several interviewees and the exception of *TRT World* where two interviewees work, we can infer that the journalist-translators working at the Turkish newspapers and news channels are responsible for various tasks, unlike their colleagues in the international news agencies.

Besides, almost all the interviewees indicated that they generally prepare the news articles by themselves; however, in cases of comprehensive news, it may turn into teamwork. E. E., a correspondent at *Reuters* and one of my interviewees in the first group, provided the example of the news article about the current challenges of obtaining a Schengen visa in Turkey (E. E., personal communication, August 25, 2022). E. E. notes that such a comprehensive news article can definitely be prepared collectively because it requires multiple tasks: interviewing the people who applied for visas, tourism agencies, the relevant department of the European Union, and the Foreign Affairs of Turkey. Nevertheless, such comprehensive news incorporating the teamwork of multiple journalist-translators is prepared less frequently according to E. E. In daily tasks, news editors conduct news scanning, translating, and editing on their own. In the news outlets *NTV*, *Cumhuriyet*, *Hürriyet*, *CNN Türk*, and *Reuters*, the translated news does not generally undergo an editing process except for critical hard news. Foreign news editors are responsible for the whole process including translation and proofreading. On the other hand, executive producers at *TRT World*

and the chief editor at *Independent Türkçe* translation department conduct proofreading before publishing the news.

During the interviews, the interviewees were also asked whether they are given credit for the news articles they have translated and edited. Seven of my interviewees argued that their names are not generally and “naturally” indicated in the daily news which is consumed quite fast regardless of the medium where they are published or broadcasted. Conversely, M. Ş., the chief editor of the foreign news and translation department at *Independent Türkçe* affiliated with the UK-based newspaper *The Independent*, asserts that some of the news articles published by *The Independent* are translated into Turkish almost entirely and edited by the chief editor. The news prepared by this department is tagged as “çeviri” (translation) as illustrated in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Home page of *Independent Türkçe* (retrieved from *Independent Türkçe* on January 16, 2022)

The names of the journalist-translators and, if available, the sources used in addition to *The Independent* are indicated at the bottom of the news articles as shown in Figure 2. M. Ş. also points out that “we use the label of ‘translation’ for news articles which are either translated directly from *the Independent* or compiled from a few

sources and indicate the names of the translators and editors to appreciate the labor of translation and editing” (M. Ş., personal communication, September 20, 2022, own translation).

***İçerik orijinal haline bağlı kalınarak çevrilmiştir. Independent Türkçe'nin editöryal politikasını yansıtmayabilir.**

<https://www.independent.co.uk/world>

Independent Türkçe için çeviren: Onur Bayrakçeken

The Independent ©

Figure 2. Credits for translators on *Independent Türkçe* (retrieved from *Independent Türkçe* on March 19, 2023)

Excluding *Independent Türkçe* which can be considered exceptional due to its affiliation with the headquarter, we can infer that the journalist-translators are commonly invisible in the news outlets in Turkey. In what follows, I will first explain the main journalistic translation strategies explained by the interviewees and then the perspectives of interviewees on journalistic translation and the role of educational background.

4.1.1 Journalistic translation strategies employed by the interviewees

Journalistic translation practices have different requirements and constraints from the translation practices in other fields and, accordingly, bring along different expectations from the journalist-translators as mentioned previously. Such constraints and requirements make the journalistic translation process quite challenging for journalist-translators. These constraints can be outlined as the existence of multiple source texts, the addition of background information, and

limited time and space. In this part, I will present how the interviewees conduct journalistic translation considering such constraints, which strategies they employ to overcome these constraints, and how they perceive the journalistic translation process. I will start with the remarks of the first group who have an educational background in Translation Studies.

When the interviewees were asked whether they translate one specific news article or compile several pieces of news from various news resources, almost all of my interviewees asserted that predicating on a single news article is always risky. They have to double-check the information from various news resources and verify it in order not to cause the dissemination of false news. In addition, they intend to gather the most comprehensive information by scanning different sources. Exceptionally, the interviewees from *Independent Türkçe* and *Reuters* noted that their task is to translate the news articles published by *The Independent* and *Reuters*. Z. B., a correspondent at *Reuters* and one of my interviewees in the first group, states that “when the news is published by *Reuters*, we translate it into Turkish, add the link of the original article and note that ‘this is the translated and edited version, it may not be the same as the original article’” (Z. B., personal communication, August 22, 2022, own translation). *Independent Türkçe* follows the same procedure as *Reuters*. In some of the news with the translation tag, we encounter a note that “İçerik orijinal haline bağlı kalınarak çevrilmiştir. Independent Türkçe’nin editöryal politikasını yansıtmayabilir” (The content has been translated based on the original version, It may not reflect the editorial policy of *Independent Türkçe*). However, we cannot infer that these news agencies work as translation bureaus. Some news articles are translated from the original news article and compiled from other news sources in

cases of missing information or updates, or with the aim of elaborating the journalistic translation.

B. A. Ö., the senior correspondent at *Reuters* and one of my interviewees in the first group, emphasizes how challenging and multi-layered is the journalistic translation process:

For example, a big explosion occurred last night in Baghdad, and several news agencies working 7-24 reported the explosion immediately. We are able to see the news in the morning, at 7 a.m. with its 11th update. The breaking news might be presented with the headline “an explosion was heard” and it might be then updated as “the explosion sound came from something else.” In this case, should the translator translate the first news or the latest and updated news? You cannot start with the headline “the explosion occurred in Baghdad” anymore because that news has already lost its validity. Such examples demonstrate the challenges of journalistic translation. Translators do not have a finished and proper news text suitable to translate for Turkish readers. It is the duty of translators to adapt the news texts to the target readers. (B. A. Ö., personal communication, August 31, 2022, own translation)

As clearly illustrated by B. A. Ö., journalist-translators face the constraint of unstable resources in addition to multiple source texts during the journalistic translation process.

Due to the multiple and unstable source texts, journalist-translators may not consider what they do as translation except for translating the stable parts of news texts such as interviews, speeches, and quotes. All the interviewees in the first group tend to argue that they do not translate the news text literally but adapt it to the language of news, target readers, culture, and language. To illustrate, B. D. E., who is currently a journalist at *Voice of America* and previously worked as a world news director at *CNN Türk* for many years, claims that journalistic translation strategies are composed of splitting the complex and long sentences, simplifying, and clarifying narration, changing the syntax to make it suitable for Turkish, and “rewriting the news story in Turkish rather than translation” (B. D. E., personal

communication, August 19, 2022, own translation). B. D. E. emphasizes the importance of penetrating into the news text; otherwise, translating a news text without comprehending it completely causes translationese.

The language of a news text should be natural, clear, concise, and precise so that it can be easily received by the target audience. For this purpose, and perhaps in order to avoid translationese, all the interviewees put great emphasis on “Türkçeleştirmek” (making Turkish) and adaptation strategies that they employ during the journalistic translation process. H. D. B., the journalist/interpreter at *CNN Türk* and one of my interviewees in the first group, acknowledges that translation forms a substantial part of journalistic activities; however, he also points out that translation is not translation proper as traditionally understood. According to H. D. B., the difference between journalistic translation and translation in other fields is the existence of a high level of adaptation of the news texts to the target language and culture so as to produce a new Turkish text instead of translating it into Turkish, which H. D. B. calls “Türkçeleştirmek”. He gives the example of translating “the Chancellor of Germany” as “Almanya Başbakanı” (the Prime Minister of Germany). The term “chancellor” is foreign to Turkish readers because they are not as familiar with this term as they are with the concept of “başbakan” (prime minister). H. D. B. also adds that they generally omit the domestic parts and culture-specific elements while translating the news articles, even the ones published by their affiliate *CNN International* and stresses that the existence of editing to a great extent does not denote that they do not translate the news articles at all (H. D. B., personal communication, August 10, 2022). This viewpoint demonstrates that editing and translation, together, comprise an integral part of journalistic activities.

In a similar vein, E. E., the correspondent at *Reuters* and one of my interviewees in the first group, notes that they sometimes add extra information and sometimes summarize and shorten the source news texts by omitting several parts in order to adapt the journalistic translation to the needs and expectations of the target audience. For instance, she states that they translate the speeches of the President of Turkey about the economy into English; however, the information gathered from the speeches may not be enough to produce an informative and thorough news text. In such a case, they add a piece of background information to make the news text and speeches comprehensible for the target audience. E. E. also says that in some cases, they summarize the detailed local news briefly to produce a concise news text containing the most relevant information for the target audience. In this regard, E. E. outlines the journalistic translation process as follows: “We translate the news texts by taking the expectations of the target audience into consideration and within the limits of the word counts. We do not translate one specific source text word for word” (E. E., personal communication, August 25, 2022, own translation). Thus, we can argue that journalistic practices are carried out in a target-oriented way and require both enlarging the news articles with background information to clarify the news event for the target audience and summarizing the local news articles to inform the readers without losing their attention.

Another strategy employed in journalistic translation is the selection of the most important and relevant parts of the source news texts. H. S., the correspondent at *Jiji Press Turkey* and one of my interviewees in the first group, conducts journalistic translations from Turkish to Japanese. H. S. argues that the long speeches of the President of Turkey are not translated into Japanese in their entirety:

We select the most newsworthy parts. The dualities of word-for-word and sense-for-sense translation are not valid for journalistic translation. What is important is to make the news text understandable for the target audience. This necessarily requires the selection of the most outstanding parts. (H. S., personal communication, August 19, 2022, own translation)

In this regard, we can argue that selection is one of the most exercised strategies in journalistic translation.

Furthermore, journalistic translation addresses a vast and varied audience from different age groups, education levels, political and religious views, and various locations. Accordingly, a few of the interviewees point out the requirement of taking cultural, political, and ideological considerations into account. For example, B. A. Ö. underlines that “you need to be careful while translating a news text reported by a foreign news outlet. You cannot translate the news items denigrating the government” (B. A. Ö., personal communication, August 31, 2022, own translation). Accordingly, we can infer that journalist-translators are expected to look out for political and ideological balances during the journalistic translation process in addition to the other strategies employed in this process.

Almost all of my nine interviewees in the second group who have an educational background in the fields related to journalism mention the similar constraints and strategies they employ during the journalistic translation process. However, they regard translation as a literal and word-for-word transfer. D. A., the foreign news editor at *NTV*, the presenter of the *NTV* radio program “Dünya Hali” about foreign news, and one of my interviewees in the second group who has an educational background in International Relations, highlights that journalistic translation does not signify “birebir çeviri” (word-for-word translation) but turning the news text into a new form or translating into the language of news. For example, she excludes the translation of quotes from a politician’s speech, interviews, and

breaking news because they require word-for-word translation of the specific source news texts in her opinion. D. A. also adds that “if we have enough time, we write the news text ourselves; if we do not, then we translate” (D. A., personal communication, September 14, 2022, own translation). In cases of breaking news, journalist-translators do not have an opportunity to verify the news story from other sources and to add extra information; therefore, breaking news is generally translated completely from a specific resource. Furthermore, D. A. stresses that in journalistic translation practices, a news text always undergoes textual interventions because they are “not a translator but a journalist.” She illustrates the textual interventions and adaptation with two examples. In the first instance, D. A. translates the term “assisted suicide” as “ötenazi” (euthanasia) instead of “hekim destekli intihar” (physician-assisted suicide) because the Turkish audience is familiar with the term “ötenazi” (D. A., personal communication, September 14, 2022). In the second example, D. A. states that she omitted the domestic elements in the news texts about the funeral of Elizabeth II, the Queen of the United Kingdom, and summarized the news texts as “a religious ceremony was held for Queen Elizabeth II” (D. A., personal communication, September 14, 2022). In this regard, D. A. considers that word-for-word translation cannot meet the requirements that a news text must have, the expectations of the target audience, and address all walks of life. She also asserts that journalistic texts should be altered and adapted in a way that they can fulfill the purpose of informing the public with the most relevant information in the most intelligible way.

Similarly, E. Ç., who is a foreign news editor at *NTV* and has a BA degree in Advertising, perceives translation as a literal transfer. By excluding the speeches of politicians and interviews with specialists E. Ç. argues that the journalist-translators

do not translate news articles but rewrite them by selecting the important sentences. Referring to the translation of the series of Harry Potter as an example, E. Ç. points out that rewriting requires adaptation and domestication of foreign elements, unlike literary translation.

Z. Ç., who is a correspondent/editor at *Cumhuriyet* and holds a degree in Communication and Media Studies, acknowledges that they conduct translation through Google Translate. As they race against time with a small team of journalist-translators, Google Translate makes the journalistic translation process easier. When Z. Ç. was asked whether they translate the news texts entirely or by selecting the most important parts, she stated that it depends on the medium where the news texts are posted:

For the printed newspaper, we select and translate the most relevant and newsworthy parts of the news texts. However, on the news portal of *Cumhuriyet*, we may translate the whole text. We sometimes make an editorial contribution and add background information. In short, the decision of complete or partial translation depends on the news article and the medium where it is published. (Z. Ç., personal communication, August 13, 2022, own translation)

From Z. Ç.'s statements, we can infer that the journalistic translation process for the published newspaper requires much more textual intervention and editing compared to the news portal on the web. It is possible to explain this difference with the time and space constraints. In the printed newspaper, word counts are not as high as in the news portal, which forces the journalist-translators to select and omit several parts and summarize the news sources. After all, they have enough time to conduct such changes as the newspaper is not published immediately after they prepare the translated news text. Besides, Z. Ç. also mentions that journalist-translators are expected to adapt the news texts to the cultural, political, and ideological stances of the target audience as noted by almost 15 interviewees in a total of both groups. To

illustrate, Z. Ç. asserts that YPG is not indicated as a terror group in foreign news sources; however, it must be translated as “YPG terör örgütü” (YPG terror group) into Turkish. Based on the above-mentioned observations, we can claim that adaptation, summarizing, addition, and omission are the most employed strategies in journalistic translation.

M. K., who is the foreign news editor at *Hürriyet* and has a BA degree in Journalism, outlines how he perceives and conducts journalistic translation as follows:

Rather than translating the whole text word-for-word, I rewrite the news text in Turkish and translate only the quotations from a speech. The journalistic translation is not like a literary translation. Our task is to transmit the news in the simplest and the most understandable way. We select the most newsworthy parts and omit the rest. (M. K., personal communication, August 31, 2022, own translation)

In this context, we can assume that M. K. prefers to name the journalistic translation practices as rewriting instead of translation because he argues that they do not translate the whole text but select the most relevant parts, edit them, and add background information. Likewise, Ö. A., who works as the foreign news manager at *FOX TV* and has a degree in Radio, Television, and Cinema, notes that they have to translate while reporting foreign news. However, he also stresses the differences between journalistic translation practices and translation as generally understood and argues that they translate only a few sentences of the foreign news source as they do not have enough time to translate the entire text.

E. D., who is currently the presenter of the TV program “Dış İşleri” at *BBN Türk* and worked as a correspondent, foreign news editor, and manager at *CNN Türk* and *Demiroren News Agency* for many years, emphasizes that they conduct journalistic translation by using multiple resources. E. D. argues that “ajans bir fırındır ve ekmeğin ilk çıktığı yerdir” (an agency is a bakery where bread first comes

out, E. D., personal communication, August 29, 2022, own translation). A journalist-translator is expected to scan various sources, look for missing information, and verify the news. Besides, E. D. considers translating one specific news text entirely without examining other resources as a mistake and laziness. According to him, a foreign news text should be edited by selecting the most relevant parts for the target audience, non-selecting irrelevant information, and adapting domestic and foreign elements to the target culture. E. D. discusses the requirement of adaptation and the significance of competency in political relations and history in the following example:

Reuters uses the term “jihadism” in a news text about the DHKP-C terror group. This term was translated as “cihadçılık” into Turkish. Nevertheless, “cihadçılık” (jihadism) is inherent in our past. Our ancestors, i.e., Orhan Ghazi and Osman Ghazi, are jihadists. You cannot translate the term “jihadism” as “cihadçı” in the news text about the activities of the DHKP-C terror group. A journalist-translator needs to distinguish between right and wrong very well. (E. D., personal communication, August 29, 2022, own translation)

E. D. draws attention to the importance of comprehending news sources well before translating them into Turkish and stresses that a journalist-translator should have background information on the history, politics, and foreign affairs of the target country as journalistic translation is also a political and ideological activity. In this regard, E. D. finds the strategy of adaptation crucial for journalistic translation practices.

In a nutshell, all the interviewees in both groups stated that they scan multiple news sources, synthesize them by selecting the most relevant and essential parts, and produce a journalistic text adapted to the needs, conventions, and expectations of the target audience through omissions and additions. Additionally, half of the interviewees in the first group and all of the interviewees in the second group drew attention to the simplification strategy which is employed in order to produce

readable, comprehensible, and simple texts in Turkish. Lastly, two interviewees in both groups mentioned censoring the inconvenient expressions in the original news articles while transferring them into Turkish. The majority of the second group of interviewees regarded translation as a mere literal and word-for-word reproduction unlike the first group of interviewees who have a comparatively broad definition of translation. The approaches of all the interviewees to translation and journalistic translation activities will be elaborated in the following sub-chapter.

4.1.2 Perspectives of the interviewees on journalistic translation and the role of educational background

Some of the interviewees already mentioned that they conduct translation to a certain extent while explaining the methods and strategies of transferring foreign news to the target culture. In order to better understand the perspectives of the interviewees on translation in general and journalistic translation in particular, they were also asked how they define translation, to what extent translation is involved in the process of foreign news reporting, and whether they describe their journalistic tasks in this process as a translational activity. Subsequently, the interviewees in each group, based on their educational background, were asked about how having or not having an educational background in translation impacts their journalistic translation practices. This sub-chapter will elaborate on the approaches of the interviewees to journalistic translation and the impact of their educational background on their approaches from a comparative perspective.

In the first group, B. D. E., who works as a journalist at *Voice of America*, with a BA degree in Translation Studies as a conference interpreter and an MA degree in Political Sciences, argues that translation plays a very minimal role in news

writing. B. D. E. points out that news stories are not independent entities. Scanning various foreign resources and compiling the information received from those resources may not be enough to prepare a complete news article because that news story has a background if it is not breaking news, and the background information must be added to the news article. B. D. E. also states:

TASS, the Russian news agency posted a piece of news that Turkey will purchase the second party of S-400. Based on this news text, I can write a new 5-paragraph news text since I know the background of this news event. For example, I know that the Russian news agency published this news article while Turkey was negotiating with the United States about F-16 Fighting Falcon. (B. D. E., personal communication, August 19, 2022, own translation)

B. D. E. argues that they do not only conduct translation but also add background information, rewrite, and reshape the news story. B. D. E. also underlines that “if we regard the news writing process only as composed of translation, we may stick to the original source and its translation and neglect the essential features that a news text must carry” (B. D. E., personal communication, August 19, 2022, own translation). In this regard, having an educational background both in Translation Studies and Journalism or Political Science will be ideal for performing journalistic translation according to B. D. E.

In a similar vein, H. S., a Translation Studies graduate, who works as a correspondent at *Jiji Press Turkey* stated that “to be honest, I was surprised to see the expression ‘journalistic translation’ in the consent form because we rarely translate a news text from *Anadolu Agency*; only verbal and written statements but not the whole text” (H. S., personal communication, August 19, 2022, own translation). H. S. differentiates between news writing and translation by indicating her concrete perspective of translation. She argues that any expression written in quotation marks is translated almost literally, which is a concrete action of translation. On the other

hand, scanning various resources and writing what she understands is definitely not an act of translation but rewriting the news text in another language, Japanese in her case. It is possible to infer that H. S. regards translation as the transfer of a stable and concrete text faithfully. In the context of journalistic translation, the existence of multiple source texts and their constantly changing nature might have encouraged H. S. to draw a distinction between the tasks of translation and news (re)writing. Furthermore, H. S. notes that an educational background in translation does not provide her with the necessary training in news writing and political, economic, and social conjuncture as well as International Relations; therefore, she aims to do an MA degree in Political Science.

On the other hand, B. A. Ö., who works as a senior correspondent at *Reuters* and has a BA degree in Administration, a MA, and Ph.D. degrees in Translation Studies, states that journalist-translators do not identify themselves as translators, but acknowledges translation as a part of their daily tasks. B. A. Ö. approaches the concept of journalistic translation from a wider perspective:

We speak English and present the news in English at our daily agenda meetings with the team, although we will prepare the news text in Turkish. This is also an act of translation. We constantly live in interlingual and intercultural transfer. Reporting the news events that occurred in Turkey to abroad is an act of translation. (B. A. Ö., personal communication, August 31, 2022, own translation)

According to B. A. Ö., the transfer of a foreign language, text, and culture is a translatorial action. Moreover, B. A. Ö. notes that she could gain such a broad perspective of translation thanks to her educational background in Translation Studies:

While I was taking the first courses, I realized that we actually conduct translation in our daily work. Our job is to translate. I am not sure whether a journalist who did not receive an education in Translation Studies agrees with me. Through academic articles and discussions, we became more conscious of what translation actually is. Before I studied translation, I could not

attempt editing because I used to think that I had to find the exact equivalent of each word. It is not the case anymore. Now, I read a news text, understand it, and focus on how I can express it better. (B. A. Ö., personal communication, August 31, 2022, own translation)

Accordingly, it is plausible to argue that an educational background in Translation Studies yields the journalist-translators a broad understanding of translation. B. A. Ö. also asserts that journalist-translators who have an educational background in translation may not consider news texts as a product that must be translated literally and entirely. They can comprehend foreign texts better and analyze the needs and expectations of the target culture. That is, the perspectives of translators are quite different from that of journalists. On the other hand, B. A. Ö. emphasizes that journalist-translators with a Translation Studies background need to receive training or higher education in journalism to gain competency in news writing. Similarly, journalist-translators with a background in journalism-related fields need to be more conscious of the fact that translation is not just a literal linguistic activity.

E. E., who works as a correspondent at *Reuters* and has a degree in Translation Studies, acknowledges that she is a translator as well as a journalist. E. E. approaches journalistic translation from a broad perspective and states that her perspective is built by her educational background in Translation Studies:

For example, I listen to the speech of the president and translate the crucial parts of it. In my opinion, most editors do not regard this process as an act of translation but as a part of news writing. For them, only quotes are translated. However, I consider that news writing is also an act of translation. I am Turkish and the news event occurs in Turkey. English is not my native language. Accordingly, I conduct translation. Most editors prefer naming this process as rewriting. On the other hand, we think in Turkish and translate what we think into English. (E. E., personal communication, August 25, 2022, own translation)

According to E. E., journalistic translation comprises comprehension of foreign sources, selection of the most newsworthy and relevant parts, translation of them, and rewriting of the news story regardless of whether the source news text is

translated entirely or not. Thus, we can infer that E. E. considers the term “translation” encapsulating editing. Besides, E. E. claims that an educational background in Translation Studies offers many advantages and benefits for her to conduct journalistic translation. She stresses that translators are the “jack of all trades¹” (E. E., personal communication, August 25, 2022) because they are more encouraged to learn and research while conducting translation in various fields. E. E. also adds:

I think the essential task of a journalist-translator is to provide the target audience with the most relevant and precise news. Translators are more aware of which audience they address. We, as translators, can analyze our audience and their expectations better. We translate the news texts to be read. I am glad that I became a journalist by studying Translation Studies because I am more competent in languages, and I can easily manage audience shifting². As I analyze my audience well, I can produce catchier news articles. (E. E., personal communication, August 25, 2022, own translation)

According to E. E., an educational background in Translation Studies is an important asset because it provides journalist-translators with competencies in language knowledge, translation, editing, and audience shifting.

Similarly, H. D. B., who works as a journalist and interpreter at *CNN Türk* and has a double major in Translation Studies and Political Science, argues from a broad perspective that if there is a transfer from one language to another, it is the act of translation. H. D. B. asserts that we should not discuss what makes a translation because “translation is already exercised in journalism; instead, we should question how translation is conducted” (H. D. B., personal communication, August 10, 2022, own translation). He also draws attention to the errors in journalistic translation and offers an example of the translation of “shelter” as “barınak” instead of “sığınak”. In Turkish, we generally use the term “barınak” for the places where animals are kept

¹ This is the exact wording used by the interviewee.

² It is not my translation but the interviewee’s definition.

while the term “sığınak” is the place where people take shelter. Accordingly, H. D. B. argues that an educational background provides an advantage in producing more accurate and intelligible translations:

If I had not studied Translation Studies, I would not have had a good command of Turkish. My educational background in Political Science might have improved my language skills in English but not in Turkish. There is limited time and space in the journalistic translation process. In such circumstances, it is not an easy task to translate. If I can manage it now, it is thanks to my educational background in Translation Studies. (H. D. B., personal communication, August 10, 2022, own translation)

We can infer that H. D. B. prioritizes competency in the native language over foreign language skills in the case of journalistic translation and asserts that the Translation Studies background equips the journalist-translators with the skills of translating in challenging conditions. In addition, H. D. B. draws attention to the lack of consciousness of translation in the news agencies and mentions his translation workshop project aiming to raise awareness of translation. However, this project was rejected as it was regarded as a niche request. This also demonstrates that translation is not considered as a crucial part of journalistic activities by journalists with an educational background in fields other than translation.

Z. B., who works as a news translator at *Reuters* and has a degree in Translation Studies, is the only interviewee holding the title of “news translator.” This title obviously indicates that Z. B. translates the news texts. When Z. B. was asked whether she regards the task of compiling from various news articles as translation, she stated that what they do is basically translation regardless of whether they translate one source text completely or specific parts of multiple news texts. In this regard, it is possible to claim that Z. B. does not discriminate between translation and editing as she considers translation as an overarching term. As for the impact of her educational background, Z. B. draws attention to her need for knowledge in

politics, history, and economics; however, she underlines at the same time that translators are conditioned to learn constantly, which is in fact a habit gained through studying translation. Z. B. also states that “I have started to realize a similarity between translation and journalism. Language is a living entity, and journalism is reporting life” (Z. B., personal communication, August 22, 2022, own translation). We can infer from her point of view that translation and news writing are interwoven activities.

All the interviewees in the second group who have an educational background in fields related to journalism, tend to consider that they translate only quotations and interviews even if they acknowledge the role of translation in news writing. Since they do not translate news texts entirely and literally, they argue that they rewrite and reshape the news articles in Turkish by compiling them from multiple resources. To illustrate, D. A., who works as a foreign news editor and the presenter of the radio program “Dünya Hali” at *NTV*, notes that “if you do not mean word for word translation, a great part of our job is to translate. We scan the news sources in English all day and naturally conduct translation, but still, I do not position myself as a translator” (D. A., personal communication, September 14, 2022, own translation). D. A. also became aware of the fact that translation is an integral part of their tasks in the course of our interview and stated that “we do translate actually. I realized this while explaining our tasks to you, but we are not qualified to translate a book” (D. A., personal communication, September 14, 2022, own translation). Accordingly, we can assert that D. A. had tended to regard translation as a literal and faithful transfer or as an action that only comprises literary translation, and during the interview, she acquired awareness of journalistic translation as a different sub-area of translation. In the context of educational

background, D. A. emphasizes that there should be a language specialist in the news agencies; however, translators may not be competent enough to report the news due to their lack of knowledge of news reporting rules, verification methods, and objective approach. According to D. A., “being both a translator and a journalist is the ideal scenario” (D. A., personal communication, September 14, 2022, own translation).

Z. Ç., who works as a correspondent and editor at *Cumhuriyet* and has a BA degree in Communication and Media Studies, acknowledges that she conducts translation as a part of her daily tasks and argues that “we follow foreign news from the foreign press; therefore, translation is indispensable for this job” (Z. Ç., personal communication, September 13, 2022, own translation). On the other hand, Z. Ç. considers journalistic translation as a simple activity that is basically the translation of a few sentences. Thus, she has never felt the necessity of training in translation. According to Z. Ç., Google Translate is quite helpful to conduct journalistic translation within strict time limits. From this point of view, we can argue that post-editing of the translations produced by Google Translate demonstrates the crucial role of translation and journalist-translators in journalistic activities.

Similarly, M. K., who works as a foreign news editor at *Hürriyet* and has an educational background in Journalism, points out that his job is “50% translating and 50% editing” (M. K., personal communication, August 31, 2022, own translation). After all, M. K. does not need training in translation as he argues that “we do not translate books or scientific articles. News texts are generally simple to translate. For more complex texts, such as the translation of health news during the pandemic, translation training would be beneficial to translate them” (M. K., personal communication, August 31, 2022, own translation). In parallel, Ö. A., who works as

a foreign news manager at *FOX TV* and has a degree in Radio, Television, and Cinema, notes that news texts are prepared in simple and plain language by the news agencies. Ö. A. does not believe that having an educational background or any further training in translation would offer extra advantages to carrying out journalistic translation. Both Ö. A. and M. K. state that having a good command of a foreign language will be adequate to translate a few simple sentences from the news texts. In a similar vein, H. B., who works as a world news editor at *TRT World* and similarly has an educational background in Radio, Television, and Cinema deems translation in other fields as a more complex task than journalistic translation because news texts are generally simple texts. Accordingly, we can argue that Z. Ç., M. K., Ö. A., and H. B. regard translation as a complicated activity. Unlike the first group of interviewees having an educational background in translation, the interviewees in the second group do not consider journalistic translation as an actual translational activity that is conducted literally, faithfully, and from one specific source text from their point of view, even if they admit translation as a part of journalistic activities.

A. A., who works as a correspondent and presenter at *TRT World* and has a degree in Communication and Media Studies, mentions that translation is often exercised in news agencies but not as it is generally perceived. A. A. asserts that “if the language in which you are broadcasting is the A language and the news event occurs in the B language, then you obviously conduct translation despite not being word-for-word” (A. A., personal communication, September 4, 2022, own translation). A. A. also adds from a different point of view that “foreign news editors at a desk necessarily translate the news texts provided by the major news agencies because they are not physically in the place where the news event happens and do not

get the sense and the atmosphere” (A. A., personal communication, September 4, 2022, own translation). A. A. defines journalistic translation performed in many news outlets in Turkey as translating several parts of various news texts and writing a new text in light of them, which is an “entry-level and low-ranking³” task in his opinion. He explains this situation with economic reasons and underlines that private news agencies may not have sufficient budget to send correspondents; therefore, they have to rely on the news texts prepared by the major agencies. As *TRT World* is a state-funded public news agency, its journalist-translators are more encouraged to prepare their own news by visiting the scene of the news events as correspondents. Consequently, we can infer that A. A. perceives journalistic translation as a different practice from interlingual translation, which can be explained by his perspective of translation as a word-for-word activity. From a different point of view, A. A. also draws attention to the role of economic circumstances in the extent of translation practiced in a news agency, which may open up further discussions.

M. Ş., who works as a chief editor at the department of translation and foreign news of *Independent Türkçe* and has a degree in Radio, Television, and Cinema, indicates, similarly to H. D. B.’s arguments, that competency in the native language is more important than proficiency in a foreign language. Previously, M. Ş. worked with a journalist-translator with an educational background in Translation Studies. Based on his experience, M. Ş. argues that translators are generally prone to translate faithfully to the original news articles. According to M. Ş., no matter how journalist-translators are proficient in a foreign language, the essential point in journalistic translation is to transfer the foreign news to the target audience in the

³ This is the exact wording used by the interviewee.

most precise and intelligible way. Therefore, he made his team of journalist-translators with graduates of Turkish Language and Literature.

E. D. currently works as a presenter of “Dış İşleri” at *BBN Türk* and previously worked as a foreign news editor and manager at *CNN TÜRK* and *Demiroren News Agency*. He received a degree in Public Relations and Advertising in Cyprus. E. D. is conscious of the importance and role of translation in journalistic activities and bears the responsibility of conducting translation. In the course of the interview, E. D. mentions the translation projects that he aims to put into practice while working at *Demiroren News Agency*:

The promotion of each province in Turkey can be achieved through reporting the news about that province in English. We had subscriptions to the foreign news outlets such as *BBC*, *Deutsche Well (DW)*, and *Sputnik*. We posted a news article about the raid of sheep in the municipality of Nevşehir in English. That news article was published by various newspapers from *The Washington Post* to *CNBC*. This is an example of promotion and contributes to tourism as well. Now, there is an English button on the news portal of *Demiroren News Agency*. I proposed this project to my manager at the end of 2020 and suggested creating an English desk by employing a few journalist-translators and reporting the news about Turkey for the foreign audience. I am glad that this project was realized. (E. D., personal communication, August 29, 2022, own translation)

In this regard, E. D. draws attention to the role of journalistic translation in the representation of Turkey as well as in informing the public. Besides, E. D. points out the necessity of an educational background in Translation Studies and adds that he used to ask the interns whether they have an educational background in Translation Studies. E. D. also mentions that he applied for a degree in Translation Studies last year. On the other hand, he stresses the lack of awareness in news agencies in Turkey about the importance of translation and translators in journalism and criticizes the assumption that the knowledge of a foreign language is adequate to perform this job.

In sum, all the interviewees in both groups acknowledge that translation is a part of their daily journalistic tasks. However, the extent translation is exercised

varies among interviewees based on their approaches to translation. While more than half of the interviewees in the first group define translation as an interlingual and intercultural transfer that goes beyond mere textual reproduction and regard their daily journalistic activities as translational, almost all the interviewees in the second group make a clear-cut distinction between translation and editing. According to them, translation does not involve textual interventions; therefore, their daily journalistic tasks are not translational. Furthermore, all the interviewees in the first group mention the necessity of an educational background in Journalism, Political Science, and International Relations without denying the advantages of having an educational background in translation. On the other hand, three interviewees in the second group argue that they do not need an educational background in translation as journalistic texts are simple to translate and Google Translate helps them with translation. The remaining six interviewees believe that having degrees in both translation and journalism-related fields would be the ideal scenario.

4.2 The assessment of the interview results in light of the terms “transediting” and “journalator”

As mentioned previously, the two groups of journalist-translators who have educational backgrounds in different fields were interviewed about how they report foreign news to the target audience, which strategies they generally employ, whether they call this process translation, and what the impacts of their educational background on this process are. In this part, I will analyze the findings of the interviews in light of the concepts of “transediting” and “journalator,” which were elaborated on in Chapter 3, and discuss to what extent these concepts can explain journalistic translation processes in Turkey. Although some of the interviewees used

the term “rewriting” to emphasize that they do not translate news texts literally, this concept will not be discussed in this thesis because this term focuses on the role of ideology, power relations, and patronage in translation (Lefevere, 1992). Thus, it is out of the scope of this study which delves into the journalistic translation process and practices in general rather than the ideological aspects of journalistic translation.

During the interviews, all the interviewees in both groups mentioned that in foreign news reporting, they scan various news texts published by the major news agencies, select the most newsworthy and relevant parts for the target audience, and translate or rewrite what they understand from those resources in a short time. Five interviewees in total noted that a news text must be prepared in concise, precise, clear, plain, simple, and natural language and be adapted based on the expectations and needs of the target audience. This adaptation process includes editing original sources on two levels. The first level is the selection and non-selection of the specific parts from the original texts, and the second level of editing is related to linguistic interventions such as splitting complex and long sentences, simplifying the expressions, summarizing, addition, and explanation.

These strategies can be considered as examples of “transediting” which is a term coined by Stetting to bring an alternative approach to target-oriented translation activities (Stetting, 1989, p. 373). Journalistic translation practices also perfectly fit into the three different areas where “transediting” is practiced: “adaptation to a standard of efficiency in expression,” “adaptation to the intended function of the translated text in its new social context,” and “adaptation to the needs and conventions of the target culture” (Stetting, 1989, p. 377). As indicated by the interviewees in both groups, the key purpose of journalistic translation is to inform the target audience about what is happening around the world comprehensibly and

accurately by taking the needs of the target audience into consideration. From this point of view, we can argue that the term “transediting” clearly sheds light on the journalistic translation practices in Turkey. On the other hand, is it possible and sufficient to explain journalistic translation practices with the term “translation?” Contrary to Setting’s aim to draw attention to the existence of a certain amount of editing in translation practices, the term “transediting” contributes to the misbelief that translation is a literal and faithful linguistic activity which do not consist of editing. In order to verify this approach and reveal whether the interviewees consider what they do is a translational or editorial activity, the perspectives of the two groups of interviewees were dealt with analytically and comparatively.

Four interviewees out of six interviewees in the first group who have an educational background in Translation Studies tend to describe what they do as translation regardless of whether they translate the whole text or not and to what extent they edit the original sources. After all, they do not limit the translational activities to the translation of quotes and interviews. Instead, the interviewees define the compilation from multiple source texts and the creation of a new news text based on these as a translational activity. They regard the existence of multiple and unstable source texts as a constraint of journalistic translation, not as the reason why it is not an act of translation. Additionally, all the interviewees in the first group approach to journalistic translation from a wider perspective and designate the transfer of foreign news as an act of translation in general as they produce news texts in their native language based on foreign sources or vice versa. According to the interviewees, it is through their educational background in Translation Studies that they are aware of the natural and inherent existence of editing in translational activities and that the term translation does not always denote the literal, faithful, and

complete translation of a specific stable source text. In this regard, we can infer that the interviewees in the first group define what they do as an act of translation despite the great amount of editing and textual interventions. In other words, they do not restrict the term “translation” to faithful linguistic rendering but deem it as a process of an interlingual and intercultural transfer that necessarily includes textual manipulations and adaptations to the target language and culture. This approach verifies our argument about the term “transediting” that it limits the boundaries of translation despite its explanatory function.

On the other hand, six interviewees out of nine interviewees in the second group, who have an educational background in journalism and media-related fields, acknowledge that they carry out translation while reporting foreign news; however, they specifically underline at the same time that it is not a word-for-word translation. The interviewees argue that they translate only the written or verbal statements indicated in quotation marks. According to the interviewees, what they do is to scan various news texts published by foreign news outlets and rewrite a news article based on those sources. During the rewriting process, they perform several textual interventions such as summarizing, the addition of background information, omission of the domestic parts, and so on in order to cater to the needs of the target audience. Due to these textual interventions and the multiplicity of the source texts, the interviewees do not deem their work as a translational activity but as news editing and writing. From this point of view, we can infer that they perceive translation as a literal, faithful, source-oriented activity that leaves no room for editing and textual interventions. It is possible to explain their perspective of translation with the lack of educational background in Translation Studies. They are not aware of the fact that every translational activity, even literary translation, includes editing to a certain

extent. Therefore, the interviewees in the second group make a differentiation between translation and news editing/writing, unlike the interviewees in the first group. On this point, we can assert that the term “transediting” can be used by the interviewees in the second group to explain journalistic translation processes, verifying our argument about the term “transediting” and contributing to the general perception among the journalist-translators about translation.

Furthermore, we can argue that translation is widely exercised in news outlets in Turkey. All the interviewees recognize that they perform journalistic translation regardless of their educational background and the way how they define this process. In other words, we can claim that the journalist-translators in Turkey execute two jobs at the same time. That is to say, they are both translators and journalists. The findings of the interviews demonstrate that journalist-translators who have an educational background in Translation Studies are employed by news outlets in Turkey as journalists, news editors, news translators, and simultaneous interpreters. Besides, all the interviewees in the first group are conscious of their translator identity as well as being a journalist, while the second group of interviewees generally position themselves as news editors and regard journalistic translation activities as a part of news editing. As for the educational background, 12 interviewees state that having an educational background/training both in translation and journalism is ideal to become a foreign news editor. Accordingly, we can argue that the term “journalator” which is coined by van Doorslaer to point out “a newsroom worker who makes abundant use of translation (in its broader definitions) when transferring and reformulating or recreating informative journalistic texts” (van Doorslaer, 2012, p. 1049) sheds light on the position of the journalist-translators in Turkey.

Before concluding, it should be noted that conducting interviews with the two groups of journalist-translators based on their educational background bears several limitations. Firstly, we cannot assess the quality of the education that the interviewees received. They may not be satisfied with their education and argue that their educational background does not play any role in exercising journalistic translation practices. Alternatively, the interviewees may prioritize work experience over educational background. Secondly, the institutional norms and editorial policies may affect their approaches to journalistic translation practices. In such cases, the interview results will be biased and misleading. As the personal interests of the interviewees also play a determining role in the course of the interviews, the textual analyses of the journalistic translation examples prepared by the interviewees will be conducted to reveal whether their discourse corresponds to their journalistic translation practices.

CHAPTER 5
JOURNALISTIC TRANSLATION STRATEGIES:
THE TEXTUAL ANALYSES OF THE JOURNALISTIC TRANSLATION
EXAMPLES

The findings of the previous chapter indicated that journalistic translation involves target-oriented textual modifications and interventions to a considerable extent. These alterations aim to produce concise, precise, comprehensible, and readable news articles for the target audience and cater to their needs and expectations. In this context, the interviewees noted that they make major textual interventions during the journalistic translation process such as selection, addition, omission, summarizing, explanation, domestication, and simplification. These interventions will be discussed under the term strategy which encapsulates tactics, procedures, methods, and approaches of journalistic translation.

In this chapter, I will triangulate my process-oriented journalistic translation research with the textual analysis of the news texts translated by some of my interviewees in order to shed light on the main journalistic translation strategies employed by the journalist-translators. In this way, I intend to test the validity of my findings in Chapter 4, to reveal whether the discourse of the interviewees overlaps with their translation practices, and to build up my arguments on to what extent the terms “transediting” and “journalator” explain journalistic translation practices in Turkey. However, it should be noted that this analysis will not be a comparative and critical translation analysis that is broadly performed in Translation Studies as will be explained below.

As mentioned in Chapter 3, journalistic translation, by its nature, differs in certain respects from translation practices in other fields. It is possible to explain this difference through the *skopos* of journalistic translation, which is basically to inform the public. Journalistic translation should provide its audience with the most reliable, complete, precise, and tailored information. Besides, journalistic translation should prioritize readability, clarity, and simplicity because the target audience is composed of a wide range of communities from different age groups with different educational and cultural backgrounds, lifestyles, worldviews, and political and ideological stances. Along with these differences arising from its *skopos*, journalistic translation has idiosyncratic features that complicate comparative translation analysis and challenge the very basic translation theories focusing on fidelity and equivalence. These features can be summarized in three categories.

Firstly, journalistic translation is mostly conducted with multiple source texts. As the majority of the interviewees assert, journalist-translators generally tend to rely on various news sources in order to double-check the reliability of news reports, minimize the risk of misinformation, and collect further detail about the news story. Therefore, they either synthesize several news texts by selecting the most relevant paragraphs or pick out one specific news text which includes the most reliable and complete information and translate it in light of the other news texts.

Secondly, a journalist-translator needs to cope with time and space constraints while translating a foreign news text. The type of news (soft news, hard news, breaking news, etc.) and the medium where the news article is published are the determinants of the severity of time and space constraints. In printed newspapers, journalist-translators are given enough time to translate but are expected, at the same time, to use the space allocated for them economically. On the other hand, a

journalist-translator races with time while translating the news story for the online news portal or in case of breaking news to be the first news agency reporting the news. In such cases, journalistic translation requires the selection of the most relevant and newsworthy paragraphs and sentences and the non-selection of the parts that are too local, complex, and irrelevant for the target audience to comprehend the news story thoroughly.

Thirdly, journalist-translators make some contributions to the translated text by adding background information on the news story as a reminder at the end of the news text or an introduction paragraph explaining the content of the news article. Sometimes, they also reorder the paragraphs, intervene in the flow of the news events ordered in the news article and add explanatory notes for the parts that the target audience is not familiar with. These demonstrate the coexistence of translation and news writing in journalistic translation practices.

Taking these differences originating from the nature and the skopos of journalistic translation into account, we can explicitly state that the textual analysis that will be carried out in this chapter will seek to discover the prevalent journalistic translation strategies instead of critically analyzing the relation between source texts and target texts or the quality of translation.

The journalistic translation examples were collected during the interviews upon the approval of the interviewees. Although not all the interviewees were able to share the news articles they prepared due to confidentiality reasons or personal preferences, I could gather a few valuable examples that illuminate journalistic translation practices in news agencies in Turkey. Unlike the methodology that I followed for the interviews; I did not group journalistic translation examples based on the educational background of the interviewees who prepared them because I do

not test the impact of educational background on journalistic translation as a product. I analyzed the news articles that were translated by four interviewees working at *Hürriyet*, *Reuters*, *NTV*, and *Cumhuriyet*. In addition, I randomly chose several news texts posted by the translation department of *Independent Türkçe*. Even if my interviewee at *Independent Türkçe* did not directly share the translated news texts with me, I could select any news tagged as “çeviri” (translation) since he is the chief editor of the translation department and somehow involved in the production of all the news by this department. Thus, I analyzed three recent journalistic translation examples edited by my interviewee Ö. A. and published by *Independent Türkçe*.

Based on the findings of the textual analyses of the journalistic translation examples, this chapter will discuss the main journalistic translation strategies employed by the interviewees during the journalistic translation process. These strategies will be elaborated in seven groups which are as follows: selection and non-selection, synthesizing, omission, addition, simplification, summarizing, and euphemism.

5.1 Selection and non-selection

A news event is generally reported by various news outlets such as news channels on TV/radio, newspapers, and news portals on the web. Journalist-translators mostly go through numerous source news texts including tweets on Twitter and audio/video on the web or TV channels. They filter out the information delivered by those sources because time and space constraints do not allow them to translate all of the sources and information. While some sources report the news in detail, others summarize the news event by answering the questions of who, what, where, when, why, and how. E. D. argues that “ajans bir fırındır ve ekmeğin ilk çıktığı yerdir” (an agency is a bakery

where bread first comes out, E. D., personal communication, August 29, 2022, own translation). So, it is the task of a journalist-translator to select the most essential and newsworthy parts of the news texts reported by the news agencies and leave out the irrelevant parts for the target audience. In this regard, we can claim that the preliminary strategies of journalistic translation are selection and accordingly non-selection. In this sub-section, I will show examples for the selected and non-selected parts of the news texts.

The news text titled “As Russia bombards Ukrainian cities, Biden warns Putin ‘has no idea what’s coming’” (see Example 3 in Appendix F) which is posted by *Reuters* (2022) and translated by Z. B., my interviewee in the first group, is a good example illustrating selection and non-selection strategies. While the original news article is three pages long, Z. B. translated only six paragraphs out of 28 paragraphs and prepared a one-page news article stating at the end of the news text that “Bu haber, linkleri yukarıda belirtilen haber ya da haberlerden derlenmiştir. Tam çevrilmiş metin olmayabilir” (this news has been compiled from the news article(s) indicated above, and it may not be the full translation of the original). During the textual analyses of the news text, it has been realized that Z. B. translated the first few paragraphs of the original news which summarizes the news event, and deselected the paragraphs directly associated with the relations between the U.S. and Russia. For instance, the following paragraph is untranslated as it does not contain any crucial or remarkable information for the Turkish audience.

ST: U.S. lawmakers stood, applauded and roared, many of them waving Ukrainian flags and wearing the country’s blue and yellow colours, as Biden delivered his address to the chamber of the House of Representatives. (“Rusya Ukrayna saldırılarına devam ederken, Biden Putin’in neler olacağı hakkında hiçbir fikri olmadığını söyledi,” 2022)

On the other hand, we can claim that the selected paragraphs are translated almost literally, including the title of the original news text.

ST: As Russia bombards Ukrainian cities, Biden warns Putin ‘has no idea what’s coming’

TT: Rusya Ukrayna saldırılarına devam ederken, Biden Putin’in neler olacağı hakkında hiçbir fikri olmadığını söyledi

Consequently, we can demonstrate that Z. B. employs selection and non-selection strategies while translating the news article posted by *Reuters*. The analysis of her translation overlaps with her statements during the interview that what they do is basically translate the original text into Turkish by selecting the essential parts in order to produce a concise news text for Turkish readers (Z. B., personal communication, August 22, 2022).

In a similar vein, E. Ç., a foreign news editor at *NTV*, and my interviewee in the second group shared a journalistic translation example reporting the damage of the last power line that connects Zaporizhzhia nuclear plant to Ukraine’s grid due to Russian shelling. E. Ç. Selected several paragraphs and common points from two news articles issued by *Reuters* (“More shelling raises nuclear fears as Kyiv, Moscow await UN report, 2022 and Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky saying,” 2022) each of which is two or three pages long and one news article from the *AP*’s news portal. He translated the sentences reporting the news event, why it happened, and why it is newsworthy as well as the quotes from the speeches or written statements of the officials such as Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky, and The International Atomic Energy Agency (see Example 1 in Appendix F). Additionally, E. Ç. did not select the parts that demonstrate the impacts of the news event on the energy crisis in Europe, the collaboration between Ukraine and the new

prime minister of Britain, and the relations between these countries. By doing so, he prepared a concise, informative, and understandable news text.

Additionally, the strategy of selection and non-selection may sometimes be employed as a tool for censorship. For example, a news article published by *The Guardian*, a British daily newspaper, (“‘What happens, happens’: how Erdoğan’s earthquake response tarnished his brand,” 2022) was translated into Turkish by *Independent Türkçe* (“*Guardian*: Deprem Erdoğan’ın imajını zedeledi,” 2022) where M. Ş., my interviewee in the second group, works as a chief editor of the translation department. The three-page news article reports the news about the earthquakes in the southeast of Turkey and publicly criticizes the Turkish president for his “indifferent” actions (see Example 8 in Appendix F). The translation of this news article is evidently shorter than the original text. Several parts were deselected not because they were not newsworthy or not related to the Turkish audience but because they contain highly critical statements as illustrated below.

ST: The gleaming black sedan wound through the epicentre of Turkey’s deadly earthquake in the town of Pazarcık. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan’s car glistened in the sunlight as the Turkish president passed citizens burning fires to keep warm in the freezing cold among towering piles of rubble that were once their homes. (“‘What happens, happens’: how Erdoğan’s earthquake response tarnished his brand,” 2022)

In a parallel article published by the French news agency *AFP* (“Deadly quake puts Erdoğan under pressure in May polls,” 2022), it is stated under the sub-title “supportive media” that the Turkish mainstream media do not criticize the negligence and faults of the government. This part was also deselected in the Turkish translation (“Fransız haber ajansı *AFP*, ‘Ölümcül deprem, mayıstaki seçimlerde Erdoğan üstünde baskı oluşturdu’ diye yazdı,” 2022) perhaps because the news agency might not want to report such criticism addressing to them.

In short, all these examples demonstrate that selection and non-selection are preliminary and common strategies employed during the journalistic translation process so as to produce a concise and comprehensible or, in some cases, censored translation for the target audience.

5.2 Synthesizing

In journalistic translation practices, journalist-translators are expected to synthesize multiple source news texts in order to provide the audience with the most comprehensive and reliable information. Thus, synthesizing is another preliminary strategy employed by journalist-translators. To illustrate, *Independent Türkçe* published a news article on an unidentified object that was considered a Chinese spy balloon and shot down by a U.S. fighter (“ABD’nin ardından Kanada da bir ‘tanımlanamayan cisim’ vurarak düşürdü,” 2022). The news article was prepared by synthesizing three source news texts: *AP* (“Trudeau: US fighter shot down object over northern Canada,” 2022), *BBC* (“Chuck Schumer: Two more flying objects shot down were likely balloons,” 2022), and *Anadolu Agency* (“ABD hava sahasındaki Çin ‘casus balonunu’ düşürdü,” 2022). We can argue that the Turkish text is mainly the translation of the news reported by *AP* since the content and order of the paragraphs as well as the title correspond to the news text published by *AP* (see Example 4 in Appendix F). In addition, the statement of Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer on spy balloons, which were distributed all over the world as intelligence agents by Beijing, was quoted from the news text published by *BBC*. Lastly, a picture explaining the features of spy balloons was taken from the news of the *Anadolu Agency*. In short, we can state that the translated news article is the synthesis of multiple source texts.

Similarly, in light of the news articles of *CNN* (“Don’t let another sister suffer’: Alleged gang rape in Pakistan’s ‘Central Park’ sparks protests,” 2022) and *The Guardian* (“Protests and fury at Pakistan’s ‘rape epidemic’ after woman attacked in city park,” 2022) on the gang rape in Pakistan and protests, the translation department of *Independent Türkçe* posted a news text titled “Pakistan’daki toplu tecavüz iddiası ve yayın yasağı protestolara yol açtı” (2022) and referred to the sources at the end of the news text (see Example 9 in Appendix F). The reason why the journalist-translator synthesized the two sources can be explained with further detail provided by *The Guardian* about the news event and plain expressions of the news published on *CNN*’s portal. While preparing the Turkish news text, the journalist-translator translated the paragraphs in *CNN*’s news that report the rape of a woman in Pakistan, protests of violence against women, and the media ban on reporting on the news event. In addition, the journalist-translator followed the order of the paragraphs in *CNN*’s news. Therefore, we can claim that the news text on *CNN*’s portal was translated into Turkish by *Independent Türkçe* while the news text posted by *The Guardian* was referred to for further details about the news event.

As another example, the translation of the *Reuters*’ news article titled “White House said to plan Russian oil ban” (2022) into Turkish by Z. B. (“Moskova Ukrayna’nın Sumy kentinde insanı koridor açtı, ABD Rusya’dan petrol ithalatını bugün yasaklayabilir,” 2022) includes references to other sources through the hyperlinks indicated as “(Full Story)” (see the Example 2 in Appendix F).

ST: Trade in London of the industrial metal Nickel was suspended on Tuesday after prices doubled within hours. (“White House said to plan Russian oil ban,” 2022)

TT: Londra Metal Borsası (LME) nikel fiyatlarının önemli üreticilerden Rusya’ya uygulanan yaptırımların arz sorununa yol açacağı endişesiyle iki katına yükselerek ton başına 100,000 doları aşmasının ardından işlemleri

durdurdu. (Full Story) (“Moskova Ukrayna’nın Sumy kentinde insanı koridor açtı, ABD Rusya’dan petrol ithalatını bugün yasaklayabilir,” 2022)

Back translation: The London Metal Exchange (LME) suspended trading after nickel prices doubled and reached more than \$100,000 per ton due to the concern that sanctions on major producer Russia could lead to a supply shortage.

These two sentences state in sum that the prices of nickel doubled, and the trade of nickel was suspended. While the original sentence summarizes the news event by explaining only its cause and effect, the Turkish translation contains further information taken from another source news text. It can be asserted that Z. B. synthesized two source news texts in order to give more detailed information to the Turkish audience.

We can infer from these examples that synthesizing is a widely employed strategy in journalistic translation. As the skopos of a news text is to inform the target audience with the most concise and precise news, journalist-translators usually synthesize various news sources in order to reach the most comprehensive information and confirm it with other sources.

5.3 Omission

In addition to the preliminary strategies of selection and non-selection and synthesizing of multiple news texts, journalist-translators make textual interventions and alterations during the journalistic translation process. For instance, they mostly omit some sentences and/or paragraphs that do not draw the attention of the target audience or that contain irrelevant details. The omission strategy may seem similar to selection and non-selection strategies; however, the examples to be presented in this subheading will illustrate the omitted expressions in a sentence or a paragraph that

was translated. In this sense, the omission strategy differs from non-selection which denotes leaving out several paragraphs as a whole in a news article.

In the translation of the news text reported by *AP* (“Trudeau: US fighter shot down object over northern Canada,” 2022) on the unidentified object that is considered a Chinese spy balloon and was shot down by a U.S. fighter (see Example 4 in Appendix F), the first part of the source sentence below was omitted, and the subject of the first sentence was combined with the second sentence.

ST: Canadian Defense Minister Anita Anand told a news conference in Ottawa that the object, flying at around 40,000 feet, had been shot down at 3:41 p.m. EST, approximately 100 miles from the Canada-U.S. border in the central Yukon. A recovery operation was underway involving the Canadian Armed Forces and the RCMP. (“Trudeau: US fighter shot down object over northern Canada,” 2022)

TT: Kanada Savunma Bakanı Anita Anand ise vurulan cismin enkazının alınması için Kanada Silahlı Kuvvetleri ve Kanada Kraliyet Atlı Polisi’nin ortak çalışmalarının sürdüğünü ifade etti. (“ABD’nin ardından Kanada da bir ‘tanımlanamayan cisim’ vurarak düşürdü,” 2022)

Back translation: Canadian Defense Minister Anita Anand said that the Canadian Armed Forces and the RCMP were jointly performing an ongoing wreck removal of the unidentified object.

We can explain this omission with the fact that the journalist-translator might have considered the omitted part as inessential information for the Turkish audience.

Furthermore, this part contains the units of length and time zone which must be converted to the units and time zone used in Turkey. This may be another reason why the journalist-translator omitted that part. In the same news text, the journalist-translator also omitted a clause that is more likely a comment instead of crucial information.

ST: F-22 fighter jets have now taken out three objects in the airspace above the U.S. and Canada over seven days, a stunning development that is raising questions on just what, exactly, is hovering overhead and who has sent them. (“Trudeau: US fighter shot down object over northern Canada,” 2022)

TT: Bununla birlikte ABD ve Kanada hava sahasında düşürülen cisim sayısı üçe çıktı. (“ABD’nin ardından Kanada da bir ‘tanımlanamayan cisim’ vurarak düşürdü,” 2022)

Back translation: With the last one, the number of objects shot down in the U.S. and Canadian airspace has increased to three.

In another example, M. K., a foreign news editor at *Hürriyet* and one of my interviewees in the second group, translated a news article reported by *The New York Times* on cloud seeding (“Cloud wars: Mideast rivalries rise along a new front,” 2022). During the translation process of this news article, M. K. omitted the last part of the original sentence as indicated below (see Example 10 in Appendix F).

ST: With 12 of the 19 regional countries averaging less than 10 inches of rainfall a year, a decline of 20 percent over the past 30 years, their governments are desperate for any increment of fresh water, and cloud seeding is seen by many as a quick way to tackle the problem. (“Cloud wars: Mideast rivalries rise along a new front,” 2022)

TT: Ortadoğu ve Kuzey Afrika’daki 19 ülkeden 12’sinde yağışlar, son 30 yılda yüzde 20 azaldı. (“Ortadoğu’da ‘yağmur’ kavgası,” 2022)

Back translation: Rainfall in 12 out of 19 countries in the Middle East and North Africa has decreased by 20 percent in the last 30 years.

In the following example taken from the same texts, M. K. omitted several sentences and combined two paragraphs into one paragraph. We can explain this strategy with the requirement of economizing on space since the news text would be published in the printed newspaper of *Hürriyet*. Nevertheless, we cannot claim that M. K. summarized or rewrote the content of these two paragraphs. Instead, he translated the most important and newsworthy sentences to produce a concise translation and omitted the detailed sentences containing more information than the target audience needs to understand the news event.

ST: While there had been enough water to sustain the tiny country’s population in 1960, when there were fewer than 100,000 people, by 2020 the population had ballooned to nearly 10 million. And the demand for water soared, as well. United Arab Emirates residents now use roughly 147 gallons

per person a day, compared with the world average of 47 gallons, according to a 2021 research paper funded by the emirates.

Currently, that demand is being met by desalination plants. Each facility, however, costs \$1 billion or more to build and requires prodigious amounts of energy to run, especially when compared with cloud seeding, said Abdulla Al Mandous, the director of the National Center of Meteorology and Seismology in the emirates and the leader of its cloud-seeding program. (“Cloud wars: Mideast rivalries rise along a new front,” 2022)

TT: Buna karşın örneğin sadece BAE’de, 1960’larda 100 bin olan nüfus bugün 10 milyona ulaştı. BAE’de su talebi halihazırda büyük ölçüde, tuzlu suyun arıtılmasıyla karşılanıyor. Ancak her bir arıtma tesisinin inşası yaklaşık 1 milyar dolara mâl oluyor ve işletmek için gerekli enerji, bulut tohumlamaya göre çok yüksek. (“Ortadoğu’da ‘yağmur’ kavgası”, 2022)

Back translation: However, only in the UAE, for example, the population of 100,000 people in the 1960s has grown to 10 million today. Water demand in the UAE is currently met by desalination plants currently. But each desalination plant costs around \$1 billion to build and the energy required to operate is quite high compared to cloud seeding.

In this example, the sufficiency of water in 1960 in the United Arab Emirates and the amount of water consumption by the residents in the country are not essential information for the target audience. What is important is to report that the water demand increased due to the growth of the population, and this caused the water shortage.

In the translation of the news article reported by *CNN* (“‘Don’t let another sister suffer’: Alleged gang rape in Pakistan’s ‘Central Park’ sparks protests,” 2022) on the gang rape of a woman in Pakistan by *Independent Türkçe* (“Pakistan’daki toplu tecavüz iddiası ve yayın yasağı protestolara yol açtı,” 2022), the clause “known locally as F9 park and the largest in the city” was omitted because it gives extra information about Fatima Jinnah park (see Example 9 in Appendix F). If this part had been translated, the flow of the Turkish paragraph would have been disrupted, and the translation would have been more complicated for the Turkish audience. After all, Fatima Jinnah Park was mentioned in the original sentence only as the crime

scene. Translating the parenthetical sentence might have led the emphasis of the paragraph from the news event to Fatima Jinnah Park in Islamabad.

ST: The woman, 24, was with a male colleague in the capital Islamabad's Fatima Jinnah park – known locally as F9 park and the largest in the city – last Thursday when they were allegedly attacked by two armed men, according to a statement she filed with the police, seen by CNN. (“Don't let another sister suffer': Alleged gang rape in Pakistan's 'Central Park' sparks protests,” 2022)

TT: Başkent İslamabad'da yer alan Fatima Cinnah Parkı'nda Perşembe günü yaşanan olayda, kimliği açıklanmayan 24 yaşındaki bir kadın, iki silahı adam tarafından tecavüze uğradığını öne sürmüştü. (“Pakistan'daki toplu tecavüz iddiası ve yayın yasağı protestolara yol açtı,” 2022)

Back translation: An unknown 24-year-old woman asserted that she was raped by two armed men in Fatima Jinnah Park in the capital Islamabad on Thursday.

Additionally, the journalist-translator omitted the part reporting that the protesters tied their dupattas to the railings of the park, and he/she accordingly left out another parenthetical sentence explaining the term “dupatta.” By eliminating this part, the journalist-translator translated the messages carried by the protesters in the park.

ST: Scores of protesters have tied their dupattas – scarves worn by South Asian women – to the railings of the park, alongside messages imploring change. “Please don't let another sister suffer,” one note read. “Save the women and kids of Pakistan,” read another. (“Don't let another sister suffer': Alleged gang rape in Pakistan's 'Central Park' sparks protests,” 2022)

TT: Parkta eylem başlatan gruplar, “Pakistanlı kadınları ve çocukları kurtarın” ve “Başka bir kız kardeşimizin daha acı çekmesine izin vermeyin” yazılı pankartlar taşıdı. (“Pakistan'daki toplu tecavüz iddiası ve yayın yasağı protestolara yol açtı,” 2022)

Back translation: Protesters in the park carried banners reading “Save the women and kids of Pakistan” and “Please don't let another sister suffer.”

As the Turkish audience may not be familiar with dupattas, the journalist-translator might have considered that tying dupattas as a way of protesting violence against women can be too local for the Turkish audience and may not be seen as newsworthy enough.

As illustrated by the examples above, journalist-translators generally omit some sentences and clauses that do not directly concern the target audience or that contain domestic expressions or too many details. By doing so, they aim to provide the target audience with engaging, comprehensible, and simple news texts.

5.4 Addition

Another intervention that journalist-translators make during the journalistic translation is the addition of explanations and background information so as to help the target audience comprehend the news story better. As mentioned in the third chapter, an inverted pyramid structure is generally followed during news writing (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009, p. 69). The most up-to-date and vital information is pursued by the less important and secondary developments. The end lines of a news text are dedicated to background information on the news event. Along with this general practice, journalist-translators sometimes add an introduction paragraph including explanations or informative sentences at the beginning of the news text, if they refer to the news reported by a newspaper or news agency. This strategy may seem similar to the strategy of synthesizing; however, it is quite different from the latter. While the first one provides the examples of addition of background information or the journalist-translators' lexical additions, the strategy of synthesizing addresses the references to extra sources.

The news article published by *Independent Türkçe* ("Fransız haber ajansı *AFP*, 'Ölümcül deprem, mayıstaki seçimlerde Erdoğan üstünde baskı oluşturdu' diye yazdı," 2022), which is the translation of *AFP*'s news ("Deadly quake puts Erdoğan under pressure in May polls," 2022) illustrates how addition strategy is employed during journalistic translation (see Example 7 in Appendix F). The first paragraph of

the translated text starts with the explanation that the present news article will report what was written by *AFP* about the earthquake in Turkey and its probable effects on the presidential elections in May:

TT: Fransız haber ajansı *AFP*, onbinlerce yurttaşın ölümüne neden olan Maraş depremlerinin cumhurbaşkanlığı seçimlerindeki muhtemel etkilerinin kaleme alındığı bugün yayımlanan haberini “Ölümcül deprem, mayıstaki seçimlerde Erdoğan üstünde baskı oluşturdu” başlığıyla verdi. (“Fransız haber ajansı *AFP*, ‘Ölümcül deprem, mayıstaki seçimlerde Erdoğan üstünde baskı oluşturdu’ diye yazdı,” 2022)

My translation: The French news agency *AFP* posted a news article reporting on the possible impacts of the earthquakes in Maraş that caused the death of thousands of people on the presidential elections with the title “Deadly quake puts Erdoğan under pressure in May polls.”

However, this sentence does not have any counterpart in the original news article, which demonstrates that it was added by the journalist-translator to state what the news text is about. The news also includes phrases of indirect speech such as “the agency claimed that...” and “it is stated that...” Besides, the caption of a photo in the original news article was translated into Turkish and added to the end of the translated news text as follows: “In the caption of a photo used in the news by *AFP*, it is stated that ‘Although Erdoğan has in the past avoided visibly leading the response to disasters, this time he is front and centre.’”

ST: Although Erdoğan has in the past avoided visibly leading the response to disasters, this time he is front and centre. (“Deadly quake puts Erdoğan under pressure in May polls,” 2022)

TT: Haberde yer alan fotoğraflardan birinin altındaysa “Önceki afetlerde görünür bir liderlik etmekten kaçınmış olan Erdoğan, bu kez ön planda” ifadeleri kullanıldı. (“Fransız haber ajansı *AFP*, ‘Ölümcül deprem, mayıstaki seçimlerde Erdoğan üstünde baskı oluşturdu’ diye yazdı,” 2022)

Back translation: It is stated in the caption under one of the photos that “Although Erdoğan has in the past avoided visibly leading the response to disasters, this time he is front and center.”

Similarly, another news text translated by *Independent Türkçe* from *The Guardian*'s news titled “‘What happens, happens’: how Erdoğan’s earthquake response tarnished his brand” (2022) also starts with the addition of an explanation by the journalist-translator (see Example 8 in Appendix F):

TT: Birleşik Krallık’ın (BK) önde gelen gazetelerinden Guardian, depreme yönelik açıklamalarının Cumhurbaşkanı Recep Tayyip Erdoğan’ın imajını nasıl zedelediğini yazdı. (“*Guardian*: Deprem Erdoğan’ın imajını zedeledi,” 2022)

My translation: *The Guardian*, one of the leading newspapers in the UK, reports how Erdoğan’s statements about the earthquake damaged his image.

Furthermore, the original article (“Deadly quake puts Erdoğan under pressure in May polls,” 2022) refers to the coal mine explosion in Turkey on 14 October 2022 and points out the similarity in the president’s response to the accidents caused by negligence, while quoting his statements about the earthquake.

ST: “What happens, happens, this is part of fate’s plan,” he told one person in Pazarcık, echoing his statements just months earlier after a deadly mining disaster at a state-run coal mine, where the president blamed “fate’s design”, for an explosion that left at least 41 dead. (“‘What happens, happens’: how Erdoğan’s earthquake response tarnished his brand,” 2022)

TT: Erdoğan, aracına binmek üzereyken yanına gelen depremzedeye "Bu olanlar hep oldu. Bunlar kaderin planının içerisinde olan şeyler" demişti. Guardian, Erdoğan'ın depremdeki yıkımı kaderle açıklamasının, ekimde Bartın'ın Amasra ilçesinde yaşanan maden patlamasının ardından söylediklerine benzediğine dikkat çekti. Cumhurbaşkanı, 41 madencinin öldüğü olayın ardından yaptığı açıklamada, "Biz kader planına inanmış insanlarız, bunlar her zaman olacaktır" ifadelerini kullanmıştı. (“*Guardian*: Deprem Erdoğan’ın imajını zedeledi,” 2022)

Back translation: While getting into his car, Erdoğan said to the earthquake victim that “These always happened, it is part of fate’s plan.” *The Guardian* noted that Erdoğan's explanation of the earthquake with fate was similar to his statements about the mine explosion in Amasra, Bartın in October. Erdoğan had stated after the explosion in which 41 miners died that “We believe in fate’s plan; these accidents will happen all the time.”

In order to explain the similarity of the president’s reactions to the coal mine explosion and the earthquake, the journalist-translator added a quotation from the

president’s words about the mine accident, although it does not exist in the original article. In this regard, we can claim that the journalist-translator did not only translate the original sentence but also added a reminder for the target audience in order to facilitate their understanding of what the original news article refers to.

In the following example taken from the same news article, the original sentence criticizes the government for blocking Twitter and hindering communication with the victims in the wreckage. While translating this sentence, the journalist-translator omitted critical words of the author and translated the sentence briefly as “the news also reminds that the government blocked Twitter following the earthquake.” Then, the journalist-translator added background information on when Twitter was blocked, who announced it, and how the access was gained back.

ST: Instead, the message from the presidential palace appears to be one born of fear and control in the quake’s aftermath, amid reports that Turkey briefly blocked Twitter, which citizens had been using to locate lost loved ones amid the rubble. (“‘What happens, happens’: how Erdoğan’s earthquake response tarnished his brand,” 2022)

TT: Haberde, depremin ardından Twitter’a getirilen kısıtlama da hatırlatıldı. Küresel internet erişimini takip eden BK merkezli NetBlocks, 8 Şubat’ta Türkiye’de Twitter’a erişimin kısıtlandığını duyurmuştu. Twitter’ın CEO’su Elon Musk ise bunun üzerine Türk yetkililerle görüşüp bilgi aldığını söylemişti. Teknoloji milyarderinin açıklamasının ardından platforma erişim normale dönmüştü. (“*Guardian*: Deprem Erdoğan’ın imajını zedeledi,” 2022)

Back translation: The Guardian also reminded the restriction on Twitter after the earthquake. UK-based NetBlocks, monitoring global internet access, had announced that access to Twitter had been restricted on 8 February in Turkey. Elon Musk, the CEO of Twitter, said that he had contacted Turkish authorities and received information. Access to the platform was regained after the tech billionaire's statement.

At the end of the news texts, the journalist-translator also added background information reporting that two earthquakes of magnitude 7.7 and 7.6 occurred in Kahramanmaraş, Turkey on 6 February and that the government announced a state of emergency in ten provinces that were hit by these devastating earthquakes.

Another example is the Turkish translation of *AFP*'s news article ("Energy crisis pushes nuclear comeback worldwide," 2022) carried out by M. K., a foreign news editor at *Hürriyet*. M. K. added a part related to Germany while translating the original sentence into Turkish in order to emphasize the severity of the energy crisis that Europe faces nowadays ("Faturalar kabardı, nükleer yatırımlar hızlandı," 2022).

ST: Even in Germany, Europe's biggest economy, sticking with nuclear is no longer a taboo subject as the energy crisis rekindles debate on shutting down the country's last three nuclear power plants by the end of 2022. ("Energy crisis pushes nuclear comeback worldwide into Turkish," 2022)

TT: Nükleer karşıtı cephenin başını çeken Almanya bile konuyu tartışmaya açtı. Avrupa Birliği ekonomisinin lokomotif ülkesi, kalan son 3 santralı bu yılın sonunda kapatma planlarını nükleer karşıtı Yeşiller'in koalisyon ortağı olduğu bir dönemde yeniden sorguluyor. ("Faturalar kabardı, nükleer yatırımlar hızlandı," 2022)

Back translation: Even Germany as the most anti-nuclear country started to debate this issue. The European Union's economic powerhouse reviews its plans to shut down the last three power plants by the end of this year at a time when the anti-nuclear Greens are coalition partners.

By doing so, M. K. reminded the target audience that Germany's Green Party is the coalition partner and implied through this addition that even so, Germany has started to consider nuclear energy as a solution to the energy crisis (see Example 11 in Appendix F).

We can infer from the examples above that journalist-translators employ the addition strategy during the journalistic translation process in order to inform and remind the audience about the background of the news events, contextualize the complicated statements, and eradicate obscurities in the original text.

5.5 Simplification

In the course of journalistic translation, journalist-translators may make syntactical and semantical interventions such as changing the order of the sentences or

paragraphs and splitting the long and complex sentences in order to simplify the expressions for the target audience. Since the function of journalistic translation is to inform a large scale of the target audience from all walks of life, it should be simple to read, comprehend and interpret. Unlike literary translation, it is not expected from a journalist-translator to reflect the style of the original news article's author. Therefore, journalist-translators do not generally avoid making major textual modifications. In this part, the strategy of simplification will be illustrated with the syntactical and semantical changes made in several news texts shared by the interviewees.

In the following example which is the translation of *CNN's* news article ("Trudeau: US fighter shot down object over northern Canada," 2022) on the unidentified object over the U.S. and Canada airspace by *Independent Türkçe* ("ABD'nin ardından Kanada da bir 'tanımlanamayan cisim' vurarak düşürdü," 2022), the original sentence is long, complicated, and includes subordinate clauses. The journalist-translator divided this sentence into two separate sentences and omitted the part "acting a day after the U.S. took similar action over Alaska" (see Example 4 in Appendix F).

ST: Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau said Saturday that on his order a U.S. fighter jet shot down an "unidentified object" that was flying high over the Yukon, acting a day after the U.S. took similar action over Alaska. ("Trudeau: US fighter shot down object over northern Canada," 2022)

TT: Kanada Başbakanı Justin Trudeau, ülkenin hava sahasında uçan bir "tanımlanamayan cismin" vurulduğunu duyuruldu. Trudeau, cumartesi günü açıklamasında cismin Yukon bölgesi üzerinde uçtuğunu ve verdiği emirle düşürüldüğünü belirtti. ("ABD'nin ardından Kanada da bir 'tanımlanamayan cisim' vurarak düşürdü," 2022)

Back translation: Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced that an unidentified object flying over Canadian airspace was shot down. Trudeau stated on Saturday that the object was flying over the Yukon and shot down by his order.

As illustrated above, the journalist-translator briefly translated what happened in the first sentence and presented the details such as the day when Trudeau made the statement and where the object was flying over in the second sentence. By doing so, the translation became much simpler and more understandable than its original.

Z. Ç., a foreign news editor at *Cumhuriyet* and my interviewee in the second group, translated the news article posted by *The Washington Post* on the Turkish president's "unusual" economic ideas ("What Erdoğan's Unusual Economic Ideas Mean for Turkey," 2022). While translating the original news text she did not omit any paragraph(s) completely or make any major alterations (see Example 6 in Appendix F). Z. Ç. only simplified the complex sentences and made them understandable for the target audience as in the following example.

ST: That's because cutting interest rates reduces the return on investing in Turkish assets, and the local currency tends to weaken when foreigners decide to put their money elsewhere. ("What Erdoğan's Unusual Economic Ideas Mean for Turkey," 2022)

TT: Faiz oranlarını düşürmek Türk varlıklarına yatırım getirisini azaltırken, yabancı yatırımcıların piyasadan çekilmesine neden oluyor. Bu durum da yerel para biriminin zayıflamasına neden oluyor. ("*Washington Post* yazdı: Erdoğan ekonomisinin perde arkası," 2022)

Back translation: While reducing interest rates decreases the return on investing in Turkish assets, it causes foreign investors to withdraw from the market and weakens the local currency.

This example shows that Z. Ç. replaced the sentences "the local currency tends to weaken" and "when foreigners decide to put their money elsewhere." In this way, she established the cause-and-effect relationship better and in a more comprehensible way. We can clearly understand from the translation that cutting interest rates causes a decrease in the return on investing in Turkish assets and the withdrawal of foreigners from the market, which results in the weakening of the local currency.

Z. Ç. also shared her translation of the news article published by *The New York Times* ("The Future of the Coronavirus? An Annoying Childhood Infection,"

2022) for *Cumhuriyet*'s news portal on the web. As she stated during the interview that “on the news portal of *Cumhuriyet*, we may translate the whole text” (Z. Ç., personal communication, August 13, 2022, own translation), she translated one specific source news text completely without employing selection and non-selection strategies (see Example 5 in Appendix F), which is rare journalistic translation. The only example that contains textual modification is illustrated below.

ST: Children, on the other hand, are constantly challenged by pathogens that are new to their bodies, and that is one reason they are more adept than adults at fending off the coronavirus. (“The Future of the Coronavirus? An Annoying Childhood Infection,” 2022)

TT: Öte yandan koronavirüsün yetişkinlerde daha etkin olmasının nedeni, çocukların bağışıklık sistemlerinin vücutlarına yeni giren patojenlere karşı daha sorgulayıcı davranışlar sergilemesinden kaynaklanıyor. (“Pandemi tünelinin sonunda nihayet ışık görüldü,” 2022)

Back translation: On the other hand, the reason why the coronavirus is more infective in adults is that children's immune systems exhibit more questioning behaviors against pathogens in their bodies.

This example points out reordering the original sentences below in order not to disrupt the flow of the text. As the news article is about the adults who catch coronavirus, Z. Ç. stressed in her translation why coronavirus has more adverse effects on adults. In this way, she made the sentence more comprehensible and fluent.

These examples clearly demonstrate that simplification of the original news texts, paragraphs, or sentences is a prevalent strategy employed in journalistic translation to facilitate the readability and understandability of journalistic translation.

5.6 Summarizing

Due to the fast flow of news in the Turkish media, journalist-translators race against time, and they are expected to translate the news articles that are reported at length by the news agencies at the same time. They generally try to fit their translations into the limited space allocated for them in the newspapers, news portals or news texts to be dubbed for broadcasting on news channels. Considering this kind of time and space constraints, journalist-translators sometimes need to summarize the important parts of the news articles in a few sentences. Although this strategy may overlap with the strategies of omission and simplification, it shows examples of shortening the long paragraphs by providing and highlighting the most important fact(s). In this regard, it is different from the strategy of omitting irrelevant parts and the strategy of simplification that denotes syntactical alterations.

The following example was taken from the news reported by *Reuters* (“White House said to plan Russian oil ban,” 2022) and translated by Z. B. into Turkish (“Moskova Ukrayna’nın Sumy kentinde insanı koridor açtı, ABD Rusya’dan petrol ithalatını bugün yasaklayabilir,” 2022). The original sentence informs the readers that Shell is based in Britain and is one of several Western oil majors. Moreover, it states that Shell pulled out of the Russian projects and stopped buying anything from Russia including Russian oil or gas by mentioning its apologies for buying a crude shipment recently. On the other hand, this detailed sentence was translated into Turkish as “Shell announced that it ceased buying Russian oil and gas.”

ST: Britain's Shell, one of several Western oil majors to announce it is pulling out of Russian projects, went further on Tuesday, saying it would no longer buy any Russian oil or gas and apologising for buying a Russian crude shipment last week. (“White House said to plan Russian oil ban,” 2022)

TT: Shell, Rusya'dan tüm petrol alımlarını durdurduğunu açıkladı. (“Moskova Ukrayna’nın Sumy kentinde insanı koridor açtı, ABD Rusya’dan petrol ithalatını bugün yasaklayabilir,” 2022)

Back translation: Shell announced that it ceased buying any Russian oil.

This example demonstrates that Z. B. summarized the original sentence and avoid giving further irrelevant details for the Turkish audience (see Example 2 in Appendix F).

Similarly, E. Ç. summarized the following long sentence that belongs to the news reported by *Reuters* (“Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky saying,” 2022). While the original sentence answers the questions of when and what Zelensky said, from whom Ukraine expects further sanctions and cooperation, and who is Liz Truss, E. Ç. translated this sentence as “Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky repeated the call for further sanctions,” (see Example 1 in Appendix F).

ST: Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky said on Monday (September 5) that Britain's next prime minister, Liz Truss, was "always on the enlightened side of European politics" and Kyiv looked forward to further cooperation with her. (“Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky saying,” 2022)

TT: Daha fazla yaptırım çağrısını yineledi.

Back translation: Zelensky reiterated his call for more sanctions.

In light of this example, we can argue that E. Ç.’s translation provides the target audience with the necessary information concisely.

In the example below which is the translation of *The Guardian*’s news article reporting on the effects of the earthquakes in Turkey on Turkish president Erdoğan’s brand (“‘What happens, happens’: how Erdoğan’s earthquake response tarnished his brand,” 2022), the original sentence was translated by *Independent Türkçe* (“*Guardian*: Deprem Erdoğan’ın imajını zedeledi,” 2022). as “it was asserted that the government attitudes towards the earthquake are control-oriented rather than sympathy-oriented” (see Example 8 in Appendix F).

ST: Erdoğan limited his interactions with the public in Pazarcık, instead driving directly to the local police headquarters to discuss the aftermath of the multiple massive tremors that left a trail of destruction over 10 Turkish provinces and across northern Syria, trapping people underneath collapsed buildings and killing more than 20,000. (“‘What happens, happens’: how Erdoğan’s earthquake response tarnished his brand,” 2022)

TT: Erdoğan'ın Pazarcık'taki ziyaretinde halkla temasını sınırlı tuttuğu ve doğrudan ilçenin emniyet müdürlüğüne gittiğine işaret edilirken, hükümetin depreme yönelik tutumunda şefkatten çok kontrole odaklandığı savunuldu. (“*Guardian*: Deprem Erdoğan’ın imajını zedeledi,” 2022)

Back translation: The Guardian pointed out that Erdoğan limited his interactions with the earthquake victims during his visit to Pazarcık and went directly to the district police department. It was asserted that Erdoğan’s attitudes towards the earthquake were control-oriented rather than sympathy-oriented.

In this example, the journalist-translator summarized the original sentence and briefly mentioned the president’s indifference to the grief of earthquake victims and his focus on the aftermath of the disaster in the journalistic translation.

In a nutshell, the strategy of summarizing is often employed by journalist-translators as a solution to cope with time and space constraints. Additionally, it offers concise information about the news event to the target audience and does not bore them with extra detail.

5.7 Euphemism

In the process of journalistic translation, textual interventions may sometimes originate from ideological and political reasons. If the original news article harshly criticizes a political figure or humiliates the public, journalist-translators generally either omit the strident statements or tone down the expressions in the original news text as also argued by one of my interviewees in the first group that “you cannot translate the news items denigrating the government” (B. A. Ö., personal communication, August 31, 2022, own translation).

For instance, in the following sentence quoted from the news article of *Reuters* (“Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky saying,” 2022), Russia is labeled as a “terrorist state” due to its shelling in Ukraine. The journalist-translator E. Ç. translated this sentence into Turkish for the *NTV* news channel as “Russia does not care what the international community will consider” and avoided saying “terör devleti Rusya” (see Example 1 in Appendix F).

ST: Shelling of the territory of the Zaporizhzhia NPP means that the terrorist state does not care what the IAEA will say, it does not care what the international community will decide. (“Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky saying,” 2022)

TT: Rusya'nın dünyanın düşüncesini umursamadığını ileri sürdü.

Back translation: Zelensky argued that Russia does not care what the world considers.

By doing so, E. Ç. consciously disregarded the harsh statement of *Reuters* news agency in order not to tarnish the relations between Turkey and Russia.

Similarly, the following sentence in *AFP*'s news article titled “Deadly quake puts Erdoğan under pressure in May polls” (2022) was translated into Turkish by *Independent Türkçe* (“Fransız haber ajansı *AFP*, ‘Ölümcül deprem, mayıstaki seçimlerde Erdoğan üstünde baskı oluşturdu’ diye yazdı,” 2022).

ST: At the same time, his government has been swatting away accusations of cronyism, corruption and bungling the response to environmental disasters, including wildfires in 2021. Appearing to understand the challenge, Erdoğan is fighting back. (“Deadly quake puts Erdoğan under pressure in May polls,” 2022)

TT: Haberde son yıllarda yaşanan orman yangınları gibi çevre felaketlerinin ve hükümete yönelik yolsuzluk iddialarının iktidara zorluk yarattığı ve Erdoğan'ın da bu yüzden deprem müdahalelerinde atağa geçtiği öne sürüldü. (“Fransız haber ajansı *AFP*, ‘Ölümcül deprem, mayıstaki seçimlerde Erdoğan üstünde baskı oluşturdu’ diye yazdı,” 2022)

Back translation: *AFP* claimed that environmental disasters such as forest fires and corruption allegations against the government in recent years have challenged the government and led Erdoğan to determinedly fight against the devastation caused by the earthquake.

The analysis of the translation demonstrates that the words “cronyism” and “bungling” was omitted by the journalist-translator, and only the term “corruption” was translated into Turkish (see Example 7 in Appendix F). In addition, the original sentence emphasizes that the Turkish president is aware of the risk of losing the election in May by stating “appearing to understand the challenge.” Nevertheless, it was translated into Turkish as a conjunction of “therefore” without giving any details about the challenge. We can infer from the translation that the Turkish president tries to fight back against the devastation caused by the earthquakes in order to refute the accusations of corruption. On the other hand, the focus of the original sentence is on the effects of these accusations and the quake on the presidential elections in May. In this regard, it is possible to claim that the translation toned down the expressions in the original sentence.

In another example taken from the same text, the word “insist” which is defined by Cambridge Dictionary as “to say firmly or demand forcefully, especially when others disagree with or oppose what you say” (Cambridge, n.d.), was translated as “altını çizmek” (to underline).

ST: He even acknowledged his government's “shortcomings” during the Hatay visit, but insisted it was “not possible to be ready for a disaster like this.” (“Deadly quake puts Erdoğan under pressure in May polls,” 2022)

TT: Haberde, cumhurbaşkanının depremin en sert vurduğu illerden olan Hatay'daki konuşmasında hükümetin “eksikliklerini” kabul ettiğini ama “böyle bir felakete hazır olunamayacağının” altını çizdiği aktarıldı. (“Fransız haber ajansı *AFP*, ‘Ölümcül deprem, mayıstaki seçimlerde Erdoğan üstünde baskı oluşturdu’ diye yazdı,” 2022)

Back translation: It was stated that Erdoğan recognized the government’s faults but underlined that "it cannot be prepared for such a disaster" by quoting his speech in Hatay which is one of the provinces hit hardest by the earthquake.

This example shows that the translation only reports the statements of the president, while the original sentence implicitly criticizes the government for not taking any precautions for the expected earthquake.

This section clearly manifests that journalist-translators soften the expressions of the original news article if it contains inconvenient statements that can be deemed offensive to the government and the public.

All in all, the textual analyses of the news translated by the interviewees demonstrate in the same manner as the findings of interviews that journalist-translators generally start journalistic translation by synthesizing various source news texts in order to gather the most reliable and full information about the news story and select and deselect the several parts of these source news texts based on to what extent they are newsworthy, crucial, and relevant to the target audience. While translating the selected parts, the interviewees make linguistic modifications, add background information and explanation, omit the irrelevant or domestic parts of the original texts, summarize the content, and simplify the news text by reordering the paragraphs and splitting complex and long sentences. It was found in some cases that the interviewees needed to soften the strident statements inherent in the source news text so as to preserve the political and ideological balances. In light of these findings, we can infer that the discourse of the interviewees coincides with their journalistic translation practices in general.

Moreover, the strategies of journalistic translation can be shown as examples for the three types of transediting: “adaptation to a standard of efficiency in expression,” “adaptation to the intended function of the translated text in its new social context,” and “adaptation to the needs and conventions of the target culture” (Stetting, 1989, p. 377). It can be accordingly argued that the term “transediting”

sheds light on the journalistic translation practices in Turkish news media. On the other hand, it should be noted that every translation activity, depending on its function, incorporates editing and adaptation to the target audience and culture to a certain extent. In this regard, we should question whether the term “transediting” plays an extra explanatory role in describing journalistic translation practices.

Both the interviews and textual analyses revealed that the second group of interviewees does not generally tend to define their tasks as translational activity. They assert that they do not translate the whole text but select several paragraphs and sentences, make textual interventions, add background information or introduction, write a new title and lead independently of the source text. Therefore, they consider that they rewrite the news text in light of foreign news sources. On the other hand, the majority of the interviewees in the first group admit that they conduct translation but at the same time draw attention to the difference between this practice and other translational practices and to the strategies they employ during the journalistic translation process. The difference between the approaches of each group to translation can be explained through the difference in their educational background. Since the second group of interviewees does not have an educational background in translation, they tend to regard translation as a linguistic reproduction of a text from beginning to end. Thus, they make a clear-cut distinction between translation and editing. Conversely, the first group of interviewees who have an educational background in translation recognize that translation encapsulates editing and that they translate foreign news texts despite the major textual interventions and editing. In this respect, it can be claimed that the term “transediting” poses the risk of contributing to this kind of differentiation between translation and editing although these practices are interwoven in journalistic translation by its nature. This term may

also support the widespread assumption among the journalist-translators that they do not translate but rewrite. Thus, it will be more plausible to describe foreign news reporting with the term “translation.”

In addition, the journalist-translators in the Turkish news media can be called “journalators” which is a term coined by Luc van Doorslaer (2012) because it denotes the combination of the tasks of a journalist and translator. The interviewees select the newsworthy information, make additions when needed, and report the news as a journalist. They also act like a translator during this process as the journalistic translation examples demonstrate. Therefore, “journalator” is applicable to Turkish journalist-translators who perform both professions at the same time.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

The aim of this thesis is to explore the role of translation in the process of reporting foreign news and to demonstrate, from a comparative perspective, how journalist-translators who have an educational background in translation or journalism-related fields and work at foreign news departments approach to translation and journalistic translation and to what extent they describe their daily journalistic tasks as a translational activity. I also intended to shed light on the journalistic translation practices and processes in the news agencies in Turkey and evaluate the applicability of the well-known concepts of “transediting” and “journalator” which were coined in order to stress the intertwinement of translation and news reporting. To this end, I carried out interviews with two groups of journalists with different educational backgrounds and textual analyses of the journalistic translation examples prepared by the interviewees. Before outlining the overall findings of this thesis, I will briefly summarize the scope of each chapter in this section.

In Chapter 2, I first presented an overview of the journalistic translation research in the international literature by referring to the methodology-based categorization of Valdeon (2015; 2020) and also explained which categories the present study falls into. Then, I offered a review of journalistic translation research in the literature in Turkey.

Chapter 3 elaborates on the theoretical framework and methodology. In the section covering the theoretical framework, I first delved into the nature of journalistic translation, which differentiates it from other translational practices, regarding the existence of multiple and unstable source texts, time and space

constraints, and major textual interventions. Then, I explained the concept of “transediting” by referring to the studies where this concept was used to examine journalistic translation practices. Consequently, I inferred that this term may carry the risk of narrowing down the boundaries of translation to a mere literal linguistic reproduction despite Stetting’s intention of emphasizing the existence of textual interventions and alterations in some translation practices. Accordingly, I intended to uncover whether this term plays a more explanatory role in illuminating journalistic translation practices in Turkey or whether it is possible to explain these practices with the term “translation.” Next, I discussed the term “journalator” as the second concept that I would try and see if it is applicable for the journalist-translators in the news agencies in Turkey. In the last part of this chapter, I outlined the methodology of this thesis that adopts the mixed-method approach by triangulating qualitative and quantitative data.

In Chapter 4, I presented the findings of the interviews conducted with two groups of journalist-translators who currently work or worked in news agencies in Turkey. In order to reveal the impact of educational background on how journalist-translators describe their daily tasks, how they position themselves, and how they approach translation, I selected interviewees with different educational backgrounds. While the first group of interviewees has an educational background in Translation Studies, the second group of interviewees has degrees in journalism-related fields. I presented the findings of the interviews in three sections: “the journalistic translation process in the news outlets in Turkey,” “journalistic translation strategies employed by the interviewees,” and “the perspectives of the interviewees on journalistic translation and the role of educational background.” In these sections, I analyzed the findings of the interviews with each group from a comparative perspective. Then, I

discussed the applicability of the terms “transediting” and “journalator” to the journalistic translation processes and practices in Turkey in light of the interview results. Finally, I deduced that journalist-translators select the most newsworthy, essential, and relevant parts of multiple source news texts, conduct textual interventions and alterations if needed, and produce a translation that is concise, precise, comprehensible, and adapted to the expectations and needs of the target audience. While the first group of interviewees defined this task as an act of translation despite the great amount of editing and textual interventions, the second group of interviewees abstained from describing this process as translational and made a clear distinction between translation and editing/news writing. Additionally, the majority of the first group who have an educational background in translation did not restrict the term “translation” to faithful linguistic rendering and recognized that every translation activity brings along editing to a certain extent, while the second group perceived translation as a literal and faithful rendering of a text in another language and secondary activity.

Chapter 5 of this thesis offered the findings of textual analysis based on journalistic translation examples presented by the interviewees and aimed to test whether the discourse and journalistic translation practices of the interviewees correspond. The findings revealed in parallel with the statements of the interviewees that journalist-translators employ several major target-oriented journalistic translation strategies such as selection and non-selection, synthesizing, omission, addition, simplification, summarizing, and euphemism. These strategies were exemplified with the excerpts taken from the journalistic translation examples. Consequently, it was deduced that the second group of interviewees with an educational background in journalism-related fields, who claimed that they do not

conduct translation but rewrite the news texts in Turkish, actually do perform journalistic translation. Since they made a distinction between translation and editing, they avoided describing journalistic translation practices that consist of major textual interventions as translational activity. On the other hand, the first group of interviewees with an educational background in translation regarded editing as an inseparable part of translation and considered the transfer of foreign news as a translational activity. All in all, we can argue that the findings of Chapter 5 coincide with the results of the interviews in Chapter 4.

In conclusion, this thesis reveals that translation is an inseparable part of the interviewees' daily journalistic tasks in news agencies in Turkey. In most news agencies, journalist-translators synthesize multiple news sources in order to find the most reliable and recent information about a news story, select the most newsworthy and essential parts of these sources, and translate them. During the journalistic translation process, journalist-translators also employ various strategies such as omission, addition, simplification, summarizing, and euphemism in order to adapt their translations to the needs, conventions, and expectations of the target audience and provide them with a clear, understandable, readable, precise and concise news text. Accordingly, we should bear in mind that journalistic translation involves a great extent of textual interventions by its nature and skopos. These interventions do not make the foreign news reporting non-translational activity. On the other hand, they create different approaches among journalist-translators to journalistic translation practices.

The findings of the interviews demonstrated that the journalist-translators who have an educational background in translation have a broad definition of translation and tend to describe their daily tasks as translational despite the major

textual modifications. They are aware of the fact that translation naturally involves editing to a certain extent. On the other hand, journalist-translators who do not have an educational background in translation are prone to consider the transfer of foreign news as rewriting even if they do not deny the role of translation in news reporting. They define translation as a literal and faithful rendering, which does not correspond to journalistic translation practices. They make a differentiation between translation and editing, unlike the journalist-translators with an educational background in translation. In light of these findings, it can be inferred that different conceptualizations of translation arising from various educational backgrounds of the interviewees lead to different approaches to journalistic translation practices and descriptions of these practices as translational or not although all the interviewees conduct almost the same daily journalistic tasks. Having an educational background in Translation Studies raises awareness among journalist-translators that translation is not a mere faithful rendering of a specific source text in its entirety; rather, it may contain textual modifications and alterations in order to adapt the translated text to the target audience and culture.

Furthermore, the term “transediting” seems applicable to the journalistic translation practices in Turkey, but at the same time, it poses the risk of contributing to this kind of differentiation between translation and editing although these practices are interwoven in journalistic translation by its nature. This term may also support the belief among the journalist-translators who do not have an educational background in translation that they rewrite the news texts instead of translating them due to the major textual interventions. However, these textual interventions can be explained by the nature of journalistic translation. Rather than using an alternative term, describing the journalistic translation practices and processes in Turkey with

the term “translation” will be more plausible since it encapsulates editing and textual interventions contrary to the widespread assumption among journalists. Additionally, the findings of the interviews and textual analyses demonstrated that the term “journalator” is applicable to the journalist-translators in Turkey as they conduct translation in their daily journalistic tasks, and there are journalist-translators with an educational background in translation.

Considering these findings, the present study evidently contributes to the literature on journalistic translation research in Turkey by illuminating journalistic translation practices and processes in detail, and it promotes the use of the term “translation” to explain these processes and practices. All the same, this thesis has several limitations. Firstly, it is not possible to assess the quality of the education that the interviewees received, whether they are totally satisfied with their education, and whether they prioritize educational background or work experience. Moreover, the interviewees might have received extra training in translation and might not have indicated this point during the interview. These kinds of limitations can be eliminated by increasing the number of interviewees and diversifying the interviewee groups with interviewees from various countries, ages, and experience levels. Secondly, there may be other factors affecting their approaches to translation and self-positioning such as institutional structures, norms, editorial policies of news agencies, and hierarchies among journalist-translators in these agencies. Thirdly, the interviewees might have unconsciously acknowledged that they conduct translation because they were aware of the fact that this study was carried out from a Translation Studies perspective. Lastly, the interviewees might have specifically shared the texts which they deemed as an example of translation, although I asked them to select a random example of a news text. For these reasons, I certainly suggest further

research on journalistic translation by combining long-term on-site observation or even work experience in the news agencies with interviews and textual analyses in order to better understand journalistic translation practices and processes.

APPENDIX A

ETHICS COMMITTEE APPROVAL

Evrak Tarih ve Sayısı: 31.05.2022-68365

T.C.
BOĞAZİÇİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ
SOSYAL VE BEŞERİ BİLİMLER YÜKSEK LİSANS VE DOKTORA TEZLERİ ETİK İNCELEME
KOMİSYONU
TOPLANTI KARAR TUTANAĞI

Toplantı Sayısı : 32
Toplantı Tarihi : 26.05.2022
Toplantı Saati : 10:00
Toplantı Yeri : Zoom Sanal Toplantı
Bulunanlar : Prof. Dr. Ebru Kaya, Prof. Dr. Feyza Çorapçı, Doç. Dr. Arhan S. Ertan, Doç. Dr. Senem Yıldız,
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Yasemin Sohtorik İlkmen
Bulunmayanlar :

Eda Turan
Çeviribilim

Sayın Araştırmacı,

"Journalistic Translation in Turkey: A Critical Approach to the Concepts of "Journalator" and "Transediting" based on Journalists/Translators' Perspective" başlıklı projeniz ile ilgili olarak yaptığınız SBB-EAK 2022/51 sayılı başvuru komisyonumuz tarafından 26 Mayıs 2022 tarihli toplantıda incelenmiş ve uygun bulunmuştur.

Bu karar tüm üyelerin toplantıya çevrimiçi olarak katılımı ve oybirliği ile alınmıştır. COVID-19 önlemleri kapsamında kurul üyelerinden ıslak imza alınmadığı için bu onay mektubu üye ve raportör olarak Yasemin Sohtorik İlkmen tarafından bütün üyeler adına e-imzalanmıştır.

Saygılarımızla, bilgilerinizi rica ederiz.

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Yasemin
SOHTORİK İLKMEN
ÜYE

e-imzalıdır
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Yasemin Sohtorik
İlkmen
Öğretim Üyesi
Raportör

SOBETİK 32 26.05.2022

Bu belge, güvenli elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır.

APPENDIX B

INTERVIEWS WITH THE FIRST GROUP OF JOURNALIST-TRANSLATORS: ENGLISH TRANSLATION

B.1 Interview with H. D. B.

Educational background: Double major in Translation and Interpreting Studies and Political Science and International Relations at Yeditepe University

1) Can you briefly tell us about your work? What is your job description? What do you do in a day?

I work as a news editor/simultaneous interpreter at *CNN Turk*. This is my official title in my employment contract. My main job is reporting. I am a foreign news editor. In the 9 am/6 pm shift, I have duties such as writing news, conducting special interviews, and preparing news. I also work as a simultaneous interpreter. I translate the leaders' speeches into Turkish on the live broadcast. If the announcer does not speak English, the reporter translates. It is also my duty to liaise regularly with *CNN International*. When there is a news event in the US, I arrange reporters and prepare and interpret the broadcast.

2) What do news editors do? Who do you think a news editor is? How would you define the concept of editing?

We call it writer. A copywriter. They usually ride a desk. I started to work at *CNN Türk* as a writer. Then I was promoted to my current position because I was competent in languages and could work in the studio. Writers take news from original sources and translate it into Turkish. There are some sources that we are

subscribed to, such as *AP*, *AFP*, *Reuters* (we no longer have an agreement), and *AA* (we are not on good terms). If you want to prepare news about Ukraine, we use open sources, for example, the presidential website. We have different kinds of news. We call them packages. We write the story and select the images. If it is a video, we dub or add subtitles. It goes through editing, and then it is broadcasted. The sources are usually in English. But for the news about the countries where different languages are spoken, such as Iran and Russia, we use Google Translate to understand the content of the news and then write it ourselves. Not an ideal scenario, but that is a general practice in non-English sources. We give references to the source, of course. I can speak Russian a little bit. Our manager speaks French. Competency in foreign languages is a plus. When we will broadcast the footage, we dub and subtitle the speech.

3) So, is it called writer instead of news editor?

We call it writer because there is a clear distinction for the desk worker. In the employment contract, of course, we are news editors. Writers are desk workers who do not leave the agency. There are also reporters. They are working in the field. I am a writer and a reporter because I speak English. Writers also have contracts under Law 212 in order to benefit from certain rights. In fact, I am officially a journalist. My title as a simultaneous interpreter was added later. I asked for that. I do not know the titles of other news agencies. There is currently a huge shortage of in-house interpreters in the sector. Managers do not know what a translator does and who he/she is. I have been explaining for two years what a translator needs. There is no sensitivity towards the translator. Let me give you an example. It has been over two years. They still do not give me credit for the news that I translated. The name of the

cameraman or the editor is given, but there is an approach as if the translation is something that is already required and the person who made it should be kept secret.

4) Do you prepare/translate news by using a single source or do you prepare news by synthesizing different sources?

There are three different channels that we collect news. Our manager prepares an agenda every day. We collect news from *CNN*, *BBC*, open sources of *AA*, open sources of *Reuters*, or our paid subscriptions such as *AP*, *New Source*, and *AFP*. We analyze the headlines and breaking news. It is not just about politics. There is also soft news. We receive news files from *CNN International*. As we are a *CNN* affiliate, we can use images and news content from them. We hold that right. We translate those files into Turkish. The second channel is news suggestions by our managers. They usually send clippings to us. The news director reads all the newspapers every day. He takes screenshots of the striking headlines. The third channel comes from us. For example, I work on minority groups. I can recommend interesting news. If they agree with my recommendation, I report that news. There is also the social media dimension.

5) What is this dimension?

There is something called open-source intelligence in social media. For example, news can be reported by using open source with Google Street View. It is very popular these days. We can also report news taken through verified accounts. It is also good to follow journalists. *The New York Times* reporter posts the news on his own Twitter account before reporting it. We know it is received from a reliable

source. We also follow breaking news. Social media has also become an important source, but we need to be careful about disinformation.

6) Do you usually prepare/translate the news by yourself or is it teamwork?

Yes, I read the news articles and rewrite them in Turkish by myself. Sometimes our manager guides us. After I prepare the news text, our manager or an editor checks it. News is not published without the signature of the manager or editor. Sometimes news undergoes censorship because of the political position of the agency or the political atmosphere. They can say, "Let's not highlight it." The news director makes such decisions. The foreign news editor checks the language, the accuracy of the news, and whether the right facts are emphasized. We can say that a few people usually take part in the news-making process. When a delegation from *CNN International* visited our office, we asked about their working environment. They said they have ethics and legal departments, and they consult them on some issues. This is not the case for *CNN Türkçe*. Our managers are both lawyers and ethics experts. For example, they prefer to say "siyah" (black), but I told them that it should be called "siyahi" (black). There is not enough control mechanism. A senior person makes decisions.

7) How would you describe your work? Can you describe it as a translational activity?

Of course, we translate. Translation is inevitable. I already do it because I studied translation, but even those who do not translate sometimes have to do it with Google Translate and postedit the translation. Sometimes they consult me. But here is the thing. We make it Turkish. Instead of chancellor of Germany, we say "başbakan"

(prime minister). What we do is translation, but we do not pay attention to what translation requires.

8) Is editing more important?

I call it broadcasting, not editing because I work in TV.

9) Have you ever translated a single source text entirely?

Yes, in printed media. Interviews are translated into Turkish entirely. But we do not do that. We cannot broadcast news without editing. It does not work like that. Even when we get it from *CNN*, we omit the domestic parts. We cannot take it in its entirety. But that does not mean we do not translate. You cannot translate news in the same word/paragraph order. Sometimes, news is postedited. If the news manager does not speak English, they do not get the sense of translationese. It happens because of time constraints.

10) It is a different type of translation then, right?

Yes, it is. Normal translation can be done in printed newspapers, *Hürriyet* or *Daily Sabah* can do it, but we cannot. It is possible to apply what we learn at the university. For them, translation is not in the nature of journalism. Sometimes very harsh expressions are used and we soften them.

11) You are a news editor, reporter, journalist, and simultaneous interpreter. Which do you say first when you are asked what your job is?

I am more of a foreign correspondent. Because that is mainly what I do.

12) How would you define translation?

Since I have a translation background, my understanding of translation is very broad. It is enough to have two languages involved. I think the debate should go beyond what is a translation and what is not. We should move on to discuss what is and what is not a correct translation. When a person transfers something from one language to another, even for themselves, this is translation. From phone calls to news transcripts. And since we are translators, we also bear the responsibility for it. Translation already exists, it is more a question of how it is done. There are a lot of translation mistakes in our sector right now. We are regarded not as a translator but as a journalist. But how is translation conducted? You have to question that. For example, someone translated the word "shelter" as "sığınak" instead of "barınak."

13) As a journalist, you also translate. In a way, you are practicing two professions. Does your translation training also provide you with the necessary formation to work as a news editor? Do you think there is a disadvantage of not having an educational background in journalism?

There are definitely more pros than cons. My double major in Political Science has also equipped me with many skills. It was useful that I had translation training and took courses such as translation of EU legislation and law. For example, there is economy news. Who will translate? Of course, I will. Mastering the jargon and using the right terms came through translation. Translating long texts is also a plus. My Turkish is very good. If I had not studied translation, my Turkish would not have been so good. If I had only studied Political Science, only my English would have been good. Word count is limited. Time is limited. After all, it is not easy to translate in these conditions. This is thanks to my educational background in translation. I felt

the lack of educational background in journalism only for technical aspects. I did not know how to write news. But I learned it on the job, it was not very difficult. Also, translation is a burden for others. When I translate, I contemplate, I research, and I do not see it as a burden. I am being sensitive. My colleagues think it is unnecessary. At the end of the day, I realize that nobody cares about translation. But I like to translate for my own professional satisfaction. I am careful with my words. I prepare the news like a professional translator.

14) Do you think that everyone working in this field should be familiar with the notion of translation?

Ideally, yes, but this is not possible. I suggested that too by the way. I said, "Let's have a workshop with the foreign news department." "Let's talk about what we are doing and what we need." There might be participants from different agencies. It would even be free. But they did not care. They thought it was a niche demand. But of course, the focus in Turkey is very different. There is a huge political and economic crisis in the country. Everyone is forced to follow the discourse of the government. Under more ideal conditions, it might be possible to promote the prestige of translation. It has already happened before. Our former manager did that. She worked in good times in Turkey. The importance given to translation is actually an agenda that we can unofficially advance together. Most news channels hire simultaneous interpreters but have them work as editors and reporters. But translators work for news channels in Turkey.

B.2 Interview with B. D. E.

Educational background: BA in Translation and Interpreting Studies and MA in Political Science

1) Can you briefly tell us about your work? What is your job description? What do you do in a day?

I work as a reporter, editor, and correspondent. I monitor broadcasts, report breaking news, interview experts, and prepare analysis news. I also performed those tasks in *CNN Türk*, but *CNN Türk* reports news 24-hour. It is not like that here. Since *Voice of America* is a digital and web-oriented news outlet, I work on analysis news, Turkish foreign policy, the relation between Turkey-the U.S., economy news, and international diplomacy issues.

2) What do news editors do? Who do you think a news editor is? How would you define the concept of editing?

The process is actually the same everywhere. In every news outlet, an editorial meeting is held in the morning. We do it by e-mail. There is the DC team. There are reporters from Turkey. They pass on the agenda including which news they are going to follow up. They direct the editors accordingly. We are asked to report on what both the DC team and the Turkey team have reported. Let's imagine that the Central Bank of Turkey will announce an interest rate decision. We are expected to write an analysis of how this interest rate decision will affect inflation in Turkey, taking into account the opinions of experts. Then, we prepare the news text in line with these expectations, then edit it, make additions if necessary, observe editorial balance in

news about foreign policy and political news or the principles in the *VOA* charter, and take the views of all parties involved in the issue and reflect them in the news.

3) The news is prepared by synthesizing many sources, right?

Agencies are also included in this process. *Reuters*, *Associated Press*, and *AFP* are the agencies to which *VOA* subscribes. Every news agency subscribes to several big news agencies. The news comes from various sources.

4) Is it teamwork?

It actually depends on the medium where the news is posted. Will it be for the web or for TV? We have a program of half an hour a day. This is a program we prepare for *Ekotürk*. If it is for TV, you need to work with a cameraman. The video editor is also involved. In TV broadcasting, the team expands. But in online news, a reporter works on a news story alone. Sometimes (though not often), when there is a comprehensive analysis on some issues, especially on foreign policy, two reporters interview different experts and we combine them into a single news story.

5) So far we have never used the word “translation.” Do you conduct translation?

News-making is beyond translation. For example, when you prepare a daily news story, you rely on the texts published by *Reuters* and *Associated Press*. At least for the body of the news text. But that news has a background, a history. It should be added to the news. This is not included in the first version provided by the agencies. You add this background information at the end of the article. For example, the Russian news agency *TAS* recently reported that Turkey would buy the second party S-400. I could write a 5-paragraph news article just from this sentence because I

know the history of the news event. For example, I know that the Russian news agency served such a report when Turkey was negotiating for F-16s with the U.S. Thus, I do not call this process translation. But in breaking news situations, we do translation, or we do translation while reporting press conferences or written statements by American officials. Regardless of whether they will be used as a soundbite in the video or published as a web article, you have to convey these conversations verbatim. For example, we report the written statements of Bob Menendez, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, on the S-400.

6) So, you quote exactly what is said in the speeches?

As a quote, yes. But you can also report indirectly. Nevertheless, it is still necessary to quote the speech without changing it.

7) How does journalistic translation differ from the translation in other fields, in terms of the strategies used?

In simultaneous interpreting in the media, I think that mastery of the subject matter plays a crucial role because you need to make sense of the utterances for the audience as well. But of course, I have also been a journalist for 16 years. I comment with my own perspective. An interpreter who is not a journalist at the same time may not think like that. You need to be faster and more careful compared to a conference interpreter. In normal conference settings you have the opportunity to prepare a glossary, to do preliminary work, but on TV you do not have the chance to do that. Until that moment you have to rely on your command of the subject. On *CNN Türk*, they were saying that there would be an interview at 12 o'clock, but they did not let me know about the topic. But of course, this was at the beginning. This has changed

as the sector has developed. In short, you cannot prepare for the interpretation beforehand if you are a simultaneous interpreter in the media. You always perform better if you are involved in journalism. When there was a presidential debate, another interpreter came for help because it was long. They were telling me that I was different from them and that I was too accustomed to the environment. Speed, terminology, and agenda are more important in TV interpreting.

8) What can we say about the process of preparing written news?

It is sometimes necessary to split sentences in the original text to make it clearer. For example, there was a news report in *Reuters*. The FBI search of Trump's house, for example. To explain this news, we need to simplify it. Some alterations are needed, including the syntax. This is actually reporting the news in Turkish rather than translating it. For doing this, it is necessary to understand the news itself. I cannot translate it without understanding.

9) Can we call it rewriting?

Actually, producing news in Turkish rather than translation. There are multiple sources. For example, you can find the details that is not in *Reuters*, in *AP*, or *AFP*. Therefore, it is necessary to compile and collect them and write a news article from scratch with subheadings. You may see what documents were found in the FBI search of Trump's home in one news story and what Trump may be accused of and what laws are cited in another news story. These are combined under separate headings to make a comprehensive news report.

10) How does the agency approach to translation?

The language services of multilingual news agencies such as *VOA* or *BBC* are mostly based on translation when they are first established, but this situation has been changing over time. For example, I can see this change here as well. Those who have been working in this agency for years prioritize translation more. For example, they are more faithful to news texts published by major agencies. When they edit these texts, they even follow the paragraph order. I do not do that. Translation is still an important part of our job. Our job is to report messages from the American authorities. But as being one of the rare examples of someone who works in journalism as both a translator and a journalist, I say that those who start to work as simultaneous interpreters quit news agencies after a few years. As people like me start to work in this sector, the perspective on translation changes. It is more important for us to make sense of the news. It is not just a matter of translating a few lines of someone's statements. What is meant to be said? Why was such a statement made? You can answer these questions as a journalist.

11) As far as I understand, the people at the agency are not translation graduates. Do you think there is a difference at this point? Could it be possible that you prioritize comprehension as a translation graduate and consider translation not only a linguistic transfer?

Sometimes it is necessary to translate the news produced by the English desk into Turkish. We translate them completely. You have nothing to add. The reporter gives you all the information. There are journalists who graduated from language and literature departments or from Political Science. I once saw the expression "kırık plak gibi tekrarlıyorlar." We call it a "bozuk plak." We call this "translationese."

You can notice that if it is directly translated from the English text. At this point, it is up to the editor to make it Turkish.

12) How would you define translation? What comes to your mind when you think of translation? Who do you think a translator is and what does he/she do?

I do not have a clear definition of translation. We can say that transferring a message in Turkish in the closest way to the original in terms of meaning and style is translation. Can the translator fully reflect the style of the speaker? I have an article titled "Trumpslation." If we can do it, it is translation.

13) For example, is synthesizing news from different sources a translation?

It can be described as a rewriting. But there are foreign sources that you also benefit from. Translation is still an important part of the job. You compile them from foreign sources.

14) How does translation is regarded by journalists?

There is a perception here that translation is an important part of our job. My colleagues are conscious of the importance of translation. But of course, when they edit a text, they only look for translation mistakes. They limit themselves and try to find ways of translating better. However, an editor should go beyond this and look at what is missing in this news text. If we only see it as a translation, we limit ourselves to whether the translation is good. This can be overcome by employing people with an educational background in both translation and journalism.

15) As a journalist, you also translate. In a way, you are practicing two professions. Does your translation training provide you with the necessary formation to do your current job? Do you think there is a disadvantage to not having an education in journalism?

It is really about personal interests. For example, I decided to become a simultaneous interpreter at the age of 15. There was a basketball draw on NTV. When I heard the voice of the simultaneous interpreter there, I started to dream of being a simultaneous interpreter. When I was studying at Boğaziçi University, I was planning to work for the media or institutions like the EU and NATO as a simultaneous interpreter. I am interested in politics and diplomacy. I took courses in these fields, especially in interpreting classes. Translation training and personal interest are very important for this job. I do not think journalism education is absolutely necessary. Especially in Turkey. Most of the people working on the foreign news desk at *CNN Türk* are Political Science graduates. Simultaneous interpreters are very few. But you can make up for the deficit of studying communication by doing this job for a year. I never felt the lack of not having journalism background. But I do not think journalism education in Turkey provides the necessary insight.

16) What about the advantages of translation background?

When I was studying translation, I could focus on other subjects. Then I did my master's degree in Political Science. But if I had not been selected as a simultaneous interpreter, I would have thought differently. It wouldn't have meant much to me.

B.3 Interview with H. S.

Educational background: BA in Translation and Interpreting Studies at Boğaziçi University

1) Can you briefly tell us about your work? What is your job description? What do you do in a day?

My life is Erdoğan-indexed. At first I look at the presidential page. Will Erdoğan make a speech or not? If he did, I listen to his speech. I translate what needs to be translated and report it. Then the news text is edited, *Jiji Press* in Japan confirms it and it is published. I do interviews. I have a Japanese manager. He tells me which topics I will report. I prepare the news and my manager edits it. If *Jiji Press* in Japan accepts it, we publish the news text. I also follow the latest news and breaking news.

2) In which language combination do you conduct translation?

I can divide my job into two groups: news writing and translation. I first translate sources or direct quotes into English. I feel more comfortable writing in English in terms of meaning, accuracy, and speed. My manager also looks at the sources. Then, when he tells me to take several parts and write a news article, I create a news article in Japanese, inspired by sources translated into English. So, the news writing is in Japanese and the translation is in English. Of course, I have also translated the news texts directly from Turkish to Japanese.

3) What is your title?

Correspondent.

4) Could you explain the news writing process?

We choose which topic to report on. Sometimes it is very predictable. For example, when relations between countries improve, we report on that. In case of stagnation, we need to find a topic. For example, we do interviews. First I find the person, then I interview them and transcribe the interview. Then I translate it. But of course, translation is not always necessary. I can also write a news text about it directly. For example, I am currently preparing an analysis report on Uyghur Turks. I did not translate the interview I did. I just decided which parts to emphasize. Then I wrote about those parts. Sometimes my manager can also make suggestions. If I interview politicians, I have to translate all the interview. There is a sensitivity about that.

5) Which sources do you use while preparing news?

For political news, there are WhatsApp groups where journalists from the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Presidency gather. News is reported directly to journalists. We also receive news through special interviews. Sometimes you have to work in the field as a correspondent. We take news from *AA*, *Reuters*, *AFP*, or Ukrainian news agencies on the Ukrainian war.

6) Do you prepare news by using a single source or do you prepare news by synthesizing different sources?

A single source is always too risky. You need to double-check. If you publish false news, you can cause a scandal.

7) How do you choose these sources? Do you decide by yourself?

It is actually clear. If we are looking for information about the state in the Turkish media, we check *AA*. We try to access state resources if we can. For foreign sources, we use *Reuters* and *AFP*.

8) Does one person usually prepare the news or can we say it is teamwork?

I usually prepare the news by myself and my manager edits it. But, in case of breaking news, I translate the sources for him and he prepares the news. If time is limited, he prepares it. If there is enough time, I prepare it.

9) So, do you consider your work as a translational activity?

I was actually surprised when I saw the concept of journalistic translation in your consent form. We very rarely get a news item from *AA* and translate it. If there is an interview or a written/verbal statement, we translate it. Let's say Erdoğan gave an interview, we usually translate only Erdoğan's words, even if we get the news from elsewhere. We do not translate the whole story.

10) What kind of strategies do you use when translating news? Is journalistic translation different from translation in other fields?

I cannot say the exact strategies, but journalistic translation is very different from literary translation. You cannot add your own interpretation. Accuracy is very important. The cost of the slightest mistake can be burdensome. You have to report the news in the clearest and most accurate way. Let's say Erdoğan spoke for a few hours. We select the most newsworthy parts and report on them. We do not translate all of it. There are no such word-for-word, sense-for-sense dichotomies in

journalism. The question is whether the public will understand what they read.

Sometimes we take the most prominent part. There is a selection.

11) Are the names of the translators/editors indicated in the news articles?

In the daily news, *Istanbul Jiji* is written. But if I am preparing special news, my name is mentioned there. Since the daily news flows so fast and we do not spend much time on it, we do not focus much on whether our names are written or not.

12) How would you define translation? What comes to your mind when you think of translation? Who do you think a translator is and what does he/she do?

I have a more concrete understanding of translation. News writing and translation are very different. If I translate speeches directly, it is translation. It is something tangible. But if I read different sources and interpret them in my mind and rewrite them in Japanese, that is news writing, not translation. I cannot call the process of interpretation translation. I am doing it for myself.

13) What do you say when someone asks about your job?

I say that I send the news here to Japan.

14) As a journalist, you also translate. In a way, you perform two professions. Does your translation training also provide you with the necessary formation to work as a news editor?

I cannot say that my educational background in translation gave me a hundred percent advantage. I am planning to receive a master's degree in Political Science to

close my gap. With a translation background, we can only focus on the source text and limit ourselves. It is not possible to gain background knowledge through translation training. Of course, translation training has also helped. We constantly translated and gained speed. It does not take the same amount of time for me to read a source as it does for someone without a translation degree to read and understand it. But even those who did not study translations do it very well. Those who studied Japanese language and literature, for example. A friend of mine who studied history works at *TRT World*.

15) What would you think if Translation Studies provided the necessary background? Of course, it would help. We would gain a perspective on journalism.

16) Do you think there is a disadvantage to not having an education in journalism? Sure. I did not know what to emphasize and what to pay attention to when writing news. It was like on-the-job training for me. I learned how to write news at work with my manager. I still cannot say I know for sure. But I am improving myself.

17) Do you think that everyone working in this field should be familiar with the notion of translation?

It helps to have a translation background, but it depends on the person. It is bad to have a good command of the subject and not to be able to conduct translation. It is also bad to have a good command of translation but not to know the subject. If the person is interested and skilled, I cannot say that education is a must.

B.4 Interview with Z. B.

Educational background: BA in Translation and Interpreting Studies at Bilkent University

1) Can you briefly tell us about your work? What is your job description? What do you do in a day?

We are actually working with Gdansk. A great part of the work that my colleagues in Gdansk do is translation. There is a translation hub in Gdansk, and each country has its own team. I start work at 7 am and translate global market reports. Before 9 am, before the day starts, I translate the reports and put them on the screen to give people an idea. If there is an important development in the world that can affect investors and give them an idea, such as the US Federal Reserve, I report on it. My duties also include translating and editing important news published until the end of the working day. I am also responsible for foreign news. The reporters in the local news desk actually translate the news themselves, but if I am asked to help with something, I help them. Two months ago, a journalism graduate was hired. We took a test. This exam was all about translation. It was a test that evaluated how I solve the problems I encounter, how I write in Turkish, and how much I was able to put into practice what I was taught in Translation Studies. The newcomer is actually going to move to Gdansk. We all need to know global market reports. This task was taken away from me and given to someone else. So, my routine task that I perform every morning was gone. When I was preparing the reports, I was expected to follow foreign news as well, but now I am completely focused on foreign news. I monitor a few screens in the morning. One of them is in Turkish, one is a top news screen and one is a news screen with global market reports. We scan them at 7 am. We examine which topics

are important and what we can report on. We are looking for any news that can give direction to the market. There is not only economy news but also political news. We report on what is read and what interests the readers in Turkey without giving too much detail. We have a WhatsApp group with reporters. We talk about what to do and what not to do. The decision-makers are reporters. There are reports that we prepare during the day, like the European stock market reports. We translate those reports, we edit each other's reports. We follow whatever happens in addition to our daily routine. Every Friday, Gdansk and I have an agenda meeting. There is a daily call in the office, but this Friday's meeting is between the translators. There is an agenda meeting for translation. My colleagues In Gdansk are called news reporters, but they are also translators.

2) Do you translate different sources? Do you combine these sources?

It depends on the day. Of course, we follow news from different sources, but what is expected of us is to translate the news from *Reuters* into Turkish. Other sources are actually last resort. As soon as the English version is published, we translate the news into Turkish and provide a link to the original news. We add the statement “This news has been compiled from the news article(s) indicated above, and it may not be the full translation of the original.” During the translation process, the translator may have to make a lot of editorial decisions alone. In addition, as translation is a very subjective activity, everyone has a different way of expressing the same sentence. There are six of us and if we all translated the same news, we would have six different versions. But what we actually do is to translate the news from a single source into Turkish. Sometimes we have compilation news. For example, the Russia-Ukraine war. There are quite long compilations on this topic.

There are many different headlines such as “what is the latest news about the war,” “where has been stroke,” “what type of missiles have been fired.” The journalists who prepare the compilation also use information from other news reports. They provide the links. We read the news and prepare it by combining them.

3) Is it more often called a compilation or can we also call it a translation?

I think compilation and translation are intertwined in these news articles. It is very difficult for me to choose anyone. But what we do is basically translation. When you report the original text in Turkish, you still translate. You also translate other sources you find. You also make some editorial decisions. I do not regard it as a compilation. These are called wrap-up in English. In Turkish, we do not put a compilation tag for this news. We have already stopped translating all the compilations. We do not translate the text completely, but we take the concise information. We take what is important for the Turkish reader. I do not call it a compilation. We have signatures like “translator” and “editor.” I did not need to change my signature as a “translator” in any news I synthesized from several sources. For me, it is translation.

4) Is there a control mechanism to edit translated news?

There are reporters reviewing our translations. We have two people in our team. They read the news. They compare the original news with the translation. But it is not like editing as we know it. Their titles are not “editors” anyway. These are people who know how to report and write. Sometimes the translated texts can be translationese. It can be difficult to read, follow and understand. When you are new to the job, you cannot realize that. You cannot make translation decisions comfortably. You cannot see that freedom in yourself, but someone who writes news

and knows how to report news knows how to translate. Like every Turkish reporter working for a foreign news agency, they speak English very well. They compare the English and Turkish versions of the news and make a general evaluation. Sometimes there may be an update that is not available in the English news. We find it in another source, or it is sometimes published as separate news, not as an update. Then we synthesize two sources. In such cases, we add background information to the news. At most, one paragraph of background information. The translator can also do it on his/her own initiative.

5) How do they approach to translation?

They do not constantly conduct translation during the day. It is not in their job descriptions either, but, if a reporter from the Turkish service reports on Turkey, someone from the English service can translate it. Sometimes these translations are conducted by the Turkish service. Our bureau chief is a foreigner. At the daily call, we speak English. Almost everybody conducts translation somehow. Translation is a part of their job. For example, one of my colleagues who reviews my translations, was first a translator here, even though he is not a translation graduate. The chief editor, a journalist for 30 years, recently completed her master's degree in Translation Studies. In short, everyone here has a familiarity with translation.

6) Do you have a translation experience somewhere else?

In my two months of municipal experience, I had experience in translation. I translated what the copywriter wrote on their social media accounts into English. I also interpreted Tunç Mayor's speeches. The private secretary is a more political environment. It is also interesting to work there. Mr. Tunç has an international

network. There are also many international projects that Izmir is part of. I had the opportunity to interpret a few of his speeches. There are completely different struggles there, for example, style. Every politician has his/her own style and his/her own ideological stance. You need to observe the person you interpret. In my current job at *Reuters*, I do not currently encounter such a struggle. This is about the translation itself. The translator has to play many roles. You have to facilitate communication. You have to convey the messages accurately and completely. The expectations from you change. The source changes. For example, you need to know journalism, news writing, and background information. A translator has to adapt to wherever he or she works. A translator should know a little bit about each subject. Here, you need to acquire a journalistic identity. The identity you need to acquire in the municipality is completely different. Translation is actually conducted in many fields. It is not enough to speak a foreign language. The identity of a translator gains importance at this point. Translation is a very painful process. You can sometimes doubt your foreign language skills, even your native language. You cannot get over the issue of being faithful to the source. On the other hand, you also bear the responsibility to enable communication.

7) What are the pros and cons of working at a news agency as a translation graduate?

The lack of background is unfortunately a big problem. I was supposed to translate the FED decisions, but I did not understand anything. But it can be overcome in time.

At first, I was afraid of the work. You work with experienced people, but there is a big plus that is provided by the educational background in translation. We know a little bit about everything. We were given this advice. We took courses such as translation of economy texts, translation of legal texts etc. We are conditioned to

learn all the time. Even if it is something I do not know, I somehow find a solution. In our undergraduate education, we were always told to read and improve ourselves. Curriculum was like that. We had special courses like translation of legal and EU text. We took introductory courses in every field. But one never feels fully competent. Something new happens in the world of news every day. So, I do not think anyone feels adequate. For example, before Covid, we were not informed about that topic. I also started to see similarities between translation and the work done here. Language is a living thing. I think journalism is reporting life. As translators, we can also work on the topics that interest us. For example, I can focus on the food and energy crisis.

8) Did you feel the lack of education in other fields?

I felt at the beginning. I do not feel it now. While translating global market reports, I wished I had studied economics. Of course, we received training for this here. We learned the terms, what and how to express, and so on. Still, there were times when I wished I knew more in detail. That was over, and this time I had to report the news about the Middle East when I was preparing the year-end review. That was my task. I had to combine past knowledge and transfer the new developments. I wished I had studied International Relations. When I started to fully focus on foreign news, I wondered if I should have studied journalism. It depends on the expectation. If you are trying to do your best, you have these thoughts. It is not a must, but it would be nice. Now, I want to do a master's degree in International Relations.

9) Do you think that everyone working in this field should be familiar with the notion of translation?

If your manager is conscious of translation and knows what to expect from you, then you work more efficiently. You do not feel inadequate. I think it is important for them to know what difficulties they might encounter and how and when a translator can make interventions. If you are eager to improve yourself, you are not at a disadvantage. I think it is also important to realize that translation and journalism are very much intertwined. We have to recognize that it is a hybrid process.

B.5 Interview with E. E.

Educational background: BA in Translation and Interpreting Studies at Boğaziçi University

1) How did your career at *Reuters* begin?

After I graduated, I wanted to work abroad. When I was looking for a job, I saw *Reuters's* job posting in Poland, and when accepted, I moved to Poland. I was there preparing news on the stock market news. Of course, not because I know the stock market, but there I received thorough training on the stock market for a few months. I learned what is important or unimportant and according to what news shares are being traded on the stock market. Then I moved to Turkey. I was reporting on the stock market again, but in English. You are expected to write news like tweets in news agencies. You prepare them in a computer or a processor. It needs to immediately perceive the sentence you wrote and make a decision like how this sentence affects that share or how the decline in this stock affects other shares. In this process, I did not prepare long news articles like a researcher-journalist. I wrote exactly what happened. like “balance sheet results are like this.” Then, there was a staff shortage at *Reuters* in Istanbul, and I was thinking of returning to Istanbul for

special reasons. I worked on stock market news again in Istanbul. I did not have any experience in politics or macroeconomics. But I am reporting whatever news comes right now. I work for the English desk. I write my news in English. I prepare small agency tweets/snaps.

2) Can you briefly talk about your work? What is your job description? What are you doing in a day?

We have been working remotely since March 2020. We have various shifts in the morning. A person lifts *Reuters's* shutters at 7 am. One person starts at 9 am. Some people start at 12 pm. We also have night shifts. This changes every week.

Sometimes I start the day at 7 am, sometimes at 12 pm. When I start work at 7 am, like every journalist, I scan newspapers, examine what's happened, and pick up the essential news. I prepare an agenda. We make a daily call around 9 am. We talk about what we are going to do that day, including data. At 10 am, for example, we have economy data. There is data on debts at 5 pm. We talk about the data and who will report them. Then we start the day. We follow the daily news during the day. If someone makes a speech, we select the newsworthy parts of the speech and report it. We prepare commentary news about how this speech will affect the market. We interview economists. When we work on the night shift, we wait until 12 am in case there is any breaking news.

3) How is the structure within the agency? I spoke with Z. B. from *Reuters* and she said that she works as a news translator and there are reporters and senior correspondents at *Reuters*. Is there any superior-subordinate relationship?

No. We only have a manager. The task of the manager is also to determine the news judgement and to decide what is more important and what can be deprioritized.

There is a senior correspondent, there is a correspondent. There are beat reporters who work on banking. Everyone helps each other in need. Nobody says it is not my area. I cannot say there is a hierarchy. But of course, I consult more senior people when I want to ask something.

4) Can we talk about the news-making process? You said you scan different sources.

Do you synthesize these resources to prepare news or do you translate them?

Speeches are translated. I prepare news in English. For example, Erdoğan speaks Turkish. I translate his speeches into English. But do not think like simultaneous or consecutive interpretation. He expresses orally, I translate his expressions into English in writing. I translate it from audio to text. I do not know what kind of translation it is. Let me call instant translation. I write news about the speech. For example, he talks about economics. We do not just translate the speech. We also give a background of previous events. Every event has a history. Then we interview an economist. The economist discusses what this news will lead to. As an agency, we send news to all kinds of clients, we just need to write what happened. The audience here is very critical. It is not possible for our audience to know every event in Turkey. We inform them. That is where translation plays a role. For example, it really requires competence to be able to briefly describe that currency-protected deposits have various guarantees from both the state treasury and the central bank. These are actually described in pages, but we take important parts and translate them for the audience. After all, we are an agency. We also need to keep the readers interested. We also have word counts. Let me give an example. Recently, festivals

have been canceled. This was highly discussed on Twitter. We take the important parts and make news. As these news events happen in Turkey and are reported in English, I call it translation. We conduct target-oriented translation within word counts. We do not translate a single source word-for-word. If there is a speech, we translate it into text or from notes.

5) Can we also mention these different sources? Do you choose resources by yourself or are they determined by the agency?

We actively use social media. Recently, the news is posted there first. As far as we can verify, we follow the news published by the blue-tick accounts or the accounts including titles. We also use sources such as *AA*, *Habertürk*, *CNN Türk*, *NTV*, *TRT*, and the sources that we are sure about their reliability. *Reuters* has been in service in Turkey for at least 30 years and has always been collecting news from these sources. We can receive news from *AA* in cases such as accidents and fires because they have correspondents all over Turkey. We only have correspondents in Istanbul and Ankara. If we are planning to interview an expert, we have the freedom to choose that person. I find and get in touch by myself.

6) Is it a single person preparing the news or is it teamwork?

It changes from news to news. Sometimes our manager asks me to make news about something. Sometimes, there can be comprehensive and complicated news. For example, there is a piece of news we are working on right now. The news is related to the Schengen visa. We have been working on this news since Monday with six people who are reporters, editors, and a photographer. We have to do teamwork as there is so much to do. We need to talk to people who cannot get visas and tourism

companies. We need to ask the European Union if the problem with getting a visa is true and ask the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In such cases, more than one person has to work on a single news.

7) Is there anyone reviewing the news you have prepared?

No one reviews the translation. They only ask me if the translation does not make sense when read. Our editors are foreigners. If they cannot understand the English translation, then the translation can be edited.

8) How do editors view translation? Do they consider this as translation?

Let's say that I listen to the speech of the head of a state. I write news by selecting important parts and then translate those parts. I think most editors do not call this translation. They consider it more as news writing. They just regard quotes as translations. Writing the whole news is also a translation for me. I am Turkish, the news event happens in Turkey. English is not my native language. So, I conduct translation. Editors regard this process as recreating in English. But I think in Turkish and translate it into English.

9) Do you think this difference in perspectives is due to having an educational background in translation or not?

I think it is. I have an awareness of translation. Our reporter is British. Although his/her Turkish is quite good, Turkish is not his/her native language. He/she actually prepares news in Turkish, but even for him/her, this is not a translation. It is a translation for me because I know what translation is. In addition to being a

journalist, I am also a translator here. That's why education has an impact on awareness.

10) Do you mention translation when asked about your profession?

I say that I write news, or I am a reporter.

11) Have you experienced any disadvantages while doing this job as a graduate of translation? Have you felt the lack of training in journalism?

Of course, I felt it. For example, journalists know how to find the e-mail address of a person working in an institution. They learned about the tools used for this. But I learned it myself here. I had to learn during work.

12) Can we talk about the pros of having an educational background in translation for this job?

I think the difference between receiving an education in English and studying Translation Studies is undeniable. There is a huge difference between the two in terms of language competency. It is not the same to study journalism in English and to study translation. I think that translators can comprehend everything much quicker because they have to be constantly ready to learn everything. We call it “jack of all trades.” They grasp the outlines of a topic very quickly. In some news, it is necessary to give further details, but we search for details in such cases. I think journalism is to report the most relevant and understandable news to audience as soon as possible. Translators have more audience awareness. We are better able to analyze our audience and what the audience expects from us. We can adopt different attitudes according to different audiences. We can prepare news for both children and

economists. It is glad to have an educational background in translation because I am more competent in languages and I can do audience shifting better. I can also prepare more interesting news because I analyze audience better. But I do not know how objective I am because I cannot look the other way. You need to ask the journalists as well.

B.6 Interview with B. A. Ö.

Educational background: BA in Administration, MA and PhD in Translation and Interpreting Studies

1) Can you briefly tell us about your work? What is your job description? What do you do in a day?

My main job is not translation. As I did my MA and PhD in Translation Studies, I started to conduct editing. I translate sometimes, but that is not my main job. We work as Turkish and English services. I am responsible for the news published by these two services. Some of the news is published bilingually. I am responsible for editing the Turkish service. We have a translation team in Gdansk. They monitor the global markets. Until a while ago, I was editing translations. We are lucky to have translation graduates here. We can work with them better. Those who study translation have a different perspective than those who only know a foreign language. First of all, they understand the text better, and they can analyze the target culture. They better understand that the source text is not a text that needs to be completely translated. We try to explain to them what they should select from the source text. Translators sometimes consider that they will just translate a text. It is the easiest job in the world. But what we want is for them to take the initiative. They

need to decide which part of which text is important, and how much they should translate I ask young translators to decide why they translate that part of the text. *Reuters* is not a translation agency. It is a very difficult process to explain this and to get translators used to it. Translators in Gdansk question why they do translation. Something happens in the middle of the night. Let's say a big explosion. We wake up in the morning and see that news at 7 am. For example, there was an explosion in Baghdad at midnight. There are channels that report news 24/7. For example, by the time we see that news in the morning, the 11th update of the news comes out. The first news may have reported "an explosion was heard," but later it turned out to that "it was another sound." Should the translator translate from the first news or from the 11th update? You can no longer write in the headline "an explosion in Baghdad last night" because the media has already covered that part. This shows the difficulty of journalistic translation. The translator does not have a ready-made text that is suitable for Turkish translation. It is the translator's job to make that text suitable for the target reader. We try to help at this point. For example, I just called a translator. He is working on the news about Cuba. I asked him to add three more paragraphs. He told me that the extra information could be too local. Not at all. Cuba is making an agreement with a company in Turkey on energy. The original news text provides information on why Cuba needs to buy electricity at the bottom. If we do not translate it, it will not be understood. Maybe the reader is interested in that information. An intervention is needed at that point. It is a learning process. This is true for both translation and journalism. For example, during the pandemic, there was a dilemma about whether to call the process a restriction or a quarantine. It is always a learning process. We will face many more things. You always need to research and learn. For example, there is now a special report on Turkey. Its Turkish version has

not been published yet. Because it requires translation. It will go through editing and legal experts will look at it. One has to be careful in translation. There should be no room for anything that would harass the government. In short, journalistic translation is multi-layered. It goes far beyond translation of a text. We have an agenda meeting in the morning. For example, there was a lot of news about Ukraine. Now they are slowly decreasing. We change our news content according to the agenda. There are hundreds of reports from abroad. Which one is important? There are many news sources. I am not sure if there are many translators in newspapers. There is Google Translate now. We translate the news and send them to the agencies. News is now consumed very fast. There is now a news source called social media.

2) How much role does translation play in this process? It is not possible to translate the news from a single source. This is because resources are unstable, right?

There are two services at *Reuters*. My colleagues who write news in English translate the original news. For example, Erdoğan speaks Turkish and my colleagues paraphrase and write in English while listening to him. Journalists working in multilingual news agencies do not recognize themselves as translators, but they do translate. We speak English at our agenda meeting. We are going to make a news report in Turkish, but we explain it in English at that moment. This is a translation. We are in an interlinguistic and intercultural transfer. Reporting news that occurred in Turkey in English is a translation.

3) Do you think this perspective can be acquired during translation education?

Yes, absolutely. This is all about my educational background in translation. During the courses, I realized that we actually translate all day long. In our job, everything is

translation. I am not sure if someone who has not received an education in translation would agree with me. We gain this perspective through the articles we read and discussions at the department. Before I studied translation, I used to think that I had to find the exact equivalent of every word. It is not like that now. I read the text, understand it and focus on how to express it better. The way I perform my tasks has changed with my translation education. I have gained the awareness of the right to take the initiative. I can set my limits. I know what I can defend. My bachelor's degree is in business administration. Then I worked as a journalist. I can say that a lot has changed with my MA and PhD.

4) How did you decide that you should study translation?

It works differently in our generation. I studied business administration but I wanted to be a journalist. I wanted to move to Istanbul and the way to do that was to study business administration. Then life somehow led me to journalism. *Reuters Türkçe* was expanding its translation service team. That is how I started working here. Then, I wanted to do something else. I encountered the MA program in Doğuş University. I thought I am interested in translation. But of course, like every other person who is not familiar with translation, I thought I could learn how to translate. This can be true for undergraduate studies, but I do not have an undergraduate education in translation. I came here to improve my translation. Then, my perspective on language and translation has changed. I also realized that translation is not exactly like how we consider it. I love translating. My goal is to translate books.

5) Do you think people working in foreign news departments should have a good command of translation? Should they have an educational background?

Absolutely. They should at least know what translation is. Those studying translation should also be familiar with news writing. Translation Studies is an interdisciplinary field. I am not meaning to take a course in news translation. I mean working at least a year in news agencies. They need to know the types of news such as TV news, newspaper news, analysis news, breaking news, and so on. Only having an educational background in translation is not adequate. Our main priority is the ability to write news. In recruitment, we look for news experience rather than translation. If Translation Studies is an interdisciplinary field, the relations with other disciplines need to be well established.

6) The idea that graduates of Translation Studies can work as journalists or foreign news editors is actually not very common. What do you think about that?

Yes, you are absolutely right. We made a presentation at a university on news translation. It was incredibly useful, and the students were shocked. They asked whether they could work at news agencies. I think the need for translation graduates will also increase because the number of international and multilingual media such as online resources and connections are increasing.

APPENDIX C

INTERVIEWS WITH THE SECOND GROUP OF JOURNALIST- TRANSLATORS: ENGLISH TRANSLATION

C.1 Interview with E. D.

Educational background: MA in Public Relations and Advertising

1) Can you tell me about foreign news reporting?

In 2019, I transferred from *TV100* to *CNN Türk*. Then, I worked as a foreign news manager at *Demirören News Agency* until 2021. It was very fruitful for me. One of my tasks is to send reporters to key locations such as the U.S., Greece, etc. My primary task was to create a network of reporters. I focused on Cyprus. Foreign news reporting is like my toy. It is a difficult task. Even the slightest mistake can cause a breakdown of diplomatic relations. We did the first interviews with the person who produced the first vaccine and Zelensky. But foreign reporting is over. There was a change of management. Journalism should not actually be in the bureaucratic style. There are dismissals in the news agencies in Turkey. There is unfortunately partiality. We wrote analyses. We reported our predictions that Trump would lose the election and that the Senate would be raided. It is very important to find the news in journalism. You can do that with experience. Working in the agency is also very different. You have to be fast in the agency. You have competitors like *IHA* and *AA*. It is very important to give the right news at the right time. You will quickly filter out the most essential parts of a news text. You have to be trustworthy. If you make a mistake, you will harm your reliability and the institution which you work for. When it comes to translation, we rely on *Reuters* for translated news. I think it is a mistake

to use a news text translated by an agency. We used to translate the news from sources such as the *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, etc. We used to translate word for word, but the jargon may not be applicable to our country. We need to edit it. For example, some of my colleagues did translations with a political style. It is so wrong. A journalist reports the news, and the audience makes comments. I think it is supposed to be like this. Let me give an example. *Reuters* uses the word “jihadism.” This word was translated as “cihadçılık.” But jihad is in our past. We have Orhan Gazi, Osman Gazi. Our ancestors were jihadists. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was also a jihadist. So, we cannot translate jihadism in DAESH news as “cihadçılık.” It is crucial to know what is right and what is wrong. As a result, we should not have to stick to one source. If this source insults my country, I translate it accordingly. I add that “according to Reuters.” Censoring is also a mistake. We need to report the news as it is. We can say that the source news article criticized harshly.

2) What role does translation play in the transfer of foreign news?

If you work in an agency, you work with a correspondent speaking Turkish, but sometimes there can be an English-speaking reporter. We translate the news sent by the correspondents. Translation is important, but the content of the news is more important to us. Our colleagues in Syria speak Arabic. We use their news with the translation by an Arabic sworn translator. A friend of ours in the foreign news service conducted translations. I used to edit and serve the news. Translation is important, but working in the field is much more important for me.

3) How do you transfer foreign news when a correspondent did not visit the field?

Let's imagine a news event in England. We scan newspapers such as the *Guardian*, *Daily News*, then we select the important parts and collect missing information. For example, there's murder news. I take the name of the killer from *The Guardian*. Then I look at another newspaper. In *The Sun*, the address information is clearer, I take it from there. *The Daily Star* presents the witness speeches, and I take it. I do not rely on a single source. An agency is a bakery where bread first comes out. The more information your news articles provide, the more valuable and reliable it will be. I think it is a mistake to rely on one source. It would also prevent people's freedom to be informed. We have always made our news by synthesizing three or four sources. I had a project in *Demirören*. The promotion of each province in Turkey can be achieved through reporting the news about that province in English. We had subscriptions to the foreign news outlets such as *BBC*, *Deutsche Welle*, and *Sputnik*. We posted a news article about the raid of sheep in the municipality of Nevşehir in English. That news article was published by various newspapers from *The Washington Post* to *CNBC*. This is an example of promotion and contributes to tourism as well. Now, there is an English button on the news portal of *Demiroren News Agency*. I proposed this project to my manager at the end of 2020 and suggested creating an English desk by employing a few journalist-translators and reporting the news about Turkey for the foreign audience. I am glad that this project was realized.

4) You use multiple sources while preparing news. Do you consider this a translation?

To me, it has nothing to do with translation. It is laziness. It makes more sense to me to write after reading and understanding. We read and understand the original news

article and rewrite it in Turkish. This is a translation. But I do not call the translation by Google Translate translation. We do not translate a book. We translate a real event. No information should be missing. We should not add our comments. For example, “warn” and “urge” means the same. But “urge” is to warn in a slightly more egoist way. These words vary. The foreign press uses this kind of language against my country. We need to translate these without commenting. We need to adapt it to our culture. Foreign reporting is a matter of decency. We have diplomats in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. These people should know the relations between countries very well. Foreign news reporting is not just about doing translation and serving the news. It is necessary to meet several diplomats and receive a good education. I went to the Ministry of Defense of Northern Cyprus for an interview. They asked me what coffee I would drink. I said, “Cyprus coffee.” They told me you had a good education. There is no South-North discrimination for them. When you go to the Greek authorities, your passport should not have a TRNC seal. You need to know that. So foreign news reporting is not just about doing translation. You need to know the conjuncture well. You need to know that there is a problem between the Greeks and the Turks. On the other hand, translation is quite important as you lead people. People believe and trust what you write. You bear the responsibility for that. I cannot translate a news text from the *New York Times* through Google Translate and publish it. You need to understand what the news tells first so that you can translate it. You need to be a gatekeeper. We should not be a propaganda tool. *Reuters* is not a bible. We need to understand the news published by *Reuters* first. You need to be careful about the subliminal messages. Translation is a sacred profession. You need to receive a good education and know the history and events of the places that speak that language if you speak English.

5) There are also translation graduates working in news agencies. Do you think it might be useful to be trained in translation?

I did not receive any training or education in translation, but I think it should be. I worked with four interns. The first question I asked was whether they had an educational background in translation. Translation is not much cared for. It is considered that it is enough to know a foreign language. I applied for the Translation Studies department last year. The agencies do not look for people who have an educational background in translation. This is important for me. But news-making skills are regarded as more essential. On the other hand, people with a background in translation should learn the job in agencies. A translator should do an internship in foreign news departments of agencies such as *AA*, *Demiroren*, and *Ihlas* for at least three months. He/she needs to learn how the news feed should be, which news is more crucial, what is news that will set a click-record on social media, and what soft news and hard news are. In addition to your translation skills, you should know countries, presidents, backgrounds, policies. You need to know diplomacy.

C.2 Interview with M. K.

Educational Background: BA in Journalism at Ege University

1) Can you briefly tell us about your work? What is your job description? What do you do in a day?

I am currently working as a foreign news editor at the printed newspaper of *Hürriyet*. Our main job is to follow the world press from agencies and newspapers abroad,

translate the news we find there, and put it on the page in accordance with the news language. We also prepare special news.

2) Can you tell us about the process of news-making?

There are two major news agencies that we are subscribed to: *AFP* and *AP*. Every morning we scan these two sources and follow the news flow. We also look at newspapers like *the Washington Post* and the *New York Times*. Whatever made the headlines that day, for example, the current Ukraine-Russia war, we try to follow what is going on from these sources and translate what they report. *Hürriyet* has its own reporters. We also edit the Turkish news they bring us.

3) Do you choose the newspapers?

We try to scan all the press regularly every day. We can choose resources according to our interests. For example, I follow the news in the Asia Pacific. I try to scan all the newspapers in Japan every day. Nobody asks me to look at a specific source.

4) Is it a single person preparing the news or is it teamwork?

We collect and drop news into the news pool twice a day. Everyone scans the sources they follow twice a day. Then, the chief editors meet and prepare the agenda. At around 2 pm, journalists meet. We decide which news we will report with which headline. We make distribution of tasks. Two days ago, for example, I suggested a story about cloud seeding. They told me that “You suggested it, you will translate it.” You translate the news and send it to your manager. They check it and publish it.

5) Could you explain the translation process?

There are not any translation graduates in our department. There are mostly journalists and International Relations graduates. When I read the news, I try to understand and think about how I can transfer it. When you translate it literally, it may not be understood. There are word games, idioms, etc. I use more comprehensible language, taking into account *Hürriyet's* editorial language. News has background information. You may have to give it. You elaborate your news text with background information without depending on the original source. Rather than translating word for word, we only translate quotations without intervention. Then read and understand the rest, and translate it into Turkish. It is not like translating a book. That is not what we do anyway. It needs to be in the simplest, most understandable language possible. We try to get information that is useful to us. We have very limited space even for a headline. Therefore, it is out of the question to translate the whole text word-for-word.

6) Is there censorship?

Sure. We do not include the parts that would contradict *Hürriyet's* editorial policies or that would be inconvenient for Turkish readers.

7) Does anyone review the translations?

No one reviews the translation.

8) Are the journalist/translators given credit for the news articles that they prepare?

No. If it is not special research but a translation of news, it is not written. We use signatures for special news. We usually add phrases like “according to *AFP*.”

7) How much of this work do you think translation is? Would you consider this job more as news writing or translation?

I think it is 50% translating and 50% editing. The ability to understand what you read and transfer it from one language to another is very important. If you do not pay attention to this, you can end up with incomprehensible texts. You need to have a good command of both Turkish and English. 50% percent of this job requires journalistic skills.

8) You work as both a journalist and a translator. Would you like to have studied translation?

I honestly did not feel any disadvantages. We do not translate books or articles. News texts are usually simple texts. What is important is to prepare a news text that can be reported to your audience. For example, you listen to a speech. You need to select the newsworthy parts from that speech. I think a foreign language proficiency is enough for translation.

9) Did you take a language or translation test for employment?

No. In our sector, nobody asks about your diploma or language proficiency. What usually matters is your previous work experience. But of course, the first week is a trial period. They observe you instead of testing you beforehand. For example, in political news, they evaluate your word choices such as the use of ESED-ESAD.

10) Would having an educational background in translation be beneficial for your current job?

It would be beneficial for more complex texts. For example, during the pandemic, we used to read articles in medical journals. I would try to understand these articles by reading their summaries and conclusions. I would have understood better if I had studied translation. However, I cannot say that it is a must. It will definitely help, but not so necessary.

C.3 Interview with Ö. A.

Educational background: BA in Radio, Television and Cinema at Istanbul University

1) Could you please introduce yourself?

I studied Radio and Television Broadcasting at Istanbul University. It was actually a technical department. I did internships at *TRT* and *Kanal D* as a cameraman. One day, a bomb exploded in Taksim. Reporters in the night shift called for help. So, I helped them. Then, I started to work in the foreign news desk. I also worked in foreign news department at *Show TV*. I have been working for 11 years at *FOX TV*.

2) What do you do in a day?

First, we look at the agenda. We work with *AP*. We receive images from them. Then we scan the world news of *İhlas*, *AA*, and *Demirören* agencies. Then we scan online newspapers. We read Turkey-related news from newspapers such as *BBC*, *DW*, *VOA*, *Financial Times*, *Daily Mail*. For example, the news about how the energy crisis in Europe will affect Turkey. We have an agenda meeting at 11 am. We gather all the news that will be reported. As this news will be broadcasted, we need audiovisual materials. *AP* does not always report everything. Then, we follow important channels

on YouTube. Ministries, for example. We select crucial parts according to time codes. We prepare subtitles.

3) Can you tell us about the news preparation process? I understand that you gather news from different sources. Would you regard it as editing?

Yes. We have a time limit for TV news. The more news on the screen, the better. It is a 45-minute news bulletin. We need to report the news from Istanbul, Ankara, the local news, international news, political news, soft news, etc. We try to give the most important flash points. For example, there is an energy crisis in Europe. Russia cut off the gas. The precaution is to turn off the lights at night. France bans night matches. That is it.

4) What role does translation play in this process?

You cannot get all this news from Turkish sources. The major news agencies publish translations, but before that, we find the news, read it, and translate the important parts. We write the news in the language of news. We try to prepare the news text in the most concise way in Turkish. The shorter the better for us.

5) Do you translate what you understand or do you translate word for word? I am excluding speeches and quotations.

It depends on the news. Sometimes, you select the most important part of the news. We translate two or three sentences. We do not translate the whole text. We do not have much time. As it will be TV news, the image is more important. We add bits of information in a few sentences. That's why it should be short. Readers generally

become distracted after 40 seconds. The agencies give all the information. You need to select the newsworthy parts.

6) Is there anyone who reviews the translated news?

Editors review the news written by reporters, but the news I write is not generally reviewed. For very critical news, we need to have it reviewed. RTUK has rules.

7) Are editors divided as foreign news desk and Turkey desk?

It is divided by regions. There is an Ankara editor working on political news, and an Istanbul editor following the whole news flow. I scan world news. There is also a coordinator.

8) Do all the editors speak English?

Yes.

9) Are there any translation graduates?

No.

11) Does one person usually prepare the news or can we say it is teamwork?

There are two of us on the foreign desk. After writing the news, we give the images to our editing team. Producers are also involved in the process.

12) How much of this work do you think translation is?

We conduct translation as foreign correspondents. We have to do it. Our sources are in foreign languages, but of course, news writing is more important.

13) What comes to your mind when you think of translation? Do you think translation is conducted from a stable and single source, or do you regard the transfer of foreign news as a translation?

Translation also has subfields. This is a news translation. When there is a live broadcast and someone is talking, translating his or her speech is also a news translation. There is also literary translation, legal translation, etc.

14) So, you call it a translation?

It's not actually translation. News writing. We explain what happened in one or two sentences. Translation is different.

15) Do you mean translating a book?

Yes. There is cohesion in literary translation. But what we do is a simple version of translation. There is no cohesion. The sentences are very clear. We do not translate a single source. It is necessary to confirm the same information from other sources.

16) Do you think studying translation would be useful for doing this job?

You need to know how to write news rather than translate it. News translation is a simple activity. We do not need training for that. The news is already written in a simple, plain language. Anyone who speaks a foreign language can translate two or three sentences.

17) Do you use Google Translate?

Sure. *AP* does not report every news story. Let's say something happens in Morocco. We translate the source text into English through Google Translate. Now, this is even more common. We translate news from Russia through Google Translate. We read and understand the English news and then write our news.

C.4 Interview with A. A.

Educational Background: BS in Communication and Media Studies

1) Could you please tell us about yourself?

I have been working as a correspondent and presenter at *TRT World* for about seven years. For the first half of seven years, I was a correspondent and for the other half, I was a presenter. I have 25 years of experience in the sector. Of course, I worked in various departments such as business development, production, etc. The last 10 years of my career have been in television journalism.

2) Can you briefly tell us about your work? How do you prepare news?

You can prepare news by translating the news published by major news agencies such as *Reuters*, *AFP* and *AP*. This is an entry-level and low-ranking job to me. In journalism you need to stand out. Why should the audience follow you? There are certain given, such as accurate news, and fast news. What makes one news channel's news coverage more particular than the other channels? Source, characters, angles. These things come into play. You cannot report the news only by translating the news published by the agencies. This is what can make you different. You have a correspondent somewhere. We can do a different kind of coverage with his/her reporting. We can gather news from different angles.

3) What role does translation play in news-making?

There are different kinds of translation. Simultaneous interpretation is very common at *TRT World*. For example, when the president speaks, our translator interprets him. It is not easy to translate simultaneously. It is important to have command of both languages and to be able to think quickly. There is also an inherent disadvantage between languages. Word counts are not equal. Our president also likes to use idioms, and these may not be translated accurately. The simultaneous interpreter needs to know the person to be interpreted very well. Other than that, a script comes from *Reuters*, *AP* or *AFP*. These scripts are already translated but there are also soundbites to be translated. I generally double check the news sources. You need to verify from different sources. The news can be also differently reported. *AFP* is not very good at this. So double sourcing is much more important. When you do so, you also protect your own credibility. You can also refer to the source. You can say “According to *Reuters*.” In addition, there is also translation in the field. For example, when I go to the Middle East, I need the help of a fixer or a translator because I do not speak Arabic. Fixers and translators are not actually the same, but in conflict zones, the same person does both jobs. I used to make recordings and when I came to the agency, I had someone who speaks Arabic review it. Translators also play an important role. For example, if a Syrian woman is talking about an abusive relationship and the interviewer is a man, she may not answer the questions very easily. You may not get the soundbite you want.

4) Translation is a very common practice then.

Sure. If the language you are broadcasting in is language A, and the event you are talking about is in language B, there is always translation. But not word for word.

5) Can we characterize news reporting as a translation process in general?

If foreign news editors at a desk receive a story from an agency and are not physically in the place where the news event occurs, they add their comments. You do not get the sense, the atmosphere. If you are not there, you are translating. I worked at some agencies in Turkey. In those channels, they translate and write their news based on their own knowledge. This is a translation.

6) Do you think it is also a translation if different sources are used?

If you use multiple sources, this is not a translation. If you use a single source, it is a translation.

7) Is it considered as editing when there is more than one source?

Yes.

8) Do you read several different sources and then write a separate text?

It depends on the news. If it is soundbite, you translate it. But if it is an explainer, you cannot report from a single source. For example, let's say that you will report how the weapons supplied by the West in the Ukraine-Russia war affect the course of the war. You need to investigate what those weapons are. You need to read the speeches of the locals about where the frontline of the Russian army was and where it was withdrawn. Then you synthesize it and make a news report. Every news story has a purpose.

9) Is everyone at *TRT World* a foreign news editor?

We have a Turkey desk with a small team. If there are 600 journalists working at the channel, 590 of them cover foreign news. Our job is to report foreign news.

10) Is there a correspondent-editor distinction?

Do correspondents also work as editors? Every task is very different here. There are so many departments. The structure at *TRT World* and the other international public or private broadcasting scheme such as *BBC*, *Al Jazeera*, etc. is very different from the local channels in Turkey. In the local channels in Turkey, a correspondent and an editor can do the same job. This is not the case here. For example, there is no fact-checking department in Turkey. Script editor, news editor, planning editor, news gathering editor... We do not have a single editor. There are different tasks. Of course, this can be explained by the financial situation. The budget of *TRT World* or major international agencies is not the same as the budget of channels in Turkey. You should ask first whether you are a public or private broadcaster? If a private news channel constantly makes a loss, it will be closed after a few years. But as *TRT World*, we make a 100% loss every year. We do not give an advertisement. We have many expenses but no income. We have a purpose to inform the public which is to report the world the news from Turkey's perspective. Not Turkish news, but foreign news from Turkey's perspective. It is very easy to report news published by the news agencies. I do not despise them. This is what they are able to do.

11) Is there an editor with an educational background in translation at *TRT World*?

I can say there is. If you do not speak at least two languages, there is no way you can work with us.

12) Is language proficiency sufficient for translation?

It is not enough. Our language of broadcasting is English. You need to be able to write the news in English.

13) I understand you do not employ a translator, do you?

No, we do not. There are almost 600 journalists working for us and they speak English very well.

14) Do you think having a translation education would be beneficial?

Of course. I guess when you study translation, they teach you to pay attention to the nuances of translation. The people who can understand these nuances are those trained as translators. But I cannot say it is a must. There are producers. They prepare news articles. If they were not trained in translation, the news text goes through an editing process by different editors. If they were, the editors have less work to do.

C.5 Interview with H. B.

Educational background in Radio, Television and Cinema at Marmara University

1) Could you please tell us about yourself?

I was born in Istanbul in 1986. I studied Radio and Television at Marmara University. I worked as a news editor at *ATV*. Then, I went to England to study languages and do my master's degree. I worked at *BBC* for a while. I prepared documentaries. I was

also a field worker as a producer. I worked with the correspondents. I performed several tasks such as determining the location, organizing the shoot, and providing information to the correspondent. This happened over a period of six months. Then, I started to work at *TRT World*. Since 2015, I have been working at *TRT World*. At that time, the channel had just been established. When I was first employed, my title was assistant producer. I was working on the digital news. Then I started work at the Middle East desk for broadcasting. I have been working at the news desk for about four years. First, I was an associate editor, and now I am an editor. There are two shifts here. Morning and evening. Every three months we make planning. I made plans this week. We prepare a plan for the next day. If it is important news, we arrange a correspondent a day in advance. We also have freelance correspondents. We check their availability. There is an overnight shift. The deputy news editor works on that shift. We get a handover about what happened overnight and what we expect to happen today from them when we arrive at work. There is a news order. If there is not breaking news, we follow that order. We have a meeting at 9 pm after the handover. Executive producers lead this meeting. The outlook manager also attends the meeting. In our newsroom, there are two systems: output and input. Output is where the daily news is edited. There is also an interview desk in the output. Our news desk, planning department, Middle East desk, and Turkey desk report to input. The task of the editors here is to feed the output. Weekly, monthly, and daily planning is done. DSP is raw footage, and VTR is packaged news. These are prepared. We get our handover note in the morning. Then, we join the meeting. Our first bulletin is at 7 am. We meet with our colleagues in output and ask them what they expect from us. For example, let's say that there are floods in Pakistan. We call our correspondent there and invite him/her to the program at 7 pm if he/she is

available. Before that, we ask them to suggest questions for us. We learn if there is a question we need to ask. We also follow social media. We cannot use every image. The source must be reliable. We use official accounts, journalists' accounts, or accounts with a great number of followers. If there is an image on social media, we take it from there and broadcast it. Speed is important in television broadcasting. You race with seconds. Most of the time we broadcast that news before the agencies. We also subscribe to *AFP*, *AP*, *Reuters* and *Anadolu*, *İhlas* and *Demirören* in Turkey. We scan various sources such as *BBC*, *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *Al Jezerrra*, *Sputnik*. We attend the meeting. We decide daily news. Everyone share the news about the region they work on. We have another meeting at 2 pm. Again, we talk about the daily news. If there is news to update, we report it. There are correspondents in the field and in the office. They prepare news packages and we follow them. Our job is to enable coordination and provide information, audiovisual materials and send correspondents.

3) Do you think what the role of translation is in news-making?

We always have simultaneous interpreters. If someone makes a speech, we assign an interpreter. This is different from simultaneous interpretation. News bulletins usually last half an hour. There is already a lot of news to be given in that bulletin. So, the Turkey desk listens to Erdoğan's speech, selects the important parts, and has them translated. Then, the translation is reviewed by the script doctor and the executive producer. When it is approved, it is broadcasted as voice-over.

4) So, there is a strong control mechanism?

Sure. We cannot control simultaneous interpreting on live broadcasts. You have to trust the interpreter. Even those two or three-second pauses during simultaneous interpreting are important for us. We try to broadcast one more piece of news. If a simultaneous interpreter translates a paragraph in about 40 seconds, that 40-second translation is reduced to 25 seconds with the voiceover. You gain 15 seconds, which is very important in journalism.

5) Are there any translation mistakes?

Sure. It usually happens in the breaking news due to the time limits. For example, there is a sentence: "Russian forces carried out air strikes against civilians in Syria." You may not see the word "civilians." But of course, your translation is edited and such mistakes are noticed before broadcasting.

6) What is the role of translation in printed news?

The sentence structure in Turkish is very different from the structure in English. News language should be simple. It needs to be understandable for everyone, and the news needs to be short. What is important in journalism is that a person with a low level of education can understand it, especially in TV broadcasting. For example, you should not use the conjunction "despite the fact that."

7) Do you think a Translation Studies graduate can be good at this job? Do you think someone who has not studied translation can also suffer the disadvantage of not having an education in translation?

News translation is much simpler. If you can translate books, it shows that your English is very good. Practice is important. We have many graduates in International

Relations, Political Science, Economics, English Literature. No translator. The language of news is much simpler. After two weeks of practice, you can easily translate the news. I have not studied translation. But I conducted translation at the Middle East desk. It was broadcasted with minor changes. Of course, it would be an advantage to have translation training. But translation requires a special skill. It is not a job for everyone, no matter how good your English is. It is better for translation professionals to do it. For example, you cannot translate PKK as “militant” or “fighters” instead of “terrorist organization.” You need to know the state's policy in international politics. It is also designated as a terrorist organization by the UN.

8) You synthesize various sources and prepare a news text. Do you think this is translation?

News translation is not like a literary translation. For example, Queen Elizabeth died. All agencies report this news. Some of them elaborate on this news with background information. For example, when we report on the operations between Turkey and Syria, we always include when, how, and why the operation was launched. This background information is not available in agency news. You need extra information. For example, Al-Shabaab attacked somewhere. You report what and where happened, and how many people died, but this information is insufficient. I do not have an image from the scene. I give the information about who al-Shabaab is, how many terrorist attacks it has carried out so far, which was the bloodiest, and whether it claimed responsibility for these attacks. We do not use a single source. We double check the information.

C.6 Interview with D. A.

Educational background in International Relations at Uludağ University

1) Could you please tell us about yourself?

I graduated from Uludağ University, International Relations. I graduated in 2008, but I started my career as an intern at *CNN Türk* in 2006 when I was a student. Then in 2007, *Kanal 24* was founded. When I graduated, I started working there. Then, I started working in *Star*. Later, I went back to *Channel 24*. I worked as a correspondent and attended international meetings. I followed foreign news. I also worked as a foreign news editor. In 2015, I started working at *TRT Türk*. A year later, the channel was closed. In 2016, I moved to *Habertürk*'s foreign news desk. In 2017, I started to work as a foreign news editor at NTV. Sometimes I go to interviews and prepare news on my own. I also present a program called "Dünya Hali" for *NTV* radio. I talk about foreign news that is not reported in the news bulletins. I have been actively working as a foreign news editor since 2008. It has been many years, but I still love my job. I also work on the weekend. I am pleased.

2) What do you do in a day?

In the morning we prepare an agenda. There are some agencies that *NTV* subscribes to such as *Reuters*, *AFP*, and *AP*. First, we scan them. We scan the news to see what happened from night to morning. Then, we scan the online news portals. I call it "mining." We generally scan the British and American press because there are more English speakers in our team. We scan newspapers such as *The Washington Post*, *The Guardian*, *The Times*, etc. Then we look at the German press. We decide what is newsworthy. Now, there is also social media. What images stand out? How do we

use them? It is such a dump at the same time. For example, you can encounter an image taken three years ago. We also have to investigate its source. We are actually going deep into mining again. In short, we scan websites, social media, newspapers and agencies. Then, we attend meetings. We share our findings with news directors. A frame is drawn and the day begins.

3) Are the news prepared from several sources?

Of course. We subscribe to agencies. *Reuters* and *AP* are highly reliable agencies, but we do not usually depend on them. Technical errors can occur in news texts. The date can be wrong, someone's age can be wrong. What is important for us is to serve the reliable news. For example, there was an attack in France. It was reported by *AFP*. We still have to look at the French sources. We always confirm what we find from other sources. If we have our own correspondents in the field, we also ask them. We never rely on a single source.

4) Recently, social media has turned into a news resource, right?

Yes. In case of breaking news, images are posted on social media before they reach news centers. Of course, we need to examine that image carefully. We need to look at who shared it and where they got it. Social media has also changed the understanding of journalism. We now learn about someone's death on Twitter. The leaders make their statements from there. It is now a very important resource.

5) What is the role of translation in news making?

A big piece of the pie is translation. We get news from the agencies in English. A great part of our job is translation. But of course, we do not translate an entire text.

Breaking news is reported in a few sentences. You can easily translate those sentences. Then, the details are added, and the text enlarges and gets longer. I recently did a report for the radio saying that “the loneliest person in the world has died.” It was about a man who has lived alone in the Amazon for 26 years. His entire generation was killed by miners. He stood alone and resisted. Then he died. This news was reported by many news outlets. As you read the sources, you find interesting information to translate. For example, the man put feathers on himself. This shows that he prepared his own funeral. Thanks to the translation, we can report these details. The more detailed the text, the more the quality of the news improves. Sometimes, we write a portrait of a politician or an artist. In such cases, it is necessary to read and translate at length. So, we need to comprehend the text and translate it accurately. But I cannot say that we translate the news literally. We turn them into a new form and adapt them into the language of news. For example, in TV broadcasting, you have to write such an engaging news story that people pay attention and start listening. For foreign news editors, news-making intertwines with translation.

6) There is a time and space limitation as far as I understand. Do you generally select a few sentences or paragraphs of a news article and translate them, or do you write what you understand from that news article?

It depends on the news. Let’s say that you will report news about an election, and it will be published after two hours. You choose the sources and read them. You get a draft of news in your head. As you already know what you are going to report, you write a news article by yourself. On the other hand, breaking news is very short. It is

the only information you have, and you have nothing to say. You translate it literally. You have to do that.

7) How do you conduct translation for printed newspapers?

There is no space limitation. For example, half of the page is devoted to EU-Turkey relations. You choose your sources and can report them at length. You can also translate a news article entirely. But in general, those texts are always subject to textual intervention. You are not just a translator. You are also a journalist. It is necessary to rewrite that text in the language of news. The language of the agency and the language of the newspaper are also very different. In addition, some newspapers directly translate a news source. For example, *Oxygen* translates the news from *The New York Times*. It has a special subscription. Word-for-word translation is conducted in such cases. To be honest, I argue that word-for-word translation will not be enough to report the news. It is your goal to inform the public, and you need to reach the audience. For example, a 10-year-old child will also watch a news report on television. Everyone will read the newspaper report. It needs to be of interest to everyone. Word-for-word translation can fall short on these points. It is also necessary not to make mistakes when translating. In cases of breaking news, we try to be the first agencies reporting it. We also have a simultaneous interpreter. There is a great need for simultaneous interpreters at foreign news desks.

8) You said there can be textual modifications. Can we talk about these interventions? Is there censorship or an adaptation process?

I do not call it censorship. The news is generally adapted to the Turkish audience. For example, someone ends his/her life with euthanasia. "Assisted suicide," the

report reads. Of course, I look for the translation of this term. Euthanasia is legal in Switzerland, but there are several ways such as passive euthanasia and active euthanasia. We wondered if we should call it “physician-assisted suicide.” But there is no such a term in Turkey. We are only familiar with the term euthanasia. The text is not suitable for explaining the types of euthanasia at length. So, we translated the sentence as “he/she ended his life by euthanasia.” While preparing this report, we took into consideration the conditions in Turkey. Describing euthanasia in detail would have taken the news out of context. We wrote euthanasia as it is known in Turkey and we made such an intervention. We employ this strategy when some expressions like this have no equivalent. Religious holidays in Europe are very far from Turkish culture. It is also difficult to explain them. So was the Queen's funeral. You can explain them very shortly. You have a certain amount of time and space. In such cases, you can omit or summarize the parts that will not mean anything to the Turkish audience. Sometimes, it is necessary to reduce a paragraph to a single sentence. For example, the news report describes the religious ceremony of the queen at length, but you report that “a religious ceremony was held for the queen.” If you are a news organization that publishes or broadcasts in Turkish, you need to report news by taking the expectations of your audience into consideration.

9) Does one person usually prepare the news or can we say it is teamwork?

Usually one person. There are several editors. When the agenda meeting is held in the morning, everyone prepares the news according to their areas of interest. One gets the health news, the other gets the political news. A single person prepares a news story by reading various sources. You scan the printed media. There is an editing team on the TV. In some cases, we do teamwork. For example, Reuters

published a video. The king will sign a document. He misspelled the date. Today is the 13th, but he wrote the date as September 12th. He asks the person next to him about the date. The person says the correct date. Then, when he tries to correct the date, the ink of the pen runs, and he gets angry and complains. It is necessary to translate this video and prepare subtitles. You can also mention this video in the news text, but it is more effective to hear the man's tone. For this news, I wrote the text and my colleague translated the subtitles. This was a collective work. Let me give you another example. Let's say Vladimir Putin made a statement about the grain corridor. He talked for an hour. You will report on his speech. But it is too long for your news text. You can select five sentences and report them, which requires editing.

10) Your work is generally known as news editing. There are no translators working in this field, except for simultaneous interpreters. Do you think it is possible to define your work as a translational activity?

Even our simultaneous interpreter is not a translation graduate. But actually, we also work as translators. I just do not feel very competent. I only bear the responsibility of translation. Just being a translator is not enough to do this job. It is necessary to know the reflexes, rules, verification, and objective approach in journalism. Being both a journalist and a translator is the ideal scenario. If you do not mean literal translation, a great part of our job is to translate. You read something in a foreign language all day and translate them necessarily. I would not call myself a translator, though. Sometimes we translate an article entirely. But it is necessary to translate it into the language of the news. You also translate someone's quotes. Actually, we do translate. I realize it right now. Still, we are not qualified to translate a book. These

are just very similar works. For example, sometimes we need to write an explanation and add a footnote to the news texts as in books.

11) Can we consider news translation as a sub-field of translation?

Of course. But as you said, there is no employment of translators. There are more graduates in Communication, Media, and International Relations.

12) Would you like to have studied translation?

Of course, I would. I would also like to learn different languages. I am satisfied with my educational background, but I think that proficiency in a foreign language is absolutely necessary. If I made a team of foreign news editors, I would want to hire translators. I think there is a need for a language expert.

C.7 Interview with E. Ç.

Educational background in Advertising

1) Can you briefly tell us about your work? What is your job description? What do you do in a day?

We follow foreign news and report them to the Turkish audience.

2) How do you prepare news?

We do not translate word for word. The sources depend on the place where the news event take place. For example, if it happens in the United States, we use *AP* and *Reuters*. We also scan local newspapers of that city, the state, or the major newspapers like *the Washington Post* and *the New York Times*. We try to gather the

most complete information. Sometimes there are differences in information. We use whichever is the most up-to-date or from which we can get the most accurate information. We try to serve reliable news rather than sensational. After reading the news text, we write our own news from scratch in a way that the Turkish audience will understand and be engaged. We do not translate literally. We understand the news event and then report it with our words. Interviews or speeches are translated literally. We do not translate the whole text but select the important parts. Sometimes there can be expressions that have no equivalent in Turkish. In such cases, we interpret the sentences without changing their meaning.

3) Do you choose news sources by yourself?

We are subscribed to major news agencies such as *Reuters*, *AFP*, and *AP*. and several newspapers such as *the Washington Post*. We follow them regularly every day. Sometimes our manager asks us to report specific news. Even if they send the news from *The Guardian*, we look at what *BBC* or any other major news agency says. If the news refers to a scientific article, we read that article, too. In scientific news, translation can be more challenging in terms of terminology.

4) Does one person usually prepare the news or can we say it is teamwork?

I am the only one. I work at night shift. At the day shift, another news editor does what I do, and someone proofreads the news that he/she writes. It is not like a comparative analysis. The person who write the news may have misunderstood or expressed wrongly. But I am on my own. The foreign news desk editor reviews my news, but they do not have to speak English. The editor only checks if there is a material error.

5) Which strategies do you employ in the transfer the foreign news?

I mostly prioritize political news and highlight the parts that will be of interest to the Turkish audience. For example, I do not talk about Brexit for hours.

6) Do you think news editing is related to translation? How much of this work is translation?

This is a very subjective issue. Some editors copy and paste the text that they take from the agency. There are also those who use Google Translate. For example, some people translate “they discussed” as “leaders argued.” In one of the reports, someone used the term “burst” when describing the overflow of the dam.

7) How do you define translation? Is translation a transfer from a single and stable source word for word or can we say that transferring what you understand in different words is a translation?

We translate breaking news as it is difficult to verify it. Other than that, I always use Harry Potter as an example. There are too many made-up words in the book. If these were translated into Turkish literally, I would not be able to read and enjoy the books. If I remember correctly, Sevin Okayay’s translation was great. Since culture is an integrated concept with language, it is also important to convey it.

8) Can we call it adaptation then? Also, for news translation?

Yes, for both clarity and connection.

9) Do you think there will be a disadvantage to not having translation training at this point?

Not like a disadvantage, but having training in professional English could have facilitated our work. It could be useful for translating legal terms.

10) Did you do an internship?

I worked as an intern for about two months, but it was not an internship for translation. When I started working at *NTV* they tested my English skills and asked me to write news in two different formats from a 5-6 page news article.

11) Do you think a Translation Studies graduate can do this job?

Of course, they can. Since it is a social science, people who like to write in an editorial sense and people who can express themselves well can do this job.

Character is also important. This is not a job that very quiet people can do. It is necessary to love to read and write.

C.8 Interview with M. Ş.

Educational background in Radio, Television and Cinema

1) Can you briefly tell us about yourself?

My name is Ahmet Meriç Şenyüz. I started my career 20 years ago. First, I worked as an editor for science and cinema magazines. Then I started working at *Radikal* newspaper. Afterwards, I worked for many daily newspapers such as *Radikal*, *Birgün*, *Taraf*, and *Cumhuriyet*. For three years, I have been working as the chief editor of the translation and foreign news service at *Independent Türkçe*.

2) Can you briefly tell us about your current job? What do you do in a day?

I manage the translation service basically. I determine which editor will scan which news, what the language of this news will be, the rules for the layout of the home page, and communicate with other services. Every day, we first scan our sources. I scan our main news source *The Independent*. There is a feed including news published by *The Independent*. We note the news we select from the feed. We scan news about America, Europe, science, art, culture, and magazine. We have such a grouping. If we start working at 9 am, we prepare our notes until 10 am. Then I do the elimination. I choose which news stories we are going to report and distribute them to my colleagues. My job is to read and edit the news. We also have freelance translators. We translate some of the news published by *The Independent*. I edit translations. Normally I do not report the news. We report around 20-25 news every day.

3) I see that some news items on the *Independent Türkçe* are labeled as translations. Is there such a distinction?

The news reported by our service has this label. The news we use the translation tag for is either the news we prepare by compiling several foreign sources or the news we translate from *The Independent*. We use this tag to indicate the labor.

Compilation is actually a serious labor-intensive task, so is translation. That's why we write the names of the translators and compilers.

4) How do you choose these sources? Apart from *The Independent*, which sources do you use?

We have a favorites list. We scan the sources in this list. For example, in the American press, there are sources like the *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, and *Wall Street*. There is also a folder for Europe. There is a separate folder for science. We use reliable sources. We scan nearly 100 news every day. We only gather images from major agencies such as *Reuters*, *AF*, and *AFP*. We do not scan the news published by these agencies. Turkish press and the *AA* already scan them enough. We try to report what others do not report. This is why our service exists. We try to be more original.

5) When you compile this news, do you select the important parts? What role does translation play?

We have two kinds of work. We translate the news from *The Independent* almost word-for-word. We have an agreement with these agencies, so the news is reviewed. They may not even want us to skip a word. In the compilations, we aim to produce translations that can be readable and understandable in Turkish. An ideal compilation can be made by reading the news story from various sources and then writing a new news story on your own in light of those sources. Later, we can add specific quotes, and phrases that need to be translated. You need to make cross-check by the way. If the news is written in light of different sources, it is important to verify it from those sources and include other opinions, and if there is only one source, it is important to indicate that other sources are not available. The method we are used to adopt in news writing is the inverted pyramid. First, the most important and up-to-date information must be given at the top. Then, the news goes into detail. We translate the news in a simpler language and apply the method of the inverted pyramid.

6) Are there Translation Studies graduates working in the translation service or are the editors mostly journalism graduates?

There are no journalism graduates in our service, including me. I have hired people from various backgrounds for a long time. I do not put too much emphasis on education. If a person has 20 years of work experience, his or her educational background does not matter. Work is learned on the job. I try to find out if this person meets our expectations. We make a translation test and interview.

Coincidentally, there are many Boğaziçi University graduates in our team. They are graduates of departments such as Turkish Language and Literature, Political Science. We preferred them because they successfully passed the translation test. A journalist needs to have a basic general culture. Curiosity and a good command of English are also important. No job, including translation, is fully taught in school. We had an intern studying Translation Studies. We could not work with that person. For me, the suitability for the job is more important than the educational background. It is generally considered that a good command of English is enough to be a good translator. But I think the key to translation is to master the target language. You need to be fluent in Turkish. We want to work with people who can properly express what they understand in Turkish. We expect them to be sensitive to language. This is not something that can be achieved through education. Education can give you vision, but work is learned on the job.

C.9 Interview with Z. Ç.

Educational background in Communication and Media Studies at Bilgi University

1) Can you briefly tell us about your work? What is your job description? What do you do in a day?

I actually started working at *Cumhuriyet* as an intern. I was a senior student. Firstly, I was at the domestic policy desk. I worked there for four years. Then I started to prepare news for the portal. With the outbreak of the Russia-Ukraine war, I started to report foreign news on the portal as a chief editor. The seventh page of the newspaper is on foreign news. We prepare that page with my colleague. In the morning, I usually prepare an agenda. Then, we have two meetings. One at 10.30 and the other at 12.30. We do translations as well. We closely monitor the foreign press on a daily basis. We have subscriptions to the news agencies such as *Reuters*, *AFP*. We also follow the newspapers such as *Financial Times* and *New York Times*. If there is news about Turkey, we try to report it. We followed the British press on events such as the death of the Queen.

2) Can you tell us more about the news-making process?

We do not translate the news ourselves. We use Google Translate. We postedit the translation produced by Google Translate. It makes our job easier. We are a team of two people. As we race against time, we use Google Translate to keep up with the content. We never forget to give references. If we report news from the *New York Times*, we start by giving the author and the title. We also prepare compilations using multiple resources. But we do not copy and paste the content. If we use the translation of another news agency or newspaper, we paraphrase it and give references to the source text.

3) Do you ever translate a source news text entirely?

We selectively translate certain parts for the printed newspaper, but we also translate the news texts completely on the portal. Sometimes, we do the translation and write background information at the end of the news text. We also have editorial contributions. It depends on the news and medium.

4) What kind of strategies do you apply when translating the news?

Adaptation. I pay attention to punctuation. I adapt the news to Turkish. Most sources do not define the YPG as a terrorist organization, but for us, it is a terrorist organization. In such events, we make interventions without distorting the meaning.

5) Is the name of the translator/editor written?

It is not written as a translator. Translation is something we do every day. We write our names in compilations, though.

6) Do you mostly translate the news sources or compile them?

We translate the daily flow, but I am actually in favor of more compilation. Compilation is a time-consuming task. That's why we do not spend a lot of time on compilations. Due to the advertisements, we may not be able to include everything in the newspapers.

7) What are the differences between the news on the portal and the news in the printed newspaper?

There is no word limit on the portal, but there is a space limit on the printed newspaper. That is where editing comes in. Sometimes, you need to report an A4-sized news story in six or eight sentences. This is challenging. We need to paraphrase

the news text. Sometimes, we rewrite the news article from scratch. We can translate freely on the portal. Translation in printed newspapers requires editing.

8) Is the translated news reviewed by someone?

There is no such control mechanism. If it is not very critical news, I can publish it directly on the portal. It is only checked for spelling errors. But in the printed newspaper, of course, the news directors review the news. It is checked because there is no chance to change the printed news later. They usually trust me.

9) How do you define your job? When someone asks you what you do, do you say, "I translate news" or "I am a news editor?"

Both. Of course, I say I translate the news. That is a great part of our job. After all, we follow foreign news from the foreign press. I think translation is the sine qua non of this work.

10) Then even transferring foreign news can be called translation, right?

Yes. In fact, we are both translating and editing. I am not a Translation Studies graduate. I do not have an academic education in this field, but when I was studying journalism, I learned the key points from someone who conduct translation. You first translate and then edit your translation. Editing without translating does not sound plausible.

11) As a journalist, you also translate. In a way, you are practicing both professions. Do you think there is a disadvantage to not having translation training?

No, I do not. If I translated books, I would have thought about it. But we do not translate any more than a few pages per day. To be honest, I do not need to have any special training in translation. Google Translate is also very helpful.

12) You mentioned the internship period. Did you receive any training for translation during this process?

I practiced translation with a translator. She was using Google Translate. She showed me the tips. I was very faithful to the source. She helped me with overcoming that.

APPENDIX D

INTERVIEWS WITH THE FIRST GROUP OF JOURNALIST-TRANSLATORS:

TURKISH

D.1 Interview with H. D. B.

Educational background: Double major in Translation and Interpreting Studies and Political Science and International Relations at Yeditepe University

1) İşinizden kısaca bahsedebilir misiniz? Görev tanımınız nedir? Bir gün içinde neler yapıyorsunuz?

CNN Türk'te haber editörü/simultane tercüman olarak çalışıyorum. Resmi unvanım bu iş sözleşmemde. Birincil görevim muhabirlik. Dış haberler editörüyüm. 9-6 mesaisinde haber yazmak, özel röportaj yapmak, sahaya çıkıp haber hazırlamak gibi görevlerim var. Simültane tercüman olarak da kanalın çeviri işleriyle uğraşıyorum. Canlı yayında liderlerin konuşmalarını Türkçeye tercüme ediyorum. Spiker İngilizce bilmiyorsa muhabir çeviri yapıyor. CNN International ayağı ile düzenli irtibat kurmak da benim görevim. Amerika'da bir olay olduğunda muhabir ayarlamak, yayını hazırlamak çevirmek gibi işler yapıyorum.

2) Haber editörleri ne yapar? Sizce bir haber editörü kimdir? Editörlük kavramını nasıl tanımlarsınız?

Biz buna writer diyoruz. Metin yazarı yani. Genelde masa başında çalışıyorlar. Ben de işe writer olarak başladım. Sonra dilim kuvvetli olduğu ve stüdyoda çalışabildiğim için beni şu anki pozisyonuma geçirdiler. Writer'lar orijinal kaynaklardan haberi alıp Türkçede haberleştiriyor. Bizim bazı üye olduğumuz

kaynaklarımız var, mesela *AP*, *AFP*, *Reuters* (artık anlaşmamız yok), *AA* (aramız çok iyi sayılmaz). Ukrayna ile ilgili haber yapılacaksa mesela open source kullanıyoruz cumhurbaşkanlığı web sitesi gibi düşünebilirsiniz. Farklı tür haberlerimiz var. Paket diyoruz bunlara. Haberi yazıyoruz, görüntüleri seçiyoruz. Video ise dublaj veya altyazı yapıyoruz. Montaja veriyoruz ve bu haliyle yayına giriyor. Kaynaklar genelde İngilizce oluyor. Ama mesela İran, Rusya gibi farklı dil konuşulan ülkelerde de haber yapmak için Google Translate kullanarak haberin içeriğini anlıyoruz ve sonra kendimiz yazıyoruz. İdeal bir senaryo değil ama İngilizce olmayan kaynaklarda uygulama böyle. Kaynağı da gösteriyoruz tabii. Bende biraz Rusça var. Masa şefimizin Fransızcası var. Artı dil bilmek de faydalı oluyor. Görüntüleri yayına verme durumu olduğunda konuşmayı dublaj ve altyazı yapıp yayına veriyoruz.

3) Peki haber editörü yerine writer olarak mı geçiyor mesleğin adı?

Masa çalışanı için net bir ayırım olduğu için writer diyoruz. Sözleşmede adımız haber editörü tabii. Writer ajanstan dışarı çıkmayan masa başı çalışan kişiler oluyor. Bir de muhabirler var. Onlar sahada çalışıyor. Ben dil bildiğim için hem writer hem muhabirim. Writer'lara da 212 sözleşmesi yapılıyor belirli haklardan faydalanabilmek için. Aslında ben resmi olarak da gazeteciyim. Simultane tercüman unvanım sonradan eklendi. Onu da ben rica ettim. Diğer haber ajanslarındaki işleyişi bilemem tabii. Sektörde şu an inhouse tercümanlarla çalışma konusunda çok büyük eksiklik var. Çevirmen ne yapar kimdir, yöneticiler bunu bilmiyor. Ben iki senedir anlatıyorum çevirmenin neye ihtiyacı olduğunu. Çevirmene karşı bir hassasiyet yok. Mesela örnek vereyim. İki seneyi geçti. Hala çevirilerde bana credit vermiyorlar. Kameramanın veya montajcının adı veriliyor ama sanki çeviri zaten gereken bir şeymiş, onu yapan kişinin de gizli tutulması gerekiyormuş gibi bir yaklaşım var.

4) Tek bir kaynaktan yararlanarak mı haber hazırlıyorsunuz/çeviriyorsunuz yoksa farklı kaynakları sentezleyerek mi haber hazırlıyorsunuz?

Üç farklı kanal var. Şefimiz her gün gündem topluyor. *CNN*, *BBC*, *AA* açık kaynakları, Reuters açık kaynakları veya ücretli aboneliklerimizden *AP*, *New Source*, *AFP* gibi ajanslardan gündem topluyoruz. Öne çıkan başlıkları, breaking news'ları inceliyoruz. Her şey sadece siyasetten de ibaret değil. Soft haberlerimiz de var. *CNN* dosya haber alıyor. *CNN* affiliate olduğumuz için onlardan görüntü ve haber içeriği kullanabiliyoruz. Buna hakkımız var. O dosyaları olduğu gibi Türkçeye çeviriyoruz. İkinci yol da management'tan haber önerileri geliyor. Genelde kupür olarak atıyorlar. Haber müdürü her gün açıp bütün gazeteleri okuyor. Oradan gördüğü çarpıcı başlıkların ekran görüntüsünü alıp atıyor. Üçüncü yol da bizden geliyor. Ben azınlıklar üzerine çalışıyorum. Haber takip edip ilgi çekici haberleri öneriyorum. Kabul ederlerse haber yapıyorum. Bir de işin sosyal medya boyutu da var.

5) Nedir bu boyut?

Sosyal medyada open source intellegence dediğimiz bir şey var. Mesela Google Street view ile open source kullanarak haber yapıyorlar. Bu aralar baya popüler. Verified hesapları inceleyerek de haber yapabiliyoruz. Gazetecileri takip etmek de iyi. *New York Times* muhabiri haberi sisteme girmeden önce kendi Twitter'ından haberi yayınlıyor. Güvenilir kaynaktan aldığını biliyoruz. Biz de breaking news üzerine çalıştığımız için haberleri oradan da alıyoruz. Sosyal medya da şu anda önemli bir kaynak ama dezenformasyon konusunda dikkatli olmak lazım.

6) Haberleri genelde tek bir kişi mi hazırlıyor/çeviriyor yoksa ekip çalışması diyebilir miyiz?

Haber geliyor ben haberi okuyorum sonra yazıyorum. Kendi kafamda olması gerektiği gibi. Bazen şefimiz direktif veriyor şu kısmı alalım veya çıkaralım olarak. Haberi hazırladıktan sonra şefimize veya bir editöre kontrol ettiriyorum. Şefin veya editörün imzası olmadan haberler yayınlanmıyor. Bazen sansür uygulanabiliyor. Kurumun siyasi pozisyonu veya siyasi atmosferden dolayı. Öne çıkarmayalım falan diyebiliyorlar. Bunları genelde haber müdürü denetliyor. Dış haber editörü daha çok dil, haberin doğruluğu, doğru doneler mi öne çıkarılmış ona bakıyor. Genelde iki ya da üç kişi rol alıyor diyebiliriz. *CNN International*'dan bir heyet gelmişti onların çalışma ortamını sormuştuk. Etik ve legal departmanları olduğunu ve bazı konularda onlara da danıştıklarını söylemişlerdi. Bizde böyle bir durum yok. Şeflerimiz hem hukukçu hem etik uzmanı oluyor. Mesela siyah demeyi tercih ediyorlar, ben kendim onlara siyah denmesi gerektiğini söylüyorum. Kontrol mekanizmasında yeterli denetim yok bu konuda. Kıdemli biri ne derse o oluyor.

7) Yaptığımız işi ne şekilde tanımlarsınız? Çevirmenlik olarak tanımlayabilir misiniz?

Tabii, çeviri yapıyoruz. Çeviri kaçınılmaz bir unsur. Ben çeviri okuduğum için zaten yapıyorum ama çeviri yapmayanlar bile bazen mecbur kalıp Google Translate ile yapıp postedit ediyorlar. Bazen bana danışıyorlar. Fakat şöyle bir şey de var. Biz daha çok Türkçeleştiriyoruz. Almanya şansölyesi yerine başbakanı yazıyoruz. Yaptığımız iş çeviri ama çeviri yaparken dikkat edilmesi gereken şeylere dikkat edilmiyor.

8) Editing daha mı ön planda?

Ben daha çok TV haberciliği yaptığım için buna editing değil de broadcasting diyorum.

9) Birebir bir kaynaktan alınıp çeviri yapıldığı oluyor mu?

Yazılı basında oluyor. Röportajlar mesela Türkçeye çevriliyor. Bizde olmaz ama. Editlemeden haber olarak sunamayız. Öyle bir işleyiş sistemimiz yok. *CNN*'den bile alırken domestic olan kısımları omit ediyoruz. Bütünlük içerisinde alamıyoruz. Ama çeviri yapmadığımız anlamına gelmez bu. Zaten hiçbir haberi alıp aynı kelime/paragraf sırasında yazamazsınız. Bazen de tabii bir haber alınıp postediting yapılıyor. Haber şefi İngilizce bilmiyorsa o çeviri kokan cümleleri anlamıyor öylece yayınlıyorlar. Zaman kısıtlamasından olabiliyor böyle şeyler.

10) Klasik çeviri anlayışı yok o halde?

Hayır yok. Basılı yayında olur, *Hürriyet*, *Daily Sabah* yapar ama biz yapamıyoruz. Bize katılan donanımı orada kullanmak çok zor. Onlara göre işin doğasında çeviri yok. Bazen çok ağır ifadeler kullanılıyor biz onları yumuşatarak haberleştiriyoruz.

11) Hem haber editörü hem muhabir hem gazeteci hem de simültane çevirmenlik yapıyorsunuz. Size ne iş yaptığınız sorulduğunda hangisini ilk olarak söylüyorsunuz?

Ben daha çok dış haberler muhabiri diyorum. Kart bastırdılar orada da böyle yazıyor. Ağırlıklı olarak bu işi yapıyorum çünkü.

12) Çeviriyi nasıl tanımlarsınız?

Sözlü çeviri çıkışlı olduğum için çeviri anlayışım çok geniş. İşin içinde iki dil olması yeterli. Tartışma bence ne çeviridir ne değıldiri çoktan geçmeli. Ne doğru çeviridir ne değıldir tartışmasına geçilmeli. Bir kişi bir dilden bir dile bir şey aktarıyorsa, kendisi için bile yapıyorsa bu çeviridir. Telefon konuşmalarından tutun da haber metinlerine kadar. Çevirmen olduğumuz için de onun sorumluluğunu da taşıyoruz. Çeviri zaten var daha çok ne şekilde yapıldığı tartışılmalı. Çok fazla çeviri hataları oluyor şu an bizim sektörde. Tercüman değıl haberci. Ama çeviri yapıyor da nasıl yapıyor? Bunu sorgulamak lazım. Mesela “shelter” kelimesini biri barınak diye çevireceğine sığınak diye çevirmiş.

13) Bir gazeteci olarak aynı zamanda çeviri de yapıyorsunuz. Bir bakıma iki mesleğı birden icra ediyorsunuz. Çeviri eğitiminiz, haber editörlüğü yapmak için de gerekli formasyonu sağlıyor mu? Gazetecilik alanında eğitim almamanızın bir dezavantajı olduğunu düşünüyor musunuz?

Kesinlikle eksisinden çok artısını gördüm. Siyaset bilimi ile çift anadal yapmam da bana pek çok donanım kattı. Yazılı çeviri eğitimi almış olmam, AB mevzuatı çevirisi, hukuku çevirisi gibi dersler almam faydalı oldu. Mesela bir ekonomi haberi geliyor. Kim çevirecek tabii ki ben çevireceğim. Jargona hakim olmak, doğru terimleri kullanmak çeviri sayesinde oldu. Uzun uzun metinler çevirmek de pratik oluyor sonuçta. Türkçem çok iyi. Çeviribilim okumasam Türkçem bu kadar iyi olmazdı. Sadece siyaset bilimi okumuş olsam sadece İngilizcem iyi olurdu. Kelime sayısı kısıtlı, süre kısıtlı. Sonuçta bu şartlarda çeviri yapmak da kolay değıl. Bunlar çeviribilim sayesinde oldu. Gazetecilik eksikliği sadece teknik açıdan oldu. Haber nasıl yazılır bilmiyordum. Ama iş esnasında öğrendim çok zor olmadı. Bir de çeviri yapmak başkalarına yük olarak geliyor. Ben çeviri yaparken düşünüyorum

araştırıyorum bunu yük olarak görmüyorum. Hassasiyet gösteriyorum.

Meslektaşlarım bunun gereksiz olduğunu düşünüyor. Günün sonunda kimsenin umurunda olmadığını anlıyorum. Ama ben kendi mesleki tatminim için çeviri yapmayı seviyorum. Kelimelerime özen gösteriyorum. Profesyonel bir çevirmen gibi hazırlıyorum haberleri.

14) Bu alanda çalışan herkesin çeviri nosyonuna hakim olması gerektiğini düşünüyor musunuz?

İdeal olarak evet ama bu mümkün değil. Ben bunu da önerdim mesela. Bir workshop yapalım dış haber departmanındakilerle. Biz ne yapıyoruz neye ihtiyacımız var bunu konuşalım. Farklı ajanslardan da katılanlar olabilir. Ücretsiz olacak hatta. Ama hiç umurlarında olmadı. Niş bir talep diye düşündüler. Ama tabii Türkiye’de odak da çok başka. Ülkede çok büyük bir siyasi ve ekonomik buhran var. Herkes iktidarın söylemini takip etmek zorunda kalıyor. Daha ideal şartlar altında çeviri prestijini öne çıkarmak mümkün olabilir. Daha önceden olmuş da zaten. Eski şefimiz bunun en güzel örneği. Türkiye’nin iyi dönemlerinde çalışmış biri. Bizim elbirliğiyle gayri resmi olarak ilerletebileceğimiz bir gündem aslında çeviriye verilen önem. Haber kanallarının çoğu simultane tercüman olarak alıyor ama editörlük ve muhabirlik yaptırıyor. Ama çevirmenler çalışıyor Türkiye’deki haber kanallarında.

D.2 Interview with B. D. E.

Educational background: BA in Translation and Interpreting Studies and MA in Political Science

1) İşinizden kısaca bahsedebilir misiniz? Görev tanımınız nedir? Bir gün içinde neler yapıyorsunuz? *CNN Türk* iş tecrübenizle birlikte değerlendirebilir misiniz?

Simultane tercümanlık burada biraz geride kaldı. Onun başka sebepleri de var. Yine de ihtiyaç duyulduğunda ben yapıyorum başka kimse yok. Muhabirlik, editörlük, dışarıda haber yapma, yayın takibi, son dakika gelişmelerini aktarma uzmanlarla röportaj yapma ve analiz haber hazırlama gibi sorumluluklarım var. Bunlar *CNN Türk*'te de vardı. Ama *CNN Türk* 24 saat haber yapan bir haber ajansıydı. Burası öyle değil. Dijitale ve webe ağırlık veren bir yer olduğu için analiz haberler, Türk dış politikası, Türkiye-Amerika ilişkileri ve ekonomi konusunda daha çok uluslararası diplomasi mevzularına odaklanan haberler üzerine çalışıyorum.

2) Haber editörleri ne yapar? Sizce bir haber editörü kimdir? Editörlük kavramını nasıl tanımlarsınız?

Her yerde aynıdır aslında süreç. Her haber merkezinde sabah editöryal toplantı yapılır. Burada da yazışarak yapıyoruz. Gün içerisinde takibi yapılacak önemli şeylere bakılıyor. DC ekibi var. Türkiye'den muhabirler var. Onlar işte biz şu haberlerin takibi yapacağız diye gündem aktarıyorlar. Buna göre de editörleri yönlendiriyorlar. Hem DC ekibi hem de Türkiye ekibinin aktardıklarıyla ilgili haber hazırlamamız isteniyor. Örneğin Türkiye Merkez Bankası faiz kararı açıklayacak, bizden uzmanların da görüşlerini alarak bu faiz kararı Türkiye'deki enflasyonu nasıl etkileyecek bunu değerlendiren bir analiz haberi yazmamızı bekliyorlar. Sonra da bu beklentiler çerçevesinde haber geldiğinde bunların editlenmesi, gerekirse eklemelerin yapılması, bazı dış politika ve siyaset haberlerinde editöryal dengenin gözetilmesi ya da konuyla ilgili olan tüm tarafların görüşlerinin alınıp haberde yansıtılması gibi ABD'nin ve kendi *VOA* tüzüğünde yer alan ilkelerin de gözetiliyor olması önemli

olduğu için bu unsurlar gözetilerek haberlerin editlenmesi yapılıyor ve sonra da servis ediliyor.

3) Haberler birçok kaynak sentezlenerek yapılıyor galiba, değil mi?

Ajanslar da var bunun içerisinde. *Reuters*, *Associated Press*, *AFP* mesela *VOA*'nın abone olduğu ajanslar. Her haber ajansının abone olduğu bazı büyük haber ajansları oluyor. Çeşitli kaynaklardan geliyor haberler.

4) Ekip çalışması mı tek kişi mi?

Bu aslında hazırladığınız habere bağlı. Web için mi olacak TV için mi? Bizim günde yarım saatlik bir programımız var. *Ekotürk*'e hazırladığımız bir program bu. TV ise kameraman arkadaşla çalışmak gerekiyor. Video editor da oluyor. TV'de ekip genişliyor. Ama web haberlerinde daha çok bir muhabir o haber üzerinde çalışıyor. Kimi zaman (çok olmasa da) bazı konularda, özellikle dış politikaya ilişkin kapsamlı analiz haberi yazılacaksa iki muhabir farklı uzmanlarla röportaj yapıyor ve birleştirip tek bir haber yaptığımız oldu.

5) Şu ana kadar hiç çeviri kelimesini kullanmadık. Çeviri sizin için daha mı geri planda şu anda?

Evet haberlerin hazırlanması çeviriden çok çıkmış bir alan. Şöyle bir ayrım yapabilirim. Günlük bir rutin haberi hazırlarken *Reuters* ve *Associated Press*'in geçmiş olduğu metinleri baz alıyorsunuz. Yeni gelişme kısmı için en azından. Ama o haberin bir arka planı, geçmişi var. Habere onu da eklemek gerekiyor. Bu da ajansların verdiği ilk versiyonda yer almıyor. Siz bunu, belirli bir süredir bu sektörde çalışıyorsanız biliyorsunuzdur, bu art alan bilgisini haberin son kısmına eklersiniz.

Örneğin geçenlerde Rus haber ajansı *TAS*, Türkiye 2. Parti S-400 alacak diye bir haber yayınladı. Sadece bu cümleden ben oturup beş paragraflık bir haber yazabilirim. Çünkü bunun geçmişini biliyorum. Türkiye Amerika'yla F-16 görüşmelerini yaparken Rus haber ajansının böyle bir haber servis ettiğini biliyorum mesela. Aslında bu durumda çeviriden çıkmış oluyor. Ama breaking news durumlarında çeviriye yaklaşmış oluyorsunuz. Ya da çevirinin en çok devrede olduğu zamanlar, Amerikalı yetkililerin basın toplantılarındaki ya da yazılı açıklamalarını aktarmak. İster görüntüde soundbite olarak kullanın ister web article olarak yayınlayın bu konuşmaları birebir aktarmak zorundasınız. Senato Dış İlişkiler Komisyonu Başkanı Bob Menendez s-400 Türkiye konusunda yazılı açıklama yapıyor, onu aynen alıp koyuyoruz haberimize.

6) Konuşmalarda söyleneni aynen aktarıyorsunuz öyle mi?

Alıntı olarak evet. Ama indirect olarak da aktarabilirsiniz. Yine de konuşmayı değiştirmeden aktarmak gerekiyor.

7) Çeviri kullanılan haberlerin bizim okulda gördüğümüz çevirilerden ne gibi farklılıkları oluyor? Kullanılan stratejiler bakımından mesela?

Medyada simultane çeviride konuya hakimiyetin çok daha fazla rol oynadığını düşünüyorum çünkü bazı şeyleri izleyici için de anlamlandırmak gerekiyor. Ama tabii ben 16 yıldır gazeteciyim aynı zamanda. Kendi perspektifimle birlikte yorum yapıyorum. Dışarıdan bir interpreter gelse belki böyle düşünmez. TV'de bu işi yapmak biraz daha hızlı ve adrenalinli yani konferans ortamına kıyasla. Normal konferans ortamlarında bir glossary hazırlama, ön çalışma yapma imkanı oluyor ama TV'de bunu yapma şansınız yok. O ana kadar konuya hakimiyetine güvenmek

zorundasınız. *CNN Türk*'te bugün saat 12'de bir röportaj gireceğiz diyorlardı ben de konuyu sorunca bana sen geç ya kabine falan diyorlardı. Ama tabii bu ilk başlarda oluyordu. Sektör geliştikçe bu durumda değişti. Özetle medyada simultane çeviri yaparken hazırlanma aşaması olmuyor. Habercilikle ilgileniyorsanız her zaman daha iyi performans gösteriyorsunuz. Presidential debate olduğunda uzun olduğu için dışarıdan bir tercüman daha geliyordu. Bana onlardan farklı olduğumu, ortama çok alıştığımı söylüyorlardı. Hıza, terminolojiye, gündeme hakimiyet daha önemli.

8) Peki yazılı haber hazırlama süreci için ne diyebiliriz?

Zaman zaman orijinal metindeki cümleleri bölmek, daha net anlatabilmek gerekiyor. Mesela *Reuters*'da bir haber geçti. Mesela Trump'ın evindeki, FBI araması. Bu haberi anlatabilmek için basitleştirmek gerekiyor. Syntax da dahil olmak üzere bazı oynamalar yapmak gerekiyor. Çeviriden ziyade haberi Türkçe anlatmak bu aslında. Bunun için de haberin kendisini anlamak gerekiyor. *Reuters*'da haberi gördüm çevireyim değil. Haberin anlaşılması gerekiyor. Direkt sadece çeviri yapıldığında olmuyor. Mesela burası ilk kurulduğunda çeviri üzerinden gidiliyordu. Ben bakıyordum mesela o farkı anlayabiliyordum. Bunu yazan kişi haberi anlamamış ki diyordum.

9) Yeniden yazım diyebilir miyiz?

Çeviriden ziyade aslında Türkçede haber üretmek. Birden fazla kaynaktan haber geliyor. Mesela *Reuters*'da geçmeyen bir şey *AP*'de geçiyor, onda olmayan *AFP*'de oluyor. Dolayısıyla bunları bir derlemek, toparlamak, ara başlıklarla baştan bir haber yazmak gerekiyor. Trump'ın evinde yapılan FBI aramasında hangi belgelerin ele geçirildiği bir haberde olabiliyor, arama emrinin içerisinde Trump ne ile suçlanabilir

hangi yasalara atıf yapılmış da neyle suçlanıyor başka bir haberde olabilir. Bunlar ayrı başlıklarda birleştirilerek ayrı bir kapsamlı haber yapılıyor.

10) Ajansın çeviriye bakış açısı?

VOA gibi ya da *BBC* gibi yerlerin dil servisleri ilk kuruldukları zamanlarda neredeyse yüzde doksan beş oranında çeviriye dayalı oluyor. Ama yıllar geçtikçe tabii bu durum değişiyor. Mesela ben burada da bunu görebiliyorum, daha eskiden bu kurumda çalışmış olanlar yazılı çeviriye daha çok ön planda tutuyor. Mesela ajans metinlerine daha çok sadık kalıyorlar. Bu metinleri editlerken paragraf sıralarına bile uyuyorlar. Ben öyle yapmıyorum. Çeviri hala işimizin önemli bir kısmını kapsıyor. Yaptığımız iş Amerikalı yetkililerden gelen mesajları aktarmak. Ama bu işin içerisinde hem çevirmen hem gazeteci olarak çalışan nadir örneklerden biri olarak söylüyorum -simultane çevirmen olarak başlayanlar birkaç sene sonra terk ederler haber ajanslarını- benim gibi insanlar rol almaya başladıkça çeviriye bakış açısı da değişiyor. Haberleri anlamlandırmak daha önemli bizim için. Mesele sadece iki satır gelen açıklamayı çevirip vermek değil. Ne demek isteniyor, neden böyle bir açıklama yapıldı işte bu soruların altını doldurma işi kısmında habercilik devreye giriyor.

11) Ajanstaki kişiler anladığım kadarıyla çeviri mezunu değil. Bu noktada bir farklılık oluşuyor mu sizce? Siz çeviri mezunu olduğunuz için anlamlandırma kısmına daha çok odaklandığınızı sadece dilsel bir aktarım yapmadığınızı düşünüyor olabilir misiniz?

Bazen İngilizce biriminin ürettiği haberleri Türkçeleştirmek gerekiyor. Bunda yüzde yüze yakın haber metninde ne yer alıyorsa onu tam Türkçeleştirmek. Sizin

ekleyeceğimiz bir şey yok. Muhabir paketi olduğu haliyle koymuş. Bu işi yapan arkadaşlarda dil edebiyat bölümlerden mezun olanlar var. Ya da siyaset bilimi mezunları. Bir kere “kırık plak gibi tekrarlıyor” diye bir ifade görmüştüm. Biz “bozuk plak” diyoruz. Bizim “çeviri kokuyor” dediğimiz olay olabiliyor. Doğrudan sadece İngilizce metin baz alınarak üretildiyse bunu fark ediyorsunuz. Bu nokta iş editleyen kişiye düşüyor tabii.

12) Çeviriyi nasıl tanımlarsınız? Çeviri deyince aklınıza ne geliyor? Sizce bir çevirmen kimdir ve ne yapar?

Benim net bir çeviri tanımım yok açıkçası. Medya ve gazeteciliği de içine alarak düşünürsem verilen bir mesajı anlam ve stil olarak orijinaline en yakın şekilde Türkçe söyleyebilmek bir çeviridir diyebiliriz. Çevirmen konuşmacının tarzını tamamen yansıtabilir mi? Trumpslation diye bir yazım var. Bence yapabiliyorsak bu çeviridir.

13) Mesela farklı kaynaklardan haber sentezlemek de bir çeviri midir?

Yeniden yazım diye nitelendirebilir. Ama orada da faydalandığınız yabancı kaynaklar var. Çeviri hala işin önemli bir kısmı. Yabancı kaynaklardan derliyorsunuz.

14) Gazeteciler arasında çeviri nasıl görünüyor?

Çevirinin işimizin büyük bir kısmını oluşturduğu algısı burada var. Çevirinin önemli olduğunun bilincinde insanlar. Ama tabii bir metin editlenirken sadece çeviri hatası var mı gözüyle bakıyorlar. Bunu daha iyi nasıl söyleyebiliriz ile kısıtlıyorlar kendilerini. Oysa bir editör bunun da ötesine geçerek bu haber metninde eksik olan

unsurlara da bakmalı. Sadece çeviriden ibaret görürsek metin olmuş mu diye kısıtlıyoruz kendimizi. Bu da tabii hem çeviriden hem de haberden anlayan kişilerin istihdam edilmesiyle aşılacak bir şey.

15) Bir gazeteci olarak aynı zamanda çeviri de yapıyorsunuz. Bir bakıma iki mesleği birden icra ediyorsunuz. Çeviri eğitiminiz, şu anki işinizi yapmak için de gerekli formasyonu sağlıyor mu? Gazetecilik alanında eğitim almamanızın bir dezavantajı olduğunu düşünüyor musunuz?

Bu aslında kişisel ilgi alanlarıyla alakalı bir şey. Mesela ben simultane tercüman olmaya 15 yaşında karar verdim. *NTV*'de basketbol kura çekilişi vardı. Orada simultane tercümanın sesini duyunca istemeye başlamadım. Boğaziçi'nde okurken de ya medyaya ya da AB ve NATO gibi kurumlar üzerinden bu işi yaparım diye düşünüyordum. Benim ilgi alanım daha çok siyaset, diplomasi. Bununla alakalı dersler almıştım bölümde. Sözlü çeviri derslerinde özellikle. Çeviri eğitimi ve bireysel ilgi alaka çaba bu işin çok çok önemli bir kısmını oluşturuyor. Ben mutlaka gazetecilik eğitimi alınması gerektiğini düşünmüyorum. Hele de Türkiye'de. *CNN Türk*'te dış haberler masasında çalışan çoğu kişi siyaset bilimi mezunu. Benim gibi olan çok çok az. Simultane tercüman çok az zaten. Ama iletişim okumanın getirdiği açığı bir sene bu işi yaparak kapatabilirsiniz. Gazetecilik okumamış olmanın eksikliğini hiç yaşamadım. Ama Türkiye'deki gazetecilik eğitiminin gerekli insight sağladığını düşünmüyorum.

16) Peki çeviribilimin getirdiği artılardan bahsetsek?

Çeviribilim okurken başka konulara odaklanabiliyordum. Sonra siyaset biliminde master yaptım. Ama simultane tercümanlığa seçilmeseydim başka düşünürdüm. Benim için çok bir anlamı olmazdı.

D.3 Interview with H. S.

Educational background: BA in Translation and Interpreting Studies at Boğaziçi University

1) İşinizden kısaca bahsedebilir misiniz? Görev tanımınız nedir? Bir gün içinde neler yapıyorsunuz?

Benim hayatım Erdoğan endeksli. İlk başta cumhurbaşkanlığı sayfasına bakıyorum. Erdoğan konuşma yapacak mı yapmayacak mı? Yaptıysa konuşmasını dinliyorum. Çevrilecek kısmı çevirip haber yapıyorum. Daha sonra haber editleniyor, Japonya'ya gidiyor, geri dönüyor ve yayınlanıyor. Röportajlar yapıyorum. Bir Japon şefim var. Bana mesela bununla ilgili haber yap diyor. Ben yapıp şefime veriyorum o da kontrol ettikten sonra yine Japonya'ya gidiyor kabul alırsak yayına giriyor. Yeni haber araştırmaları, yeni haber çıktıysa onun ani çevirileri gibi işler de oluyor.

2) Daha çok hangi dilden dile çeviri oluyor?

Yaptığım işi haber yazımı ve çeviri diye iki gruba ayırabilirim. Kaynakları veya doğrudan alıntıları önce İngilizceye çeviriyorum. Anlam, doğruluk ve hız açısından İngilizcede daha rahat hissediyorum. Şefim de kaynakları görmüş oluyor. Daha sonra bana şu kısımları alarak haber yazalım dediğinde ben İngilizceye çevrilmiş kaynaklardan esinlenerek Japonca haber oluşturuyorum. Yani haber yazımı Japonca, çeviri İngilizce. Doğrudan Türkçe-Japonca çeviri yaptığım da oldu tabii.

3) Unvanınız nedir?

Correspondent.

4) Haber yazımı süreci nasıl oluyor?

Hangi konuda haber yapacağımızı seçiyoruz. Bazen ne olacağı çok belli oluyor. Mesela ülkeler arasındaki ilişkiler düzeliyor bundan haber yapıyoruz. Bazen de durgun bir süreç oluyor o zaman bizim konu bulmamız gerekiyor. Mesela röportajlar yapıyoruz. Önce kişiyi buluyorum sonra röportaj yapıp transkripsiyonunu çıkarıyorum. Daha sonra da çevirisini yapıyorum. Ama tabii her zaman çeviri gerekmiyor. Doğrudan haberini de yazabiliyorum. Mesela şu an Uygur Türkleri hakkında bir analiz haber hazırlıyorum. Yaptığım röportajı çevirmediğim. Kendi kafamdan karar verdim hangi kısımları öne çıkarsam diye. Sonra da haberini yazdım. Bazen şefim de öneride bulunabiliyor. Çeviri olursa, özellikle siyasilerle röportaj yaptıysam, hepsini çevirmem gerekiyor. O konuda bir hassasiyet var.

5) Haberlerin kaynaklarından bahsetsek?

Siyasi haberler için milli savunma bakanlığı, dış işleri bakanlığı, cumhurbaşkanlığı hakkında gazetecilerin toplandığı WhatsApp grupları var. Direkt gazetecilere haber aktarılıyor. Özel röportajlardan da haber aldığımız oluyor. Bazen sahada çalışmak gerekiyor. AA'dan haber alıyoruz mesela. Reuters, AFP, mesela Ukrayna savaşı ile ilgili Ukrayna haber ajansları.

6) Tek bir kaynaktan yararlanarak mı haber hazırlıyorsunuz yoksa farklı kaynakları sentezleyerek mi haber hazırlıyorsunuz?

Tek kaynak her zaman çok riskli. İllaki teyidini almak ihtiyacını hissediyorsunuz.

Yanlış bir haber çıkarsanız bir skandala yol açabilirsiniz.

7) Bu kaynağı/kaynakları nasıl/neye göre seçiyorsunuz? Siz mi karar veriyorsunuz?

Nereden ne alacağımız aslında belli. Türk medyasında devletle ilgili bir bilgi arıyorsak AA. Ulaşabiliyorsak devlet kaynaklarına ulaşmaya çalışıyoruz. Yabancı kaynaklarda Reuters ve AFP.

8) Haberleri genelde tek bir kişi mi hazırlıyor yoksa ekip çalışması diyebilir miyiz?

Haberleri genelde ben hazırlıyorum ve şefim kontrol ediyor. Ama mesela acil bir haber olduğunda ben kaynakları onun için çeviriyorum haberi o hazırlıyor. Zaman kısıtlıysa o hazırlıyor, zaman varsa ben hazırlıyorum.

9) Peki yaptığınız işi çeviri olarak mı değerlendiriyorsunuz?

Aslında sizinle ilk görüşmemizde haber çevirisi kavramını gördüğümde şaşırılmışım. Biz çok nadiren AA'dan bir haber alıp çeviriyoruz. Genelde röportaj ya da yazılı/sözlü bir açıklama varsa onları çeviririz. Mesela Erdoğan bir röportaj vermiş diyelim, biz genelde bu haberi başka bir yerden alsak da sadece Erdoğan'ın sözlerini çeviriyoruz. Haberin tamamını çevirmiyoruz.

10) Haberleri çevirirken ne tür stratejiler uyguluyorsunuz? Diğer alanlardaki çeviriden bir farkı var mı?

Strateji olarak kesin şunu uyguluyoruz diyemem ama haber çevirisi edebiyat çevirisinden çok farklı. Kendi yorumunuzu katamıyorsunuz. Doğruluk çok önemli. En ufak bir hatanın bedelleri büyük olabiliyor. Neyse onu en anlaşılır ve en doğru

şekilde aktarmak zorundasınız. Ya da mesela Erdoğan uzun uzun konuşmuş diyelim. Onun içinden en haber değeri taşıyan kısımları seçip haber yapıyoruz. Tamamını vermiyoruz. Öyle word-for-word, sense-for-sense tartışmaları yok habercilikte. Okuyacak kitle anlayacak mı mesele bu. Bazen en göze çarpan kısmı alıyoruz. Bir seçim söz konusu.

11) Çeviren/derleyenlerin isimleri yazılıyor mu?

Günlük haberlerde *İstanbul Jiji* olarak yazıyor. Ama analiz haber, dosya gibi özel haberler hazırlıyorsam orada adım geçiyor. Günlük haberler çok hızlı aktığı için ve üstüne çok zaman ayrılmadığı için zaten yazılıp yazılmadığına çok odaklanmıyoruz.

12) Çeviriyi nasıl tanımlarsınız? Çeviri deyince aklınıza ne geliyor? Sizce bir çevirmen kimdir ve ne yapar?

Benim daha somut bir çeviri anlayışım var. Haber yazımı ve çeviri çok farklı şeyler. Ben konuşmaları direkt çeviriyorsam bu çeviridir. Somut bir şey çünkü. Ama farklı kaynakları okuyup kafamda anlamlandırırıyorsam ve Japoncada yeniden yazıyorsam bu haber yazmaktır çeviri değildir. Kafamda anlamlandırma sürecine de çeviri diyemem. Onu kendi bilgim için yapıyorum sonuçta.

13) Biri işinizi sorduğunda ne diyorsunuz?

Buradaki haberleri Japonya'ya gönderiyorum.

14) Bir gazeteci olarak aynı zamanda çeviri de yapıyorsunuz. Bir bakıma iki mesleği birden icra ediyorsunuz. Çeviri eğitiminiz, haber editörlüğü yapmak için de gerekli formasyonu sağlıyor mu?

Çeviri okumam yüzde yüz bir avantaj sağladı diyemem. Siyaset biliminde yüksek lisans yapmayı düşünüyorum açığımı kapatmak için. Çeviri çıkışlı biri olarak biz sadece kaynağa odaklanıp kendimizi sınırlandırabiliyoruz. Arka plan bilgisini çeviri eğitimiyle kazanmak mümkün değil. Tabii ki çeviri eğitiminin de bir faydası olmuştur. Sürekli çeviri yaptık hız kazandık. Benim bir kaynağı okumamla çeviri mezunu olmayan birinin kaynağı okuyup anlaması aynı sürede olmuyor. Ama çeviri okumayan da bu işi gayet iyi yapıyor. Japon dili edebiyatı okuyanlar mesela. Tarih okuyan bir arkadaşım da *TRT World*'de çalışıyor.

15) Çeviribilim gerekli background'u sağlamış olsaydı ne düşünürdünüz?

Tabii faydası olurdu. Gazeteciliğe bakış açısı kazanırdık.

16) Gazetecilik alanında eğitim almamanızın bir dezavantajı olduğunu düşünüyor musunuz?

Tabii. Haber yazarken neleri ön plana çıkarmak gerekiyor, neye dikkat etmek gerekiyor ben bunu bilmiyordum. Meslek içi eğitim gibi bir şey gördüm. Haber yazmayı şefimle birlikte işte öğrendim. Hala kesin öğrendim diyemem. Ama kendimi geliştiriyorum.

17) Bu alanda çalışan herkesin çeviri nosyonuna hakim olması gerektiğini düşünüyor musunuz?

Çeviri geçmişlerinin olması fayda sağlar ama kişiden kişiye değişir. Konuya hakim olup çeviriden anlamamak da kötü. Çeviriye hakim olup konuyu bilmemek de kötü. Kişinin ilgisi ve becerisi varsa illa eğitim şart diyemem.

D.4 Interview with Z. B.

Educational background: BA in Translation and Interpreting Studies at Bilkent University

1) İşinizden kısaca bahsedebilir misiniz? Görev tanımınız nedir? Bir gün içinde neler yapıyorsunuz?

Biz aslında Gdansk ile birlikte çalışıyoruz. Gdansk'taki arkadaşların yaptığı işin çok büyük bir kısmı çeviri. Gdansk'ta bir çeviri hub'ı var ve her ülkenin kendi takımı var. Sabah 7'de işe başlayıp global piyasa raporlarını çeviriyorum. 9'dan önce, gün başlamadan raporları çevirip insanlara fikir vermesi için ekrana koyuyorum.

Yatırımcıları etkileyebilecek, onlara fikir verebilecek dünyada önemli bir gelişme varsa, mesela ABD Merkez bankası FED gibi, onları haber yapıyorum. Saat 9'dan mesai bitimine kadar çıkan önemli haberleri çevirmek, derlemek de görevlerim arasında. Dış haberlerden de sorumluyum yani. Yurt içi kısmında olan muhabirler aslında kendileri haberleri çeviriyor ama kırk yılda bir Türkçede bir şey olduğunda yardım istenirse ona yardım ediyorum. İki ay önce de gazetecilik mezunu biri işe başladı. Biz bir sınava girdik. Bu sınav tamamen çeviri üzerineydi. Karşılaştığın sorunları nasıl çözüyorsun, Türkçede ifade biçimin nasıl, Çeviribilimde öğretilenleri pratiğe ne kadar döküldüm bunu ölçen bir testti. Yeni gelen kişi aslında Gdansk'a gidecek. Hepimizin global piyasa raporlarını bilmesi gerekiyor. Bu görev benden alındı ve başka birine verildi. Aslında ilk girdiğimde her sabah yaptığım rutin işim gitmiş oldu. Ben raporları yaparken de benden dış haberlerle ilgilenmem bekleniyordu ama şimdi tamamen buna odaklandım. Sabah birkaç ekranı monitor ediyorum. Bunlardan biri Türkçe, biri top news ekranı biri de global piyasa

raporlarının olduđu haberler. Sabah 7’de açtıđımızda bunları tarıyoruz. Hangi konular önemli, biz neleri haber yapabiliriz bunları inceliyoruz. Piyasaya yön verebilecek bir haber var mı buna bakıyoruz. Sadece ekonomi de deđil siyasi haberler de var. Türkiye’de fazla detaya girilmediđi sürece okunan ve okuru ilgilendiren şeyleri haber yapıyoruz. WhatsApp grubumuz var muhabirlerle. Oradan konuşuyoruz, şunu yapalım şunu yapmayalım diye haberleşiyoruz. Karar veren kişiler muhabirler. Gün içinde de yaptıđımız raporlar var, Avrupa borsaları raporları gibi. O raporları çeviriyoruz, birbirimizin raporlarını editliyoruz. Günlük rutin işlerin dışında ne çıkarsa onu takip ediyoruz. Her cuma günü de Gdansk ve ben bir gündem toplantısı yapıyoruz. Ofiste daily call oluyor da bu cuma günü yapılan toplantı çevirmenler arasında. Çeviri için bir gündem toplantısı oluyor. Gdansk’takiler news reporter olarak geçiyor ama onlar da çevirmenlik yapıyor.

2) Çeviriler farklı kaynaklardan mı alınıyor, bu kaynakları harmanlıyor musunuz?

Güne göre deđişiyor. Farklı kaynaklardan gelen haberleri tabii ki takip ediyoruz ama bizden beklenen aslında *Reuters*’dan gelen haberi Türkçeye çevirmek. Diđer kaynaklar aslında last resort. İngilizcesi çıktığı anda biz haberi Türkçeye çeviriyoruz ve orijinal habere link veriyoruz. “Çevrilmiş ve derlenmiş halidir, tam orijinal haberle birebir aynı olmayabilir” ibaresi ekliyoruz. Çeviri sürecinde çevirmen tek başınayken çok fazla editöryal karar vermek durumunda kalabilir. Bir de çeviri çok sübjektif bir şey olduđu için herkesin aynı şeyi ifade etme biçimi çok farklı. Biz altı kişiyiz hepimiz aynı haberi çevirsek altı farklı versiyon çıkar ortaya. Ama aslında olan tek bir kaynaktan alınan haberi Türkçeleştirmek. Bazen de derleme haberlerimiz oluyor. Mesela Rusya-Ukrayna savaşı. Bu konuda çok çok uzun derlemeler çıkmaya başladı. Çatışmalarda son durum nedir, neresi vuruldu, nereye hangi tip füze atıldı

gibi bir sürü farklı başlıkta haberler oluyor. Derlemeyi yazan insanlar da başka haberlerden aldığı bilgilerle hazırlıyor. Linkleri veriyorlar. Biz haberleri okuyoruz harmanlayarak hazırlıyoruz.

3) Buna daha çok derleme mi deniyor yoksa çeviri de diyebilir miyiz?

Bence bu ürünlerde derleme ve çeviri iç içe geçmiş bir şey. Herhangi birini seçmek bana göre çok zor. Ama yaptığımız şey temelinde çeviri. Orijinal metinden alıp kaynağı Türkçeye aktarırken yine çeviri yapıyorsunuz. Bulduğunuz diğer kaynakları da çeviriyorsunuz. Bazı editöryal kararlar da oluyor. Ben bunu derleme olarak sınıflandırmıyorum. Bunların İngilizcesi wrap-up diye geçiyor. Biz Türkçede başına derleme tag'i koymuyoruz. Bütün derlemeleri de çevirmeyi bıraktık zaten. Metni alıp aynen çevirmiyoruz da önemli olan concise bilgiyi alıyoruz. Türk okuru için önemli olan nedir onu alıyoruz. Ben derleme demiyorum. Haberi çeviren, haberi derleyen gibi imzalarımız var. Ben birkaç kaynaktan aldığım hiçbir haberde bu imzayı değiştirme ihtiyacı hissetmedim. Benim için çeviridir.

4) Çevrilen haberleri inceleyen bir kontrol mekanizması var mı?

Çevirilerimizi inceleyen muhabirler var. Bizim ekibimizde iki kişi var. Haberin okumasını yapıyorlar. Orijinal haberle çeviriyi karşılaştırıyorlar. Ama bildiğimiz editörlük gibi değil. Zaten title'ları editör değil. Bu kişiler haber yapmayı ve yazmayı bilen insanlar. Bazen çeviri yapılırken çok çeviri kokabiliyor. Bir akış yok, okuması zor, kullanılan ifadeler kulağı tırmalıyor bazen. İşe yeni başlayınca insan tam ayırt edemiyor. Çeviri kararlarını rahat veremiyor, o özgürlüğü de göremiyor kendinde. Ama haber yazan ve haber yapmayı bilen biri nasıl söylenmesi gerektiğini biliyor. Yabancı haber ajansında çalışan her Türk muhabir gibi İngilizceleri de çok iyi

düzeyde oluyor. Haberin İngilizcesiyle Türkçesini karşılaştırıyor ve genel bir değerlendirme yapıyorlar. Mesela böyle değil şöyle ifade edelim gibi. Bazen de İngilizce haberde hiç olmayan bir gelişme oluyor. Biz başka bir kaynaktan alıyoruz veya gelişme, güncelleme olarak değil de ayrı haber gibi geliyor biz birleştiriyoruz. Bu tür durumlarda da habere background bilgisi ekliyoruz. En fazla bir paragraflık background bilgisi. Çevirmen kendisi de inisiyatif kullanarak yapabiliyor.

5) Onların çeviriye bakış açısı nasıl?

Onlar gün içinde sürekli çeviri yapmıyor. Meslek tanımlarında da yok. Ama yabancı bir haber ajansında çalıştıkları için Türkçe ve İngilizce haberler paralel gidiyor. Türkçe servisten bir muhabir Türkiye ile ilgili haber yaptıysa bunu İngilizce servisten biri çevirisini yapabiliyorlar. Bazen Türkçe servisinde yapılıyor bu çeviriler. Büro şefimiz de yabancı. Daily call'da da dilimiz hep İngilizce. Kimsenin çeviriden çok kaçma şansı olmuyor. Herkes bir yerinden ilgilenmek durumunda kalabiliyor. Gün içinde iş yüklerinin doğal bir parçası çeviri yapmak. Benim çevirilerimi kontrol eden kişi mesela çeviri mezunu olmasa da ilk olarak çevirmenlik yapmış burada. Başka bir arkadaşım, 30 yıllık gazeteci, yakın zamanda çeviribilimde yüksek lisans yaptı. Özetle herkesin çeviriyle bir aşinalığı var burada.

6) Daha önce çeviri deneyimiz oldu mu farklı bir alanda?

İki aylık belediye tecrübemde çeviri yapma deneyimim oldu. İngilizce sosyal medya hesaplarıyla ilgileniyordum. Metin yazarı bir şeyler yazıyordu, ben çevirisini yapıyordum. Tunç Başkanın konuşmalarını da çevirdiğim oldu. Özel kalem daha siyasi bir ortam. Orada çalışmak da ilginç. Tunç Bey uluslararası faaliyeti çok fazla olan biriydi. İzmir'in bir parçası olduğu çok fazla uluslararası proje de var. Birkaç

konuşmasını çevirme fırsatım olmuştu. Orada da bambaşka struggle'lar oluyor. Mesela üslup. Her siyasetçinin kendine özgü bir üslubu, kendine ait bir mesajı var. Çevirisini yaptığımız kişiyi iyi gözlemlemeniz gerekiyor. *Reuters*'da şu an böyle bir struggle yok. Bu da çevirinin kendisiyle ilgili bir durum. Çevirmen birçok kalıba girmek zorunda kalıyor. Dil çifti arasında iletişim sağlarken bir araç oluyorsunuz. İletişimi kolaylaştırmak durumundasınız. Mesajı doğru ve eksiksiz vermelisiniz. Sizden beklenenler değişiyor. Kaynak değişiyor. Mesela burada haberciliği, haber yazmayı, background information'ı bilmek gerekiyor. Çevirmen nerede çalışıyorsa oraya uyum sağlamak zorunda. Çevirmen her konuyu biraz biraz bilmeli. Burada habercilik kimliği edinmeniz gerekiyor. Belediyecilikte edinmeniz gereken kimlik bambaşka oluyor. Çeviri aslında çoğu alanda kullanılan bir şey. Çevirmenler de öyle. Dil bilmek de yetmiyor. Çevirmen kimliği önem kazanıyor bu noktada. Çeviri çok sancılı bir süreç. İnsan bazen bildiği dilden, hatta anadilinden şüpheye düşüyor. Kaynağa bağlı kalma olayını aşamıyorsunuz zaten. Öte yandan iletişimi de sağlamak gibi de bir sorumluluk var üstünüzde.

7) Çeviri mezunu olarak haber ajansında çalışmanın artıları ve eksileri neler oldu sizin için?

Background eksikliği maalesef büyük sorun. FED kararlarını benim çevirmem gerekiyordu ama hiçbir şey anlamıyordum. Ama zamanla aşılabiliyor. İlk zamanlarda önüme gelen işten korkuyordum. Bir de deneyimli insanlarla çalışıyorsunuz. Ama çeviribilimle bize gelen büyük bir artı var. Biz her konudan az da olsa biraz bir şey biliyoruz. Bize bu nasihat verildi. Ekonomi çevirisi, hukuk çevirisi gibi. Biz sürekli öğrenmeye şartlanmışız. Bilmediğim bir konu olsa da bir şekilde çözümünü buluyorum. Lisans eğitimimizde bize sürekli okuyun, kendinizi geliştirin denirdi.

Curriculum da böyleydi. Translation of Legal and EU text gibi özel derslerimiz vardı. Her alanda giriş niteliğinde ders almıştık. Ama hiçbir zaman insan kendini tam yetkin hissetmiyor. Haber dünyasında her gün yepyeni şeyler oluyor. O yüzden bence kimse kendini yeterli hissetmiyor. Mesela Covid çıkmadan önce hangimiz bilirdik o alandaki bilgileri. Ben çeviri ile burada yapılan işin arasında benzerlik de görmeye başladım. Dil de böyle yaşayan bir şey. Habercilik de reporting life bence. Biz bir de çevirmen olarak ilgilimizi çeken konulara yönelebiliyoruz. Mesela ben gıda ve enerji krizi konusuna yoğunlaşabiliyorum.

8) Başka alanlarda eğitim almamanızın bir eksikliğini hissettiniz mi?

Başlarken hissettim. Ama sonra zamanla geçti. Şöyle bir şey de var. Global piyasa raporlarını çevirirken keşke ekonomi okusaydım dediğim oldu. Tabii bunun için eğitim aldık burada. Terimleri öğrendik neyi nasıl ifade etmemiz gerektiğini öğrendik falan. Yine de keşke daha detaylı bilsem dediğim oldu. O bitti bu sefer de mesela yıl sonu review yaparken Orta Doğuya bakmam gerekti. Görevim oydu. Geçmiş bilgileri harmanlayarak yeni gelişmeleri aktarmam gerekiyordu. Orada da keşke uluslararası ilişkiler okusaydım dediğim oldu. Dış haberlere tamamen odaklanmaya başladığımda da acaba gazetecilik mi okusaydım demeye başladım. Bu beklentiye göre değişiyor. Eğer en iyisini yapmaya çalışıyorsanız bu düşünceleriniz oluyor. Olması şart değil ama olsa güzel olur. Ben mesela uluslararası ilişkilerde yüksek lisans yapmayı istiyorum.

9) Bu alanda çalışan herkesin çeviri nosyonuna hakim olması gerektiğini düşünüyor musunuz?

Karşınızdaki kişi çeviriden anlayan bilinçli biriye sizden ne beklemesi gerektiğini biliyorsa o zaman daha verimli çalışıyorsunuz. Yetersiz hissetmiyorsunuz kendinizi. Karşılaşılabilecek zorlukları, çevirmenin nasıl ve ne durumda müdahale edebileceğini bilmeleri önemli bence. Siz de kendinizi geliştirmeye hevesliyseniz bir dezavantaj yaşamıyorsunuz. Bir de çeviri ile haberciliğin çok iç içe geçtiğinin bilinmesi de gerek bence. Hibrit bir süreç olduğunu kabul etmek gerekir.

D.5 Interview with E. E.

Educational background: BA in Translation and Interpreting Studies at Boğaziçi University

1) *Reuters*'daki kariyeriniz nasıl başladı?

Ben mezun olduktan sonra yurt dışında çalışmak istiyordum. İş ararken de *Reuters*'ın Polonya'daki iş ilanını gördüm ve kabul edilince Polonya'ya taşındım. Orada borsa haberleri üzerine haberler hazırlıyordum. Tabii borsa bildiğimden değil, orada iki-üç ay borsa üzerine kapsamlı bir eğitim aldım. Borsada ne önemli ne önemsiz, hangi haberlere göre hisse alım satımı yapılıyor gibi konuları öğrendim. Daha sonra Türkiye'ye geçtim. Yine borsa üzerine haber yapıyordum ama İngilizce. Haber ajanslarında tweet gibi haber yazmanızı bekliyorlar. Karşıdaki ya bir bilgisayar ya da işlemci. Sizin yazdığımız cümleyi hemen algılayıp bir karar vermesi gerekiyor. Bu cümle bu hisseyi nasıl etkiler gibi. Bu hissedeki düşünüş diğer hisseleri nasıl etkiler gibi. Bu süreçte uzun uzun araştırmacı-gazeteci gibi analiz haberleri yapmadım. Olanı aynen yazdım. Bilanço sonuçları şudur gibi. (*Reuters* haber ajansından da bahsedeyim biraz. *Reuters*'ın bir sürü client'ı var bir kısmı işlemciler ve bankacılar, bir kısmı da *Milliyet*, *Hürriyet* gibi yerel haber kanalları. Bir de sosyal medya

client'ları çıktı son dönemde.) Daha sonra İstanbul'daki *Reuters* 'da bir personel açığı oluştu ben de özel nedenlerden dolayı zaten İstanbul'a dönmeyi düşünüyordum. İstanbul'da yine borsa haberleri üzerine çalıştım. Politika ya da makroekonomi konusunda herhangi bir deneyimim yoktu. Şu an ne haber gelirse onu haber yapıyorum ama. İngilizce taraf için çalışıyorum ben. Haberlerimi İngilizce yazıyorum. Küçük ajans tweetleri/snapleri hazırlıyorum.

2) İşinizden kısaca bahsedebilir misiniz? Görev tanımınız nedir? Bir gün içinde neler yapıyorsunuz?

Mart 2020'den beri uzaktan çalışıyoruz. Sabah çeşitli shiftlerimiz var. Sabah 7'de bir kişi *Reuters*'in kepenklerini kaldırıyor diyorum ben. Bir kişi 9'da başlıyor. 12'de başlayan var. Bir de akşam nöbetçimiz oluyor. Bu her hafta değişiyor. Bazen güne 7'de bazen 12'de başlıyorum. Sabah 7'de işe başladığımda her haberci gibi bir gazeteleri süpürme, ne haberler olmuş onları inceleme, haberleri toplama gibi işlerim oluyor. Ajanda düzenliyorum. 9.00 gibi bir daily call oluyor. O gün neler yapacağımız konuşuyoruz. Bunun içinde data'lar oluyor. Sabah 10'da mesela ekonomi data'sı oluyor. Akşam 5'te borçlarla ilgili data oluyor. Hem bunları konuşuyoruz hem de kim bunları geçecek (bazen otomasyona da bağlıyoruz ve backup oluyoruz). Kısaca işte o gün hangi datalar var, kim bu dataları gözleyecek, hangi konuşmalar/eventler var, onları kim takip edecek, biri event'e gidecekse bu kim olacak vs. derken güne başlıyoruz. Sabah dataları olunca gün içindeki haberleri takip ediyoruz. Biri konuşma yaptıysa haber değeri taşıyan kısımlarını haberleştiriyoruz. Piyasayı nasıl etkilediğiyle alakalı yorumlu haberler hazırlıyoruz. Ekonomistlerle konuşuyoruz mesela. Nöbete kaldığımızda da gece 12'ye kadar acil haber gelirse diye bekliyoruz.

3) Şirket içerisindeki yapılanma nasıl? Daha önce *Reuters*'dan Z. B. ile görüştüm ve kendisi news translator olarak çalıştığını, onun haricinde muhabirler ve kıdemli muhabirler olduğunu söyledi. Herhangi bir ast-üst ilişkisi var mı?

Hayır yok. Sadece müdürümüz var. Müdürün görevi de news judgement'ı belirlemek. Neyin daha önemli neyin daha ikinci plana bırakılabileceğine karar vermek. Senior correspondent var, correspondent var. Beat reporter'lar var, mesela bankacılık üzerine çalışıyor bu kişiler. Ama ihtiyaç dahilinde herkes birbirine yardım ediyor. Kimse benim alanım değil demiyor. Hiyerarşi olduğunu söyleyemem. Ama tabii ben bir şey sormak istediğimde daha kıdemli kişilere danışıyorum.

4) Haber hazırlama sürecinden bahsedebilir miyiz? Farklı kaynakları takip ettiğinizi söylemişsiniz. Bu kaynakları sentezleyerek mi haber hazırlıyorsunuz yoksa çeviri mi yapıyorsunuz?

Konuşmalar başlı başına bir çeviri sürecinden geçiyor. Ben İngilizce haber hazırlıyorum. Mesela Erdoğan konuşma yapıyor ve haliyle Türkçe konuşuyor. Ben onun konuşmalarını İngilizceye aktarıyorum. Ama simultane ya da ardıl çeviri gibi düşünmeyin. O sözlü ifade ediyor ben yazıya İngilizce aktarıyorum. Sesliden yazıya çeviriyorum. Çevirinin hangi türüdür bilemedim şimdi. Ben anlık çeviri diye tabir edeyim. Konuşmadan ekonomiyle veya Suriye olaylarıyla ilgili haberler ortaya çıktıysa da bunun üzerine haber yazıyorum. Mesela atıyorum ekonomi ile ilgili konuşma yaptı. Sadece konuşmayı çevirip bırakmıyoruz. Önceki olayların da bir background'ını vermek gerekiyor. Her olayın bir geçmişi var sonuçta. Daha sonra da bir ekonomistle konuşuyoruz. Bu haberin önümüzdeki dönem için ne ifade ettiğini ekonomiste yorumlatıyoruz. Bir ajans olarak her türlü client'a haber gönderdiğimiz

için sadece olanı anlatmamız gerekiyor. Burada audience çok kritik. Bizim audience'ımızın Türkiye'deki her olayı bilmesi mümkün değil. Biz kısaca anlatırsak o zaman haberdar oluyorlar. Burada da çeviri işi içine giriyor işte. Mesela kur korumalı mevduatın hem hazineden hem de merkez bankasından çeşitli garantilerinin olduğunu kısaca anlatabilmek gerçekten bir yeti gerektiriyor. Bunlar aslında sayfalarca anlatılıyor ama biz önemli kısımları alarak erek kitle için çeviriyoruz. Sonuçta biz bir ajansız. Okurun ilgisini de canlı tutmamız lazım. Word count'larımız var. Mesela bir örnek vereyim. Yakın zamanda festivaller iptal edildi. Twitter'da baya konuşuldu bu konuda. Biz de işte kimlerle görüşelim, TV ile bir yere mi gidelim buna karar veriyoruz. Önemli kısımları alıyoruz ve haber yapıyoruz. Bunlar Türkiye'de oluşup İngilizcede aktarıldığı için de çeviriye giriyor. Çeviri işlemi nasıl oluyor dersanız, audience'a yönelik Word count'a girecek şekilde yapıyoruz. Öyle tek bir kaynağı alıp Word-for-word çevirmiyoruz, konuşma varsa sözden yazıya çeviriyoruz ya da notlardan çeviriyoruz.

5) Bu farklı kaynaklardan da bahsedebilir miyiz? Kaynakları siz mi seçiyorsunuz yoksa ajans tarafından mı belirleniyor?

Sosyal medyayı aktif olarak kullanıyoruz. Son dönemde haberler ilk başta orada patlıyor. Doğrulayabildiğimiz kadarıyla, mavi tikli hesaplardan ya da title yazan hesaplardan, uzun süredir takip ettiğimiz insanlar varsa onlardan haber alıyoruz. Ajans olarak sorarsanız *AA*, *Habertürk*, *CNN Türk*, *NTV*, *TRT* gibi bilindik ve gerçekten çıkan haberin güvenilir olduğunu bildiğimiz kaynakları kullanıyoruz. *Reuters*, Türkiye'de en az 30 yıldır var ve hep bu kaynaklardan haber toplanmış. Kaza, yangın gibi durumlarda *AA*'dan haber alabiliyoruz çünkü onların Türkiye'nin her yerinde muhabirleri var. Bizim sadece İstanbul ve Ankara'da muhabirlerimiz var.

Bir uzmanla görüşeceksek de o kişiyi seçme konusunda özgürlüğümüz var. Ben arayıp buluyorum ve iletişime geçiyorum.

6) Haberleri tek kişi mi hazırlıyor yoksa ekip çalışması mı oluyor?

Haberden habere değişiyor. Bazen müdürümüz şu konuda haber yapabilir misin diyor, o haber her şeyiyle bana ait oluyor. Bazen de daha uzun, karışık, birkaç yere sorulması gereken haberler oluyor. Mesela şu an üzerinde çalıştığımız bir haber var. Schengen vizesi ile alakalı bir haber. Pazartesi'den beri bu haber üzerinde altı kişi çalışıyoruz. Muhabirler, editörler, TV ve fotoğrafçı olarak. Haberlerin çok fazla ucu olunca ekip çalışması yapmak durumunda kalıyoruz. Mesela bu haberin bir ucu vize alamayan insanlarla konuşmak, bir ucu turizm şirketleriyle konuşmak, bir ucu Avrupa Birliğine bu doğru mu diye sormak, bir ucu bizim Dış İşleri Bakanlığına sormak. Böyle olunca da tek bir haber üzerinde birden fazla kişi çalışmak durumunda kalıyor.

7) Hazırladığınız haberleri kontrol eden biri oluyor mu?

Bir konuşmadan haber geçtiğimizde quote alımı diye tabir ettiğimiz bir iş var. Bir kişi bu çeviriden geçilen haberin haberini hazırlarken, bu ilk çıkan haberlerden iki üç paragraflık bir şey hazırlarken, diğer bir kişi de önemli olarak gördüğümüz, haber olarak geçtiğimiz kısımları teypten dinliyor. Teypten dinleyerek tam ne dedi onun transcription'ını çıkarıyor. Ama çevirerek tabii. Çeviriyi kimse kontrol etmiyor. Sadece okunduğunda anlam ifade etmiyorsa bana soruyorlar. Editörlerimiz yabancı. İngilizce okunduğunda anlamsız kalıyorsa o zaman editing olabiliyor.

8) Son okumayı yapan editörlerin çeviriye bakış açısı nasıl? Çeviri olarak görüyorlar mı bu işi?

Mesela ben devlet başkanın konuşmasını dinliyorum önemli kısımları alıp çevirerek haber yazıyorum. Bunu bence çoğu editör çeviri olarak görmüyor. Daha çok haber yazımı olarak görüyorlar. Alıntılarını çeviri olarak görüyorlardır sadece. Benim gözümde bütün haberi yazmak da bir çeviri. Ben Türküm, olay Türkiye’de cereyan ediyor. İngilizce benim ana dilim değil. Dolayısıyla bir çeviri yapmış oluyorum. Editörler yeniden yaratılan İngilizce bir metin olarak düşünüyor. Ama ben Türkçe düşünüp İngilizceye aktarıyorum sonuçta.

9) Bu düşünce farklılığı çeviri eğitimi almış olmaktan veya olmamaktan mı kaynaklanıyor sizce?

Bence öyle. Ben çeviri konusunda bir farkındalığa sahibim. Bizim bir muhabirimiz var kendisi İngiliz. Türkçesi baya iyi olsa da ana dili değil sonuçta. Türkçe dilinde haber yapıyor aslında ama onun için bile bu bir çeviri değil. Benim için çeviri ama çünkü ben çevirinin ne olduğunu biliyorum. Gazetecilikten öte ben çevirmenlik de yapıyorum burada. Eğitimin farkındalığa etkisi var o yüzden.

10) Mesleğiniz sorulduğunda çeviriden bahsediyor musunuz?

Haber yazıyorum, muhabirim diyorum.

11) Çeviribilim mezunu olarak bu işi yaparken herhangi bir dezavantaj yaşadınız mı? Gazetecilik alanında eğitim almamanın eksikliğini hissettiniz mi?

Tabii hissettim. Gazeteciler mesela bir kurumda çalışan bir kişinin e-mail adresi nasıl bulunur gayet iyi biliyorlar. Bunun için kullanılan tool’ları öğrenmişler çünkü. Ama

ben kendim öğrendim burada. İş sırasında öğrendim birçok şeyi. Şu an çok örnek gelmiyor aklıma.

12) Çeviribilim okumanın artılarından söz edebilir miyiz bu iş için?

Bence Türkiye’de herhangi bir İngilizce bölüm okumakla Çeviribilim okumak arasındaki fark yadsınamaz. Dile hakimiyet açısından ikisinin arasında çok büyük fark var. İngilizce gazetecilik okumakla çeviribilim okuyup başka alana yönelmek aynı şey değil. Bence bir çevirmen sürekli her şeyi öğrenmeye hazır olması gerektiği için doğası gereği her şeyi çok daha çabuk kavıyor. “Jack of all trades” diyoruz biz buna. Bu sebeple de haberci olduğunda tek bir yöne değil yedi-sekiz yöne daha fazla hakim olabiliyor bir çevirmen. Konunun ana hatlarını çok çabuk kavıyor. Bazı haberlerde detaya değinmek gerekiyor ama araştırarak yapıyoruz zaten bunu. Bence en kısa zamanda audience’a en relevant ve anlaşılır haberi verebilmektir gazetecilik. Çevirmenlerde daha çok audience farkındalığı var. Biz daha iyi analiz edebiliyoruz audience kim ve benden ne bekliyor gibi soruları. Yazacağımı yazdım isteyen okur isteyen okumaz düşüncesi bizde yok. Biz farklı audience’a göre farklı tutum sergileyebiliyoruz. Çocuksa onun dilinde ekonomistse onun dilinde konuşabiliyoruz. İyi ki çeviribilim eğitimi alarak buralara gelmişim çünkü hem dile daha hakim olduğumu hissediyorum hem de bu audience shifting’ini daha iyi yapabiliyorum. Audience’ı daha iyi analiz ettiğim için de daha ilgi çekici haber hazırlayabiliyorum. Tabii diğer yönden bakamadığım için de ne kadar objektifim bilemedim. Bir de gazetecilere sormak lazım.

D.6 Interview with B. A. Ö.

Educational background: BA in Administration, MA and PhD in Translation and Interpreting Studies

1) İşinizden kısaca bahsedebilir misiniz? Görev tanımınız nedir? Bir gün içinde neler yapıyorsunuz?

Benim asıl işim çeviri değil. Çeviribilimde yüksek lisans ve doktora yaptıkça biraz daha çeviri editingine ulaşmaya başladım. Arada çeviri yapıyorum ama asıl işim bu değil. Türkçe ve İngilizce servisi olarak çalışıyoruz. Bu iki servisin haberleriyle ilgileniyorum. Haberlerin bazıları iki dille çıkıyor. Türkçe servisin editing'den sorumluyum. Gdansk'ta çeviri ekibimiz var. Onlar sabah 7'de kalkıp global piyasalarda ne olmuş ona bakıyor. Benim bir süre öncesine kadar daha çeviri editi ağırlıklı gidiyordu. Editörsen zaten çeviriyi de edit edersin gibi. Bizim burada şansımız çeviribilim mezunlarımız var. Çeviribilimden gelenler olduğu zaman metni gerektiği gibi yapalım diyebiliyorsunuz. Sadece dil bilenlerin dışında farklı bir bakış oluyor çeviri okuyanların. Bir kere metni daha iyi anlıyorlar, erek kültürü tanıyorlar. Kaynak metninin tamamen çevrilmesi gereken bir metin olmadığını daha iyi kavriyorlar. Kaynak metinde ihtiyacımız olan şeyin ne olduğunu anlatmaya çalışıyoruz. Çevirmenlerde tabii şu da oluyor. Bize birisi bir metni versin biz de çevirelim. Dünyanın en kolay işi. Ama bizim istediğimiz, inisiyatif almaları. Hangi metnin hangi kısmı önemli, ne kadarını çevirelim. O metnin neden o bölümünü çevireceğinize karar verin diyorum ben genç çevirmenlere. Burası çeviri bürosu değil. Bunu anlatmak ve çevirmen arkadaşları buna alıştırmak çok zor bir süreç. Gdansk'taki çevirmenler mesela çeviri yapmayı sorguluyorlar. Gece yarısı bir olay oluyor mesela. Büyük bir patlama diyelim. Biz sabah kalkıyoruz ve 7'de o haberi

görüyoruz. Mesela Bağdat'ta gece yarısı bir patlama oldu. 7/24 haber üreten kanallar var. Biz sabah o haberi görene kadar haberin 11. update'i çıkıyor mesela. İlk haber belki "bir patlama sesi duyuldu" sonradan anlaşıldı ki "başka bir sesmiş." Mesela burada çevirmen ilk haberden mi çevirecek yoksa 11. update ile mi verecek? Başlığa "dün gece Bağdat'ta meydana gelen patlama" diye giremezsiniz artık çünkü medya o kısmı çoktan anlattı bitirdi. İşte bu noktada çevirinin zorluğu ortaya çıkıyor.

Çevirmenin önünde hazır, Türkçeye uygun bir metin yok. Türk okura uygun bir metin yok. O metni erek okuyucuya uygun hale getirmek çevirmenin görevi. Biz bu noktada yardımcı olmaya çalışıyoruz. Mesela az önce bir çevirmen arkadaşı aradım. Küba ile ilgili bir haber yapıyor. Üç paragraf daha eklemesini istedim. O da bana ekstra bilgilerin çok lokal kaldığını söyledi. Ama öyle değil aslında. Küba, enerji ile ilgili Türkiye'de bir şirketle anlaşma yapıyor. Küba neden elektrik alma ihtiyacı duyuyor bilgisi en altta var. Onu çevirmezsek anlaşılmaz. Belki okur o bilgiyle ilgileniyor. O noktada bir müdahale gerekiyor. Bu bir öğrenme süreci. Öğrendim bitti olmuyor. Habercilik de öyle çeviri de öyle. Mesela pandemi zamanında kısıtlama mı diyeceğiz karantina mı ikilemi vardı. Hep bir öğrenme süreci. Daha çok şeyle karşılaşacağız. Hep araştırmak, öğrenmek gerekiyor. Daha mesela şu anda Türkiye ile ilgili bir special report çıktı. Onun Türkçesi daha yayınlanmadı. Çünkü çeviri gerektiriyor. Daha editing'den geçecek, daha hukuk uzmanları bakacak. Çeviride de dikkatli olmak gerekiyor. Yurtdışında çıkan haber nasıl çevrilmeli, buna bakmak gerekiyor. Hükümeti rahatsız edecek bir şeye yer vermemek gerekiyor. Kendimiz haberi yazsak sıkıntı yok. Ama *Reuters*'da başka bir yerden çıkan haberi çevirmek gerekiyor. Kısacası haber çevirisi çok katmanlı bir şey. Metin çevirisinin çok ötesinde bir şey. Sabah bir gündem toplantısı yapıyoruz. Mesela Ukrayna ile ilgili haberler çok yapılırdı. Şimdi yavaş yavaş onlar azaldı. Gündeme göre haber

içeriklerimizi de deęiřtiriyoruz. Yurt dıřından gelen yüzlerce haber var. Hangisi önemli? Bir sürü haber ajansı kaynaęı var. Gazetelerde çok çevirmen var mı ondan emin deęilim. Google Translate var artık. Biz de çeviri yapıp gönderiyoruz. Haberler artık çok hızlı tüketiliyor. Sosyal medya diye de bir haber kaynaęı çıktı artık.

2) Bu süreçte çeviri ne kadar rol oynuyor? Haberlerin tek bir kaynaktan çevrilmesi mümkün deęil anladığım kadarıyla. Kaynaklar sabit kalamıyor çünkü deęil mi? Biz iki servis çalışıyoruz. İngilizce haber yazan arkadaşlar o haberi yazarken çeviri yapıyor. Erdoğan konuşuyor. Türkçe konuşuyor ve bizim arkadaşlar onu dinlerken paraphrase edip İngilizce yazıyor. Haber ajanslarında çalışan çok dilli insanlar kendini çevirmen olarak kabul etmiyor ama çeviri yapıyorlar. Haber toplantısında İngilizce konuşuyoruz. Türkçe haber yapacağız ama bunu o an İngilizce anlatıyoruz. Bu da bir çeviri. Her an diller arası ve kültürler arası bir aktarımın içindeyiz. Türkiye'nin yurt dışına aktarılması bir çeviridir.

3) Bu bakış açısı sizce çeviribilim eğitimi sırasında da kazanılıyor? Gazetecilerin çoęu aslında çeviri deyince genelde kitap çevirisini düşünüyor. Evet kesinlikle. Bu tamamen benim çeviri eğitimi almamla ilgili. Eğitim sırasında daha ilk derslerde řunu fark ettim. Biz aslında bütün gün çeviri yapıyoruz. İşimizde her şey çeviri. Bu eğitimi almamış biri bu pencereden bakar mı emin deęilim. Okuduğumuz makalelerle, tartışmalarla biz bu bakış açısını kazanıyoruz. Ben çeviri eğitimi almadan önce editing'e kalkışmaya cesaret edemezdim çünkü her kelimenin birebir karşılığını bulmam gerektiğini düşünüyordum. řu an öyle deęil. Metni okuyorum, anlıyorum ve daha iyi nasıl ifade edebilirim ona odaklanıyorum artık. Çeviri eğitimimle birlikte iş yapış biçimimde de çok şey deęiřti. İnisiyatif alma

haklarına sahip oldum. Daha doğrusu bunun bilincine varıyorum. Sınırlarımı belirleyebiliyorum. Neyi savunabileceğimi biliyorum. Benim lisans eğitimim işletme. Sonra gazetecilik yaptım. Dille hiçbir alakam yoktu. Yüksek lisans ve doktora eğitimimle birlikte çok şey değişti diyebilirim.

4) İşletmeden gazeteciliğe ve daha sonra da çeviribilime geçiş nasıl oldu? Çeviri okumalıyım kararını nasıl verdiniz?

Bizim kuşakta o işler daha farklı işliyor. İşletme okudum ama gazeteci olmak istiyordum. İstanbul'a gelmek istiyordum ve bunun yolu o zaman işletme okumaktı. Daha sonra hayat beni bir şekilde gazeteciliğe yönlendirdi. *Reuters Türkçe*, çeviri servis ekibini büyütüyordu. Ben de öylelikle burada işe başladım. Sonra da daha başka şeyler yapmak istedim. Doğu Üniversitesi'nin ilanını gördüm. Çeviri tam benim uğraşacağım bir şey diye düşündüm. Ama ben de tabii her çeviribilimi bilmeyen biri gibi çeviri öğrenebileceğim bir alan sanıyordum. Lisansta öyledir tabii ama ben de lisans eğitimi yok. Çevirimi geliştiririm diye geldim. Evet dile ve çeviriye bakış açım değişti. Ama çeviribilimin tam olarak öyle olmadığını da gördüm. Çeviri yapmayı seviyorum. Hedefim kitap çevirmek.

5) Sizce dış haberler bölümünde çalışan kişiler çeviriye hakim olmalı mı? Bir eğitim geçmişleri olmalı mı?

Kesinlikle. En azından çevirinin neyi kapsadığını, haber çevirisinin neyi içerdiğini bilmeleri gerekiyor. Çeviribilim okuyanların da haber nedir ne değildir bir araştırması, üst eğitim alması gerekiyor. Çeviribilim disiplinler arası bir alan. Benim dediğim haber çevirisi dersi almak da değil. Belki bir yıl haberler üzerine çalışmak. TV haberi, gazete haberi, analiz haber, son dakika haberi... Bu türleri iyi bilmeleri

gerekiyor. Buraya geldiklerinde sonra şok geçiriyorlar. Benim gözlemime göre haber bilgisine sahip olmayan çevirmen yetersiz kalıyor. Çeviribilimde istediği kadar süper olsun. Asıl önceliğimiz haberi bilmesi. Son alımlarda biz çeviriden ziyade haber deneyimi var mı diye baktık. Sonra biz zorlanıyoruz. Haberi anlatıyoruz, çeviri nasıl yapılır onu anlatıyoruz. Öyle bir senede de yetişmiyor haber çevirmenleri. Tek başına çeviribilim yeterli değil. Çeviribilim gerçekten disiplinler arasıysa onu iyi kurmak gerekiyor.

6) Çeviribilimden mezun olarak gazetecilik ya da dış haber editörlüğü yapılabileceği düşüncesi de çok yaygın değil aslında. Bu konuda ne düşünüyorsunuz?

Evet, çok doğru. Haber çevirisi nedir diye bir üniversite etkinliğinde sunum yaptık. İnanılmaz faydalı oluyor ve çocuklar şok geçiriyor. Nasıl yani biz bunu yapabiliyor muyuz diye soruyorlar. Hatta bence çeviribilim mezunlarına da ihtiyaç artacak çünkü daha fazla uluslararası medya ortaya çıkıyor. Online kaynaklar, bağlantılar artıyor.

APPENDIX E

INTERVIEWS WITH THE SECOND GROUP OF JOURNALIST- TRANSLATORS: TURKISH

E.1 Interview with E. D.

Educational background: MA in Public Relations and Advertising

1) Dış haber editörlüğünden biraz bahsedebilir misiniz?

2019'da yılında *TV100*'den *CNN Türk*'e transfer olmuşum. Akabinde de 2021 yılına kadar *Demirören Haber Ajansı*'nda dış haber müdürü olarak çalıştım. Benim için çok verimli geçmişti. Ben önemli lokasyonlara muhabir takviyesi yapıyordum. Amerika'ya, Yunanistan'a falan. İlk işim bir muhabir ağı oluşturmaktı. Kendim de Kıbrıs Rum kesimine bakıyordum. Dış habercilik benim oyuncağım gibi. Zor bir görev. En ufak hatada bile diplomatik ilişkilerin bozulmasına neden olabilirsiniz. İlk aşığı üreten kişiyile ve Zelenski'yle ilk röportajları biz yaptık. Ama artık dış habercilik bitti. Bir yönetim değişikliği oldu. Gazetecilik aslında bürokratik tarzında olmamalı. Bizde görevden alınmalar oluyor. Ekipçilik var maalesef. Analizler yazdık. Trump'ın seçimle gideceğini, senatonun basılacağı konusundaki öngörülerimizi yazdık. Habercilikte haberin kokusunu almak çok önemli. Bunları da tecrübeyle yapabilirsiniz. Ajansta çalışmak da çok farklı. Ajansta hızlı olmak zorundasınız. Rakipleriniz var *IHA*, *AA* gibi. Doğru zamanda doğru haberi vermek çok önemli. Hızlı bir şekilde süzgecinizden geçireceksiniz ve servis edeceksiniz. Güvenilir olmak zorundasınız. Hata yaparsanız güvenilirliğinizi ve çalıştığınız kurumu zedellersiniz. Çeviri konusuna gelirse de çeviri haberlerde biz *Reuters*'a bağlı kalıyoruz. Çok hatalı bir durum bence. Bir hazırcılık söz konusu. Bir ajansın

haberi servis edip herkesin çevirerek o haberi kullanması bir hata bana göre. Biz ajansta da yurt dışındaki *New York Times*, *Washington Post* gibi kaynaklardan haberi alıp çeviriyorduk. Birebir çeviriyorduk ama bazı jargonlar bizim ÷lkemize uymuyordu. Onu düzeltip çeviriyorduk. Mesela bazı meslektaşlarım çevirileri siyasi üslup takınarak yapıyordu. Çok yanlış. Haberci haberi aktarır; yorumu, okur yapar. Böyle olması gerekiyor bence. Bir örnek vereyim. *Reuters*'da "jihadism" diye bir kelime geçiyor. Cihadçılık diye çevrilmişler. İyi de cihad bizim geçmişimizde var. Orhan Gazi diyoruz, Osman Gazi diyoruz. Bizim atalarımız cihadçı. Gazi Mustafa Kemal Atatürk mesela. Ama sen DEAŞ haberini çevirirken de cihadçılık dersin olur mu? Neyin doğru neyin yanlış olduğunu iyi bilmek gerekiyor. Reuters bir anayasa ya da Kur'an-ı Kerim değil ki. Net bir şey yok. Netice itibariyle bizim tek bir şeye bağlı kalmak zorunda olmamız lazım. Bu kaynak benim ÷lkeme hakaret ediyorsa ben çevirirken ona göre bir yol izlerim. Reuters şunları ifade etti diye yazarım. Sansürlemek de hata. Haberi aynı şekilde veririz. Sert dille eleştirdi deriz. Takdir kamuya kalmış.

2) Çeviri bu işin sizce ne kadarını oluşturuyor? Çeviri dış habercilikte nasıl bir rol oynuyor?

Ajansta iseniz ilgili muhabiriniz Türkçeye hakim olan bir muhabir oluyor genelde ama bazen İngilizce konuşan bir muhabir denk geliyor. Onun yaptığı haberi biz çevirip öyle servis ediyoruz. Çeviri önemli ama haberin ağırlığı daha önemli bizim için. Suriye'de birlikte çalıştığımız arkadaşlar mesela Arapça biliyor. Arapça bir yeminli tercümana çevirtip kullanıyorduk. Dış haber servisinde bir arkadaşımız da çevirilerle ilgileniyordu. Ben de bir kontrol edip haberi servis ediyordum. Çeviri önemli tabii ama sahada çalışmak benim için çok daha önemli.

3) Muhabir gitmediği durumlarda yabancı kaynaklardan haber alındığında nasıl bir süreç izleniyor?

Atıyorum İngiltere’de bir olay oldu. *Guardian*, *Daily News* gibi gazetelere bakılır, her birinden önemli olan bilgiler, eksik bilgiler toplanır. Mesela bir cinayet haberi var. *Guardian*’da katilin adı vardır onu bir alırım önce. Sonra başka bir gazeteye geçerim. *The Sun*’da adres bilgileri daha nettir, oradan onu alırım. *Daily Star*’da da tanıkların konuşmaları vardır, onu alırım. Tek bir kaynağa bağlı kalıp haber çevirmem. Ajans bir fırındır ve ekmeğin ilk çıktığı yerdir. Sizin ne kadar fazla bilgi taşıyorsa haberiniz o kadar kıymetli ve güvenilir olur. Tek kaynağa bağlı kalmak bence hata. İnsanların haber alma özgürlüğünü de bir nebze engellemek olur. Biz hep üç dört kaynaktan bakarak haberimizi yaptık. *Demirören*’de bir projem vardı. Türkiye’deki her bir ilin tanıtımı o ile ilgili haberi İngilizce servis etmekten geçer. Bizim *BBC*, *DW*, *Sputnik* gibi yabancı aboneliklerimiz de vardı. Mesela Nevşehir’de belediyeyi koyunlar basmıştı. Biz o haberi İngilizce de servis ettik. *Washington Post*’tan *CNBC*’ye kadar bütün mecraların internet portalında bu haber çıktı. Bu bir tanıtımdır mesela. Turizme de yansır. Şimdi *Demirören*’de İngilizce buton var. Ben bunu 2020’nin sonlarında müdürüme proje olarak sunmuştum. Hatta İngilizce bilen iki kişi alalım İngilizce masa servisi olsun. Yurttaki haberleri servis edelim. İstanbul’daki haberleri mesela. Koyalım dha.com.tr’ye, oradan çekip alsınlar.

4) Birkaç farklı kaynağa bakılıp bir haber oluşturuyor demiştik. Bunu çeviri olarak değerlendiriyor musunuz?

Bana göre çeviriyle alakası yok. Kolaya kaçmak ve tembellik. Okuyup anlayarak yazmak bana göre daha mantıklı. Mesela Türkçe bir metni okuyup anlayıp yeniden

hazırlıyoruz. Bu çeviridir. Ama Google Translate'e atıp yapılan çevirilere ben çeviri demem. Biz roman çevirmiyoruz. Biz yaşanmış bir olayı çeviriyoruz. Hiçbir bilginin eksik olmaması lazım. Yorum da katılmaması lazım. Mesela "warn" uyarlamak demek. "Urge" de uyarlamak demek. Ama bu biraz daha egolu bir şekilde uyarlamak. Bu kelimeler değişir. Bu tür tabirleri yabancı basınlar benim ülkeme karşı kullanıyor. Bunları yorum katmadan çevirmemiz lazım. Kendi ülkemize uyarlamak lazım. Dış habercilik bir terbiye meselesidir. Dış İşleri Bakanlığında bizim diplomatlarımız vardır. Bu kişiler argümanları, angajman kurallarını çok iyi bilmeli. Dış habercilik sadece iyi çeviri yapıp haberi servis etmekten ibaret değildir. Birkaç diplomatla görüşmek, iyi bir eğitim almak gerekir. Ben Kuzey Kıbrıs Savunma Bakanlığına röportaja gitmişim bir Türk olarak. Gittiğimde bana ne kahvesi içersin diye sordular. "Cyprus coffee" dedim. Bana iyi eğitim almışsın demişlerdi. Onlar için South-North ayrımı yok. Yunanistan makamlarına gittiğiniz zaman pasaportunuzda KKTC mührü olmaması gerekir. Bunu bilmeniz lazım. Yani dış habercilik sadece iyi çeviri yapmaktan ibaret değil. Konjonktürü iyi bilmek lazım. Rumlarla Türkler arasında bir sorun olduğunu bilmeniz lazım mesela. Çeviri o kadar önemli bir şey ki insanları yönlendiriyorsunuz. İnsanlar sizin yazdıklarınıza inanıyor ve güveniyor. Sorumluluğu ağır. Ben *New York Times*'dan bir haber alıp Google Translate'e atıp yayımlayamam. Haberde ne diyor önce onu bir anlamamız lazım ki sonra çevirebiliriz. Bir süzgeç olmanız lazım orada. Bir propaganda aracı olmamalıyız. *Reuters*'da yazan her şey doğrudur diye bir şey yok. Onu bir anlamak, araştırmak lazım. Sübliminal mesaj veren kelimeler var onları fark etmek lazım. Öyle çeviri aracına attım haberi servis ettim diye bir şey yok. O kolaycılık. Okuyucuya da saygısızlık. Onun doğru bilgiye erişme hakkını engelliyorsunuz. İnsanlar okuduklarına inanıyorlar. Ülkemizde çeviri de birçok şey gibi tembelliğe kaçmış durumda. Çeviri kutsal bir

meslek. İyi bir eğitim almak ve ilgilendiğiniz dil İngilizce ise o dili konuşan yerlerin tarihini ve olaylarını iyi bilmeniz lazım.

5) Haber ajanslarında çalışan çeviri mezunları da var. Çeviri eğitimi almış olmak sizce faydalı olabilir mi? Yoksa sadece çeviri eğitimi eksik kalır mı?

Ben çeviri eğitimi almadım ama olmalı bence. Bana iki dönemde dört stajyer arkadaş geldi. Benim ilk sorduğum soru, çeviri eğitimi aldınız mı oldu. Çeviri pek önemsenen bir şey değil çünkü. Dil bilmek yeterli diye düşünülüyor. Ben geçen sene çeviri eğitimi almak için başvurmuştum. Ajanslarda çeviri eğitimi aranması noktası da zayıf. Ben mesela diyorum çeviri eğitimi almış bu kişi diye. Bana onu bunu bırak da haber refleksi var mı diye soruyorlar. Öte yandan çeviri eğitimi alan kişilerin de gelip ajanslarda işi öğrenmeli. Bizde çok akademik bilgi yükleniyor. Pratik sıfır. Çevirmenin en az üç ay boyunca *AA*, *Demirören*, *İhlas* gibi ajansların dış haberler bölümlerinde staj yapması gerek. Haber akışı nasıl olur, hangi haberler önemlidir, sosyal medyada tıklanma rekoru kıracak haberler nedir onları öğrenmesi lazım. Soft haber, hard haber bunları bilmesi lazım. Saha tozu yutmak önemli. İyi çevirmenin yanı sıra ülkeleri, başkanları, geçmişlerini, politikalarını bilmelisiniz. Az da olsa diplomasi bilmek lazım.

E.2 Interview with M. K.

Educational Background: BA in Journalism at Ege University

1) İşinizden kısaca bahsedebilir misiniz? Görev tanımınız nedir? Bir gün içinde neler yapıyorsunuz?

Şu an Hürriyet'in gazete tarafında dış haberler editörü olarak çalışıyorum. Asıl işimiz yurt dışındaki ajansların ve gazetelerin dünya basınına takip ederek orada bulduğumuz haberleri çevirip haber diline uygun bir şekilde sayfaya yerleştirmek. Kendimiz özel haberler de hazırlıyoruz.

2) Haber hazırlama süreci nasıl oluyor?

Bizim abone olduğumuz iki büyük ajans var: *AFP* ve *AP*. Her sabah bu iki kaynağı tarıyoruz ve haber akışını takip ediyoruz. Aynı zamanda *Washington Post* ve *New York Times* gibi gazetelere de bakıyoruz. O gün artık ne manşet olduysa, şu an Ukrayna-Rusya savaşı var mesela, ne olup bittiğini bu kaynaklardan takip etmeye çalışıyoruz Onların aktardıklarından çeviri yapıyoruz. *Hürriyet*'in kendi muhabirleri var. Onların bize getirdiği Türkçe haberlerin de editlenmesini yapıyoruz.

3) Gazeteleri siz mi seçiyorsunuz?

Biz her gün düzenli olarak bütün basını taramaya çalışıyoruz. İlgi alanlarımıza göre kaynakları seçebiliyoruz. Ben mesela Asya Pasifik ile ilgileniyorum. Japonya'daki gazeteleri taramaya çalışıyorum her gün. Kimse şuna bak demiyor.

4) Haberleri tek bir kişi mi hazırlıyor yoksa ekip çalışması mı?

Biz günde iki defa haber havuzuna haber toplayıp bırakıyoruz. Sabah gündeminde herkes elindekini tarıyor. Öğlen de aynı şey tekrarlıyor. 12'ye kadar mesela gündemi tarayıp haberleri bırakıyoruz. Daha sonra yazı işleri müdürleri toplanıyor. Orada ana hatlarıyla gazetenin o günkü gündemi belirleniyor. Saat iki gibi de sayfa olarak biz kendi içimizde toplanıyoruz. Hangi haberi hangi manşetle kullanacağız onu konuşuyoruz. Haber dağıtımını yapıyor. İki gün önce mesela ben bulut tohumlama ile

ilgili bir haber önermişim. Bunu sen önermiştin sen çevir diyorlar bana. Haberi çevirip sayfaya iletiyorsunuz onlar kontrol edip yayınlıyor.

5) Çeviri süreci nasıl oluyor? Neleri ön plana çıkarıyorsunuz?

Bizim departmanda hiç çeviri mezunu yok. Genelde gazeteciler ve uluslararası ilişkiler mezunları var. Ben haberi okuduğum zaman ne anladığıma bakıp onu nasıl anlatabilirim diye düşünüyorum. Birebir çevirdiğiniz zaman anlaşılabilir. Kelime oyunları oluyor, deyim kullanılıyor. Ben daha anlaşılır bir dilde Hürriyet'in yayın dilini de göz önünde bulundurarak öyle aktarıyorum. Haberleri anlatırken genelde bir geçmişi oluyor haberin. Onu vermeniz gerekebiliyor. Asıl kaynağa bağlı kalmadan background bilgi ile zenginleştiriyorsunuz. Kelime kelime çeviri yapmaktansa, birinin tırnak içerisinde ifadesi varsa onu bozmadan çevirip kalanını okuyup anlayarak Türkçe deyişlere uygun bir şekilde aktarıyorsunuz. Kitap çevirisi gibi olmuyor. Yaptığımız iş de ona uygun değil zaten. Mümkün olan en basit, en anlaşılır dilde vermek gerekiyor. İşimize yarayan bilgileri almaya çalışıyoruz. Sayfa manşeti yapacağımız haber için bile yerimiz çok sınırlı. O yüzden bütün metni birebir çevirmek söz konusu değil.

6) Sansür uygulanıyor mu?

Tabii. Hürriyet'in yayın politikalarıyla ters düşecek, Türkiye'yi rahatsız edecek bir şey varsa o kısmı eklemiyoruz.

7) Çevirileri kontrol eden biri oluyor mu?

Çeviriyi kimse kontrol etmiyor. Biz hazırlıyoruz mizanpajı ve sayfaya yerleştirilmesi yapılıyor.

8) Haberi hazırlayan kişinin adı yazılıyor mu?

Hayır. Özel bir araştırma değil de haber çevirisiyse yazılmıyor. Özel haberlerde imza kullanıyoruz. Genelde zaten *AFP*'nin haberine göre gibi ifadeler ekliyoruz.

7) Sizce çeviri bu işin ne kadarını oluşturuyor? Siz bu işi daha çok haber yazımı olarak mı değerlendirirsiniz yoksa çeviri mi?

Bence yüzde 50-50. Okuduğunu anlayıp bir dilden başka bir dile aktarma becerisi çok önemli. Buna dikkat etmezseniz kötü metinler ortaya çıkabilir. Hem Türkçenizin hem İngilizcenin iyi olması lazım. Kalan yüzde ellisi de gazetecilik becerileri.

8) Şu anda hem gazetecilik hem çevirmenlik yaparak iki mesleği birden icra ediyorsunuz. Çeviri eğitimi almış olmak ister miydiniz?

Ben bir eksiklik hissetmedim açıkçası. Kitap ya da makale çevirmiyoruz. Haber metinleri genelde basit metinler oluyor. Önemli olan onu haber olarak aktarılabilir bir metne çevirmek. Mesela bir konuşma dinliyorsunuz. Onu dinleyip anlamamanızın yanı sıra bir de onun içinden neleri çekip nasıl anlatabiliyorsunuz bu önemli. Bence dil bilmek yeterli çeviri açısından.

9) İşe giriş sırasında bir dil veya çeviri testi yapılıyor mu?

Yok hayır. Bizim sektörde işe girerken öyle diplomaya, dil yeterliliğine bakılmıyor. Genelde önemli olan önceki işinizde hangi haberleri yaptığınızdır. Ama tabii ilk bir hafta deneme süreci oluyor. Sizi öncesinde sınava tabi tutmak yerine gözlemliyorlar. Politik haberlerde mesela kelime seçimlerini, ESED-ESAD kullanımı gibi şeyleri değerlendiriyorlar.

10) Çeviri eğitimi almak şu anki işiniz için yararlı olur muydu?

Daha kompleks metinlerde olurdu. Mesela korona döneminde tıbbi dergilerdeki makaleleri okurduk. Onların özet ve sonuç bölümlerinde yazanlardan bir şey çıkarmaya çalışırdım. Ama çeviri okusaydım daha iyi anlardım. Yine de genel olarak çok gerekli değil. Mutlaka faydası olur ama eksikliği olmaz.

E.3 Interview with Ö. A.

Educational background: BA in Radio, Television and Cinema at Istanbul University

1) Kendinizi tanıtabilir misiniz?

İstanbul Üniversitesi radyo televizyon yayıncılığı okudum. Teknik bir bölümdü aslında. *TRT* ve *Kanal D*'de staj yaptım. Kameraman olarak. Bir gün Taksim'de bir bomba patladı. Gece habercileri vardı, yardım istediler. Ben de onlara yardım ettim. Sonra ekipte açık olunca yabancı dilim de olduğu için dış habere geçtim. *Show*'da da dış haberlerde çalıştım. 11 senedir de *FOX TV*'de çalışmaktayım.

2) Bir gün içerisinde neler yapıyorsunuz?

Önce gündem bakıyoruz. *AP* ile çalışıyoruz. Onlardan görüntü alıyoruz. Sonra *İhlas*, *AA*, *Demirören* ajanslarının dünya haberlerine bakıyoruz. Daha sonra internet gazetelerini tarıyoruz. *BBC*, *DW*, *VOA*, *Financial Times*, *Daily Mail* gibi gazetelerin Türkiye ile bağlantılı haberlerini okuyoruz. Mesela işte Avrupa'daki enerji krizi nasıl etkiler? Saat 11'de gündem toplantımız var. Hangi haberler yapılacaksa onları topluyoruz. Televizyon haberi olduğu için görsel lazım. Bir ses olması lazım. *AP* her zaman her şeyi geçmiyor. O zaman YouTube'da önemli kanalları takip ediyoruz.

Bakanlıkların mesela. Oradan time code'lara göre alıp kullanıyoruz. Alt yazı hazırlıyoruz.

3) Haber hazırlama sürecinden bahsedebilir miyiz? Farklı kaynaklardan haber topluyorsunuz anladığım kadarıyla. Bunu derleme olarak mı nitelendiriyorsunuz? Evet. Haberde belirli bir süre kısıtlamamız var. Ekranda ne kadar çok haber girilirse o kadar iyi. 45 dakikalık bir haber bülteni. İstanbul, Ankara yurt içi, yurt dışı, siyaset haberi, soft haber derken hepsini sığdırmak gerekiyor. En önemli flash noktaları vermeye çalışıyoruz. Mesela Avrupa'da enerji krizi var. Rusya doğal gazı kesti. Önlem gece ışıklandırmalarının kapatılması. Fransa gece maçlarını yasaklıyor gibi.

4) Haberleri derlerken bu süreçte çeviri nasıl bir rol oynuyor?

Tabii bu haberlerin hepsini Türkçe kaynaklardan alamıyorsunuz. Ajanstan haber çevrilmiş bir şekilde geliyor ama biz de öncesinde haberi bulup okuyup önemli kısımları çeviriyoruz. Haber diline uygun bir biçimde yazıyoruz. Dilimize uygun bir şekilde en kısa ve net haliyle aktarmaya çalışıyoruz. Ne kadar kısa o kadar iyi bizim için.

5) Daha çok haberi okudum anladım şeklinde mi oluyor bu süreç yoksa birebir çeviri yaptığınız durumlar da oluyor mu? Konuşmaları ve alıntılarını hariç tutarak soruyorum.

Habere göre değişiyor. Bazen haberin içinden en önemli yerini alırsınız. İki üç cümle olarak. Onu çeviriyoruz. Birebir bütün metni çevirmek zor. Vakit de yok. Ayrıca televizyon haberi olduğu için de görüntü daha önemli. Birkaç cümle ile bilgi kırıntıları koyuyoruz. Kısa olması o yüzden önemli. İnsan 40. saniyeden sonra

ilgisini kaybeder. Ajanslar bütün bilgiyi veriyorlar. Sizin içinden önemli olanı çekip almanız gerekiyor.

6) Hazırlanan haberleri kontrol eden birisi oluyor mu?

Muhabirlerin yazdığı haberleri editörler kontrol ediyor. Ama benim yazdığım haber hassas bir konuda ise kontrol ediyor, genel olarak kontrol edilmiyor. Çok kritik haberlerde kontrol ettirmemiz gerekir. RTÜK'ün kuralları var.

7) Editörler dış haber ve Türkiye masası olarak ayrılıyor mu?

Bölmelere göre ayrılıyor. Ankara var. Siyasetle ilgileniyor. Ankara'da ofisimiz var. Oradaki editör yaptığı haberleri buraya gönderiyor. İkinci göz burada bakıyor.

Yapılan haberi izliyoruz. Her haber yayına çıkmadan önce izlenir. Arkada reklam gözükmemez mesela. İstanbul editörü var. Bütün akışı o takip ediyor. Yurt haberleri var. İstanbul ve Ankara dışındaki haberleri tarıyor. Ben de dünya haberlerine bakıyorum. Hepimizin başında da koordinatör var. Toplantıyı o yönetiyor. Günde iki toplantı oluyor. Biri 11 diğeri 14'te.

8) Editörlerin hepsi İngilizce biliyor mu?

Evet. Bazıları iyi biliyor, bazıları belirli bir dereceye kadar biliyor. Zaten girişte bir dil yeterlilik sınavı oluyor.

9) Çeviri mezunu var mı?

Hayır yok.

10) Yeterlilik sınavında çeviri becerisi de ölçülüyor mu?

Genel bir sınavdı. İki üç cümle çevirmişimdir.

11) Haberleri tek bir kişi mi hazırlıyor yoksa ekip çalışması mı oluyor?

Biz dış haberde iki kişiyiz. Haberleri yazdıktan sonra montaj ekibimize görüntüyü veriyoruz. Bazen başlarında duruyoruz bazen duramayabiliyoruz. Prodüksör arkadaşlar da sürece dahil oluyor. Günde tek bir haberle uğraşmıyoruz.

12) Sizce bu işin ne kadarını çeviri oluşturuyor?

Biz dış haberci olarak çeviri kullanıyoruz. Kullanmaya mecburuz. Kaynaklarımız yabancı. Ama tabii haber yazımı daha ön planda.

13) Çeviri deyince aklınıza ne geliyor? Sabit ve tek bir kaynaktan yapılan çeviri mi yoksa şu anki yaptığımız işi de çeviri olarak nitelendirir misiniz?

Çevirinin de dalları var. Şu an biz haber üzerinden konuşuyoruz. Canlı yayın olduğunda biri konuşuyorsa onu çevirmek de bir haber çevirisi. Kitap çevirisi, hukuk çevirisi vs. ikinci planda aklımıza gelen şeyler.

14) Çeviri olarak nitelendiriyorsunuz yani?

Yani çeviri de değil aslında. Haber yazımı. Olan şeyi bir iki cümleyle anlatıyoruz. Çeviri apayrı bir şey.

15) Kitap çevirisi gibi mi?

Evet. Kitap çevirisinde bir anlam bütünlüğü vardır. Ama bizim yaptığımız basit çeviri. Anlam bütünlüğü yok. Cümle çok net. Tek bir kaynak kullanmıyoruz. Aynı bilgiyi başka kaynaklardan da teyit etmek gerekiyor.

16) Sizce çeviri eğitimi almak bu işi yapmak için faydalı olur mu? Artı bir değer katar mı?

Haber nasıl yazılır bu bilmek gerek çeviriden ziyade. Biz basit bir çeviri yapıyoruz. Onun için eğitim almamıza gerek yok. Ajanstan zaten haber basit, yalın bir dille geliyor. Dil bilen herkes iki üç cümleyi çevirebilir. Ama haber yazmak, haberin manşeti nedir, neyi flash'a çekmek gerekir, bunlara bakmak gerekiyor.

17) Google Translate kullanıyor musunuz?

Tabii. *Show*'dayken biz haber ajanslarına nasıl bağlı kalmayız ona bakıyorduk. *AP* her haberi göstermiyor. Fas'ta bir şey oluyor diyelim. Google Translate'e atıp İngilizceye çevirtiyorduk. Şimdi daha da basit ve yaygın bu durum. Rusya'dan gelen haberleri çeviriye atıyoruz. İngilizcesini okuyup anlayıp öyle haber yazıyoruz.

E.4 Interview with A. A.

Educational Background: BS in Communication and Media Studies

1) Kendinizden biraz bahsedebilir misiniz?

Yaklaşık yedi yıldır *TRT World*'de hem muhabir hem sunucu olarak çalışıyorum. Yedi yılın ilk yarısında sahada muhabirdim diğer yarısında da sunuculuk yaptım. Sektörde 25 yıl deneyime sahibim. Farklı işler de yaptım tabii, iş geliştirme gibi, prodüksiyon gibi. Ama kariyerimin son 10 yılı televizyon gazeteciliği.

2) İşinizden kısaca bahsedebilir misiniz? Haber editörlüğü ve haber hazırlama süreci nasıl gerçekleşiyor?

Ajanslar üzerinden çalışabilirsiniz. Çeşitli ajanslar var, *Reuters*, *AFP* ve *AP* gibi. Subscription'dan yararlanıp onlar üzerinden çeviri yaparak haber hazırlayabilirsiniz. Bu entry level bir iş ve bana sorarsanız da low-ranking bir iş. Habercilikte you need to stand out. Burada izleyici niye seni izlesin? Birtakım given'lar var, doğru haber, hızlı haber gibi. What makes one news channel's news coverage particular than the other channels? Source, characters, angles. Bunlar devreye giriyor. Sadece ajans üzerinden ilerleyemezsiniz. Sizi farklı kılacak şey şudur. Sahada muhabiriniz vardır. Onun haberciliğiyle farklı bir coverage yapabiliriz. Daha farklı angle'lardan haber toplayabiliriz. Haber bültenleri aslında mızrağın ucu gibi. Biri haber toplar. Daha uzun programlar, documentary'ler var.

3) Çeviri, haberlerin hazırlanmasında nasıl bir rol oynuyor?

Çevirinin farklı çeşitleri var. Simultaneous interpretation bizim kanalda çok yaygın. Mesela cumhurbaşkanı konuştuğu zaman oraya tercümanımız gidiyor. Kolay bir iş değil öyle anında çevirebilmek. Her iki dile hakimiyet ve hızlı düşünebilmek önemli. Diller arasında da bir inherent disadvantage var. Kelime sayıları eşit değil. Cumhurbaşkanımız da deyim kullanmayı çok seviyor ve bunlar doğru çevrilmeyebiliyor. Simultane çeviri yapan kişinin o kişiyi çok iyi tanması, bilmesi gerekiyor. Onun dışında *Reuters*, *AP* ya da *AFP*'den bir script geliyor. Onlar zaten tercüme ediyor ama soundbite'lar oluyor. Benim çalışma tarzım, double check. Farklı kaynaklardan verify etmek gerekiyor. Ajanslar arasında da farklılıklar oluyor. *AFP* bu konuda çok iyi değil mesela bana sorarsan. Ama double source etmek çok çok daha önemli. Öyle olduğu zaman kendi credibility'nizi de korumuş oluyorsunuz. Atıfta da bulunabiliyorsunuz. "According to *Reuters*" diyebilirsiniz. Onun dışında sahada da çeviri oluyor. Mesela Orta Doğu'ya gittiğim zaman Arapça bilmediğim

için bir fixer'ın ya da çevirmenin yardımına ihtiyacım oluyor. Fixer'larla çevirmenler aslında aynı değil ama conflict zone'larda aynı kişi iki işi birden yapıyor. Ben kayıt alıyordum ve ajansa geldiğimde Arapça bilen birine de kontrol ettiriyordum. Translator'un da önemli bir rolü var. Suriyeli bir kadın mesela abusive relationship'ten bahsediyorsa ve interview yapan kişi bir erkekse çok rahat cevap vermeyebilir. Almak istediğin soundbite'ı alamayabilirsiniz.

4) Çeviri baya başvurulan bir pratik o halde.

Tabii. Yayın yaptığınız lisan A lisanıysa ve konuştuğun olay B lisanıysa illaki çeviri oluyor. Ama kelimesi kelimesine değil.

5) Haber aktarımını genel olarak bir çeviri süreci olarak nitelendirebilir miyiz?

Dış haber editörleri, masa başında oturan bir kişi olarak, ajanstan gelen bir haberi alıyorsa ve fiziksel olarak orada bulunmuyorsa bir yorum katmış oluyorlar. You do not get the sense, the atmosphere. Siz orada değilseniz çeviri yapmış oluyorsunuz. Türkiye'de bazı kanallarda çalıştım. O kanallarda evet tercüme ediyorlar ve kendi bilgileri çerçevesinde de haberlerini yazıyorlar. Bu bir çeviridir bana sorarsanız.

6) Farklı farklı kaynakların kullanılması durumunda da çeviri midir sizce?

Haber yazarken A haberden şunu alıyorum, başka bir şeyden şunu alıyorum deyip kendiniz bir haber oluşturuyorsanız bu çeviri değildir. Ama ajans haberini olduğu gibi tek bir kaynak olarak kullanıyorsanız bu çeviridir.

7) Birden fazla kaynak olunca derleme olarak mı nitelendiriliyor?

Evet.

8) Farklı kaynaklardan haber alırken bir çeviri oluyor mu sizce? Birkaç farklı kaynağı okuyup anlayıp ayrıca bir metin mi yazılıyor?

Aktarmak istediğiniz haberin boyutuna bağlı bu. Soundbite ise onu çeviriyorsunuz. Ama bir explainer ise, mesela Ukrayna-Rusya savaşında batı tarafından verilen silahlar savaşın seyrini nasıl etkiliyor, bu konuda bir haber yapılacak, tek bir kaynaktan haber yapamazsınız ki. O silahlar neler onu araştırırsınız. Rus ordusunun frontline'ı neredeydi, nereye çekildi, yerel halktan aktarılmış konuşmalar var onu okursunuz. Daha sonra sentezleyip bir haber yaparsınız. Her haberin bir amacı vardır. Maalesef günümüzde herkesin bir ajandası var. A haberde verebileceğiniz bir haberle *The Guardian*'da çıkan haber çok farklı. Neyi nereden alıyorsunuz ve hangi haberi ön plana çıkarmak istiyorsunuz ona bağlı.

9) *TRT World*'un çalışan şeması nasıl? Herkes dış haber editörü olarak mı geçiyor?

Türkiye masamız var. O da çok ufak bir masa. Ama kanalda çalışan 600 gazeteci varsa 590'ı dış haberle ilgileniyor. Bizim ayrıca bir. Dış haber masamız yok.

Türkiye'deki diğer kanallar hep Erdoğan şuraya gitti, dış işleri bakanı şunu yaptı onu yazarlar. Dış haberlerinde mesela Pakistan yer alır ama çok yüzeysel olur. Bizde öyle değil çünkü bizim işimiz dış haber zaten.

10) Muhabir-editör ayrımı var mı? Muhabirler aynı zamanda editörlük de yapıyor mu?

Türkiye'de televizyonculuk yapılmıyor. Hatta Türkiye'de çalışan kişiler bizim kanala gelince zorlanıyorlar. Bizde her görev çok farklı. O kadar çok departman var ki.

Bizdeki yapı, *BBC*, *Al Jezerra* gibi uluslararası public veya private broadcasting

şeması Türkiye'deki yerel kanallardan çok farklı. Orada muhabir ve editör aynı işi yapabilir. Bizde öyle değil. Fact-checking diye bir departman yok mesela Türkiye'de. Script editor, news editor, planning editor, news gathering editor... Bizde editörlük tek bir elden yapılmıyor. Farklı görevler var. Bütçe konusu da işin içine giriyor tabii. *TRT World* ya da büyük uluslararası ajansların bütçesi ile Türkiye'deki kanalların bütçesi aynı olmuyor. Şu da önemli. Kamu yayıncılığı mı yapıyorsunuz özel kanal mı? Özel kanalda, eğer o kanal sürekli zarar ediyorsa üç beş yıl sonra kapanır. Ama biz *TRT World* olarak her yıl %100 zarar ediyoruz. Reklam almıyoruz. Bizim maaşlarımız var. Giderimiz çok ama gelirimiz yok. Bizim kamuya karşı bir amacımız var. Haberi Türkiye'nin perspektifinden dünyaya anlatmak. Türkiye haberleri değil ama dış haberleri Türkiye perspektifinden dünyaya anlatmak. Haber ajanslarından gelen haberleri okuyup haber yapmak çok kolay. Küçümsediğimden demiyorum. Onların imkânı o.

11) Çalıştığınız kurumda tercümanlık mezunu biri var mı?

Bir dünya lideri konuştuğu zaman *Reuters*'dan haber tercüme edilmemiş bir şekilde geliyorsa tercümanlık okumuş bir simultane tercümana ihtiyaç oluyor. Var diyebilirim. Bizde zaten en azından iki lisan bilmiyorsanız bizde çalışmanın imkânı yok.

12) Dil yeterliliği çeviri yapma boyutunda yeterli oluyor mu?

Yetmiyor. Bizim yayın dilimiz İngilizce. Haberi İngilizce yazabilmek gerekiyor. O çok farklı bir şey.

13) Simultane çeviriyi bir kenara bırakacak olursak, haber hazırlama sürecinde bazen çeviri bazen derleme oluyor demiştik. Sizde anladığım kadarıyla bir çevirmen çalışmıyor, değil mi?

Yok hayır. Bizde çalışan 600 gazeteci varsa dil biliyorlar ve o alanda eğitim almış kişiler.

14) Sizce çeviri eğitimi almış olmak bu işi yapmaya katkı sağlar mı?

Tabii ki. Çeviri eğitimi aldığınızda oradaki nüanslara dikkat etmenizi öğretiyorlardır diye tahmin ediyorum. Bu nüansları en iyi anlayabilecekler tercümanlık eğitimi alan kişiler olabilir. Ama şart değil. Producer'lar var. Haberi yazan kişiler bunlar.

Tercümanlık eğitimi almamışsa biri tercüme yapıtıktan sonra farklı editörlerin elinden geçiyor o haber. Tercümanlık eğitimi almışsa ve haber yapıcılığı yapıyorsa sizi kontrol eden kişilerin işi daha az olur.

E.5 Interview with H. B.

Educational background in Radio, Television and Cinema at Marmara University

1) Kendinizden biraz bahsedebilir misiniz?

İstanbul 1986 doğumluyum. Açık öğretim liseden sonra Marmara Üniversitesi İletişim Fakültesi radyo televizyon bölümünü kazandım. *ATV*'de haber editörlüğü yaptım. Sonrasında İngiltere'ye dil öğrenmeye ve yüksek lisans yapmaya gittim.

Orada *BBC*'de çalıştım bir süre. Belgesel çekiyordum. Ayrıca producer olarak saha çalışanıydım. Muhabirin yanında çalışıyordum. Mekânı belirlemek, çekimi organize etmek, muhabire bilgi aktarmak gibi görevlerim vardı. Bu altı aylık bir süre zarfında gerçekleşti. Sonra buraya geldim. 2015 yılından beri de *TRT World*'de çalışıyorum.

O zamanlar kanal yeni kurulmuştu. İlk girdiğimde unvanım asisstant producer idi. Dijital kısımda çalışıyordum. Daha sonra televizyon yayınına geçtim ve Orta Doğu masasında çalıştım. Yaklaşık dört yıldır da haber masasında çalışıyorum. Önce yardımcı editördüm şimdi editör oldum. Yaptığım işin ayrıntısına girecek olursak iki parti halinde biz çalışırız. Sabah ve akşam. Üç ayda bir bize planlama gelir. Ben bu hafta planlama yaptım. Next day için planlama yapıyoruz. Diğer kanallarda yoktur bu. Bizde hatta planlama departmanı da var ama haberleri öncelik sırasına göre diziyoruz. Hangi region'da hangi haber öne çıkıyor, ona bakıyoruz. Önemli bir haberse bir gün öncesinden muhabir ayarlıyoruz. Tüm muhabirler bizim muhabirimiz değil. Freelance muhabirlerimiz de var. Onların müsaitlik durumlarını kontrol ediyoruz. Benim asıl görevim haber editörlüğü. Overnight dediğimiz arkadaşlar var. Orada deputy news editor çalışır. Geldiğimizde onlardan handover alırız. Gece ne oldu, bugün ne olmasını bekliyoruz. Haber sıralamamız oluyor. Son dakika bir şey gelmezse o akışta haberler gider. Handover'dan sonra saat 9'da haber toplantımız olur. Executive producer'lar bu toplantıya öncülük eder. Outlook manager da toplantıya gelir. Asıl idare ondadır. Bizim haber departmanında output ve input diye iki sistem vardır. Output, günlük haberlerin edit edildiği yerdir. Buraya bağlı bir de interview desk vardır. Bizim haber masası ve planlama, Orta Doğu masası ve Türkiye masası input'a bağlıdır. Buradaki arkadaşların görevi output'u beslemektir. Haftalık, aylık ve günlük planlama yapılır. DSP ham görüntü, VTR paket haberdir. Bunlar hazırlanır. Sabah handover notumuzu alırız. Sonra toplantıya katılırız. Bizim ilk bültenimiz sabah 7'dir. Output'taki haber bülteniyle oturur konuşuruz ve bizden ne istediklerini sorarız. Breaking news yoksa konuşuruz. Mesela Pakistan'da sel var. Oradaki muhabirimizi ararız müsaitse 7'deki programa davet ederiz. Öncesinde de bize soru önermesini isteriz. Bizim sormamız gereken soru varsa onu öğreniyoruz.

Yayın bittikten sonra da muhabirin ödemesini yapıyoruz. Sosyal medyayı da detaylı bir şekilde takip ediyoruz. Her görüntüyü kullanamıyoruz. Kaynak güvenilir olmalı. Resmi hesaplar, gazetecilerin hesapları veya takipçisi çok ve güvenilir hesapları kullanıyoruz. Sosyal medyada bir görüntü varsa onu oradan çekip yayına veriyoruz. Televizyon yayıncılığında hız önemli. Saniyelerle yarışıyoruz. Ajanslardan önce o haberi ekrana veriyoruz çoğu zaman. Bizim bir de abone olduğumuz ajanslar var *AFP, AP ve Reuters*. Türkiye’de *Anadolu, İhlas ve Demirören*. Avrupa’da *Eurovision*. Avrupa haberleri yapar ve çok hızlıdır. *BBC, New York Times, Washington Post, Al Jezerrra, Sputnik* gibi kaynaklara bakarız. Toplantıya gireriz. Toplantıda gün içerisinde ne bekleniyor ona bakarız. Bölge bölge herkes anlatır. Saat 2’de de toplantımız vardır. Orada da akşama kadar ne bekliyoruz onu konuşuruz. Güncellenecek haber varsa ona bakıyoruz. Sahada ve ofiste muhabirler var. Onlar paket haber hazırlıyor. Onların takibini de biz yapıyoruz. Genel olarak böyle bir iş yapıyoruz. İşimiz koordinasyon. Bilgi, görsel ve muhabir sağlamak.

2) Daha önce haber yazdınız mı?

ATV’de Avrupa’ya muhabir olarak çalışırken yazıyordum. *Daily Sabah* için de haber yazdım. *TRT World’de* de birkaç kez yazmışlığım oldu.

3) Çeviri bu sürecin hangi kısmında yer alıyor?

Bizim her zaman simultane tercümanımız vardır. Biri konuşacaksa biz dışarıdan birini görevlendiririz. Canlı yayın yapacaksak kayıt odasına geçer. Resmi yetkili konuşmasına başladıktan sonra onunla beraber çevirmeye başlar. Çeviri yapan arkadaşların takıldığı noktalar oluyor. Bu bizde soruna sebep olabiliyor. Haber bültenleri genelde yarım saat sürer. O bültende verilmesi gereken haber zaten çok.

Tercümanın direkt sesini verirsek yetişmez. Türkiye masası Erdoğan konuşurken onu dinliyor. Önemli cümle varsa onu alıyor ve tercüme ettiriyor. Sonra tercüme script doctor'a gidiyor. İngilizcesi üst düzey olan kişiler bunlar. Onlardan onay geldikten sonra executive producer'a gönderirler. Sonra onaylanınca da yayınlanır. Orta Doğu masasında Arapça bilenler oluyor. Genelde Orta Doğu ile ilgili birisi konuşma yaptığı zaman çevirisi yapılır. Az önce söylemiş olduğum prosedür devreye girer ve voice over yapıp yayına girer.

4) Güçlü bir kontrol mekanizması var yani?

Tabii. Canlı yayında simultane çeviri yaparken kontrol olmuyor. Oraya getirdiğiniz kişiye güvenmek zorundasınız. Bir de simultane çeviri yaparken o iki üç saniyelik duraksamalar bile bizim için önemli. Bir haber fazla girebilir miyiz, biz buna bakıyoruz. Bir paragrafı simultane tercüman yaklaşık 40 saniyede yapıyorsa, siz çevirdiğinizde onayı aldıktan sonra o 40 saniyelik çeviri sizin gönderdiğiniz metinden sonra yapmış olduğunuz seslendirme ile 25 saniyeye düşüyor. 15 saniyelik bir kazancınız oluyor ki o da habercilikte çok önemli.

5) Çeviri açısından bir hata oluyor mu?

Tabii. Dikkatten kaçabiliyor bazı şeyler. Genellikle son dakika haberlerinde oluyor. Yetiştirmek için acele ediliyor. Mesela bir cümle var. Russian forces carried out air strikes against civilians in Syria. Buradaki civilians kelimesini atlayabiliyorsunuz. Ama tabii kontrol eden birileri olduğu için yayına girmeden fark ediliyor. Fark edilmese bile dijital servisimiz var. Sosyal medyadan paylaşım yapıyorlar. Onlar fark ederse de bizi uyarıyor. Biz güncelleyerek yayına sokuyoruz.

6) Yazılı haberlerde çevirinin rolü nasıl?

Türkçedeki cümle kurulumuyla İngilizcedeki cümle kurulumu çok farklı. *Daily Sabah*'a haber yazarken olaya hakimdim. Bu çok önemli. İngilizcem de iyiydi. Ama tabii benim orada kaynaklarım İngilizceydi, çok zorlanmadım. Ama kaynakları Türkçe okuyup İngilizce haber yazsaydım zor olurdu. Haber dili yalın olması lazım. Herkesin anlayabileceği şekilde olması lazım ve kısa olması lazım haberlerin. Bize mesela TRT Yetenek programından arkadaşlar geliyor. Mesleğe yeni başlamışlar. Onlarda sorun şu oluyor. Türkçe kaynakları okuyor. Çevirisini yapıyor ama haber dilinde aktaramıyor. Tabii bu da çok normal. Alışık değil çünkü, burada öğrenecek haber dilini. Pratiği yok. Çok uzun ve akademik cümle kuruyorlar mesela. Bu yüzden onlara örnek veriyoruz. Yalın, basit bir dilde haber nasıl yazılır onu göstermeye çalışıyoruz. Arkadaşlar yazdıkça o çeviri kısmını çözümlüyor. Diliniz her ne kadar iyi olsa da haber dili çok farklı. Bir İngiliz haber yazamaz mesela. Haber okumak ve haber dinlemek çok önemli. Habercilikte önemli olan eğitim seviyesi düşük birinin de anlaması, bir akademisyenin de anlaması. Özellikle televizyon haberciliğinde. Mesela kalkıp da “despite the fact that” bağlacı kullanılmaz. Onun yeri akademik makaledir.

7) Eğitime değinmişken, sizce Çeviribilim mezunu biri bu işe yeterince hakim olabilir mi? Çeviri okumamış biri de sizce eğitim almamış olmanın dezavantajını yaşayabilir mi?

Gazetecilik çok daha basit. Siz kitap çevirebiliyorsanız bu sizin İngilizcenizin çok iyi olduğunu gösterir. Pratik önemli burada. Bizde Uluslararası İlişkiler, Siyaset Bilimi, Ekonomi, İngiliz Edebiyatı mezunları çok var. Çevirmen yok. Siz daha profesyonel boyutta bu işi yapıyorsunuz. Haber dili çok daha basit. İki haftalık bir pratikten sonra

rahatlıkla haber için çeviri yapabilirsiniz. Ben çeviri okumadım. Ama Orta Doğu masasında çeviri yapıyordum. Minor değişikliklerle yayına giriyordu. Tabii çeviri eğitimi olması bir avantaj olurdu. Bazen beklenmedik bir anda bir haber patlak veriyor. Yarım saat içerisinde resmi bir yetkili çıkıp açıklama yapabiliyordu. Bizim tercümanımız yoktu önceden. Planlama departmanı birini buluyordu. Breaking news dışında bizden acil çeviri istiyorlar. Ama çeviri işi herkesin yapabileceği bir yetenek değil. Metinsel boyutu da öyle, simultane boyutu da öyle. Bir kere profesyonel bir yaklaşım değil. Orta Doğu masasında tercüman arkadaşımız vardır. Haberciliği de bilir, onu kullanırız. Bazen ajanslar yayını tercümanlı olarak verir. Biz onu kullanırız. Ama İngilizceniz ne kadar iyi olursa olsun herkesin yapabileceği bir iş değil. Profesyonellerin yapması daha sağlıklı. Mesela PKK'yı “terrorist organisation” yerine kalkıp “militant” ya da “fighters” olarak çeviremezsiniz. Devletin uluslararası siyasette izlemiş olduğu politika var. BM tarafından da terör örgütü olarak tanımlanıyor. İş bilenlerin yapması daha sağlıklı. Sonuçta uluslararası yayın yapan büyük bir kuruluşuz. Ben inisiyatif alıp gidip çeviri yapabiliirdim ama yapmadım. Benim yapacağım bir hata idari pozisyondaki birine ya da Türkiye'nin hassas olduğu konularda ülkeye zarar verebilirdi. Daha sonra sosyal medyada adıma karalama kampanyaları başlatılırdı.

8) Yazılı habere dönecek olursak birkaç kaynaktan haber alınarak sentezleniyor ve bir haber metni ortaya çıkıyor. Sizce bu bir çeviri midir, derleme midir?

Televizyon haberciliği bir kitap çevirisi değil. Mesela kraliçe hayatını kaybetti. Haberi veriyorsunuz. Tüm ajanslarda bu bilgi var. Kimisi background information ile bu haberi süsler. Mesela biz Türkiye-Suriye operasyonları hakkında bir haber verirken mutlaka bu operasyonun ne zaman, nasıl ve niye başlatıldığına yer veririz.

Ajans haberlerinde olmaz bu background information. Birinde yer olsa diğesinde yer almaz. Sizin ana kaynak olarak benimsemiş olduğunuz bir ajanstan aldığınız haber bilgi olarak size yetersiz gelebilir. Haberin anlaşılması için altını doldurmak isteyebilirsiniz. Bunun için de ekstra bilgilere ihtiyacınız var. Haber ilk düştüğünde bir iki cümle oluyor. Key word'ler ile biz araştırıyoruz. Mesela El-Şebab bir yere saldırı düzenledi. Şu saatte oldu, şu kadar kişi öldü, lokasyon şu. Ama bu bilgiler yetersiz. Elimde görsel de yok. Görüntü gelene kadar ekranda konumu gösteriyoruz. El-Şebab kimdir, bu zamana kadar ne kadar terör saldırısı düzenledi, en kanlısı hangisiydi, bu saldırıların sorumluluğunu üstlendi mi gibi. Üstlenmişse onu veriyoruz. El-Şebab'ın resmi hesabına girip bakıyoruz. Lokal haber kanallarına bakıyoruz. Yine tek kaynaktan gitmiyoruz. Double-confirmation yapıyoruz. Reuters'da çıksa bile önce araştırıp kaynaklara bakıyoruz ve doğruluyoruz. Ama mesela elzem bir haberse Esad hayatını kaybetti diyelim. "According to *Reuters*" diye "reportedly" olarak veriyoruz. Haber yalanlansa bile bize bir şey olmuyor.

E.6 Interview with D. A.

Educational background in International Relations at Uludağ University

1) Kendinizden biraz bahsedebilir misiniz?

Uludağ Üniversitesi Uluslararası İlişkiler mezunuyum. 2008 yılında mezun oldum ama mesleğe 2016 yılında öğrenciyken *CNN Türk*'te stajyer olarak başladım. Sonra 2007'de *Kanal 24* kuruldu. Mezun olunca orada çalışmaya başladım. Daha sonra da *Star Gazetesi*'ne geçtim. Sonra tekrar *Kanal 24*'e döndüm. Muhabirlik yaptım, uluslararası toplantılara katıldım. Yurt dışı haberleri takip ettim. Masada da dış haberci olarak çalıştım. 2015'te de *TRT Türk*'e geçtim. Bir sene sonra da kanal

kapandı. 2016'da *Habertürk* dış haber masasına geçtim. 2017'de de *NTV*'de dış haber editörü olarak işe başladım. Bazen röportajlara çıkıp kendi halimde haber hazırladığım oluyor. *NTV* radyoya da "Dünya Hali" diye bir program yapıyorum. Dış haber konseptli, haber bültenlerinde çok yer almayan haberleri anlatıyorum orada da. 2008'den beri bilfiil dış haberciyim. Kaç yıl oldu ama hala işimi çok seviyorum. Mesela geçen hafta izin günümde kraliçe vefat etti. Evden mesela oturup Kral Charles profili yaptım. Hafta sonu da çalışacağım. Paketler hazırlamam gerekecek bu konuyla ilgili. Ama ben memnunum halimden.

2) Bir gün içinde neler yapıyorsunuz?

Sabah bir gündem hazırlıyoruz. Çalıştığımız kurumun abone olduğu bazı ajanslar var: *Reuters*, *AFP* ve *AP* gibi. Önce onları bir tarıyoruz. Gecedен sabaha kadar ne olmuş ona bir bakıyoruz. Ajans taraması ile başlıyoruz yani. Biraz tabii bir çatı kuruluyor. Bu ajanslar çok büyük kurumlar. Çok fazla çalışanları var. Onlar sizin için zaten outlook'larla günün resmini çekiyor. O gün nerede ne olacak oradan takip edebiliyorsunuz. Ama tabii bununla sınırlı kalamıyoruz. Uzaya kadar çıkabiliyor. Daha sonra da haber sitelerinde taramalar başlıyor. Ben buna maden kazmak diyorum. İngiliz ve Amerikan basını baş hat. Daha çok İngilizce bilen ekipler olduğu için İngiliz ve Amerikan basınına bakıyoruz. *Washington Post*, *The Guardian*, *Times*, gibi gazeteleri tarıyoruz. Daha sonra Alman basınına bakıyoruz. Bir de bir süre sonra nelerin haber değeri taşıdığına karar verebiliyorsunuz. Bir refleks oluşuyor. Şu an bir de artı sosyal medya. Hangi görüntüler öne çıkıyor? Bunları nasıl değerlendireceğiz? Öyle bir çöplük ki aynı zamanda. Mesela bir görüntü 3 yıl öncesine ait çıkabiliyor. Kaynağını da araştırmak zorundayız. Yine madenciliğin derinlerine iniyoruz aslında. Kısaca internet siteleri, sosyal medya, gazeteler, ajanslar derken bir tarama

yapıyoruz. Sonra toplantılar oluyor. Bulduklarımızı haber müdürleri ile paylaşıyoruz. Bir çerçeve çizilmiş oluyor ve öyle gün başlıyor. 13 bülteni çok önemlidir. Sabahtan öğlene kadar haberler hazırlanır. Bir de ana haber bülteni de var. Muhabirler sahaya gider haber toplar. Haberler akşama kadar hazırlanır. Ama bazen son dakika bir haber çıkıyor. Bütün planı değiştiriyor. Mesela bir patlama haberi gelir son dakika. Araştırmaya başlırsınız, bir görgü tanığı ararsınız.

3) Haberler birkaç farklı kaynaktan mı hazırlanıyor?

Tabii. Ajanslara aboneyiz biz. *Reuters* ve *AP* güvenilirliği yüksek ajanslar ama biz genelde onlara bağlı kalmayız. Teknik hatalar olabiliyor haber metinlerinde. Tarih yanlış olabiliyor, birinin yaşı yanlış olabiliyor. Bizim için önemli olan doğru haberi servis etmek. Mesela Fransa’da bir saldırı oldu. *AFP*’den haber çıkıyor. Biz yine de diğer Fransızca kaynakları inceliyoruz. Her zaman doğruluyoruz diğer kaynaklardan. Kendi muhabirlerimiz varsa onlarla da görüşüyoruz. Hiçbir zaman tek bir yere bağlı kalmıyoruz.

4) Sosyal medya da bir kaynak haline geldi sanırım?

Sosyal medya da son yıllarda önemli bir kaynak haline dönüştü. Sıcak olaylarda haber merkezlerine görüntü düşmeden sosyal medyaya düşüyor. Tabii o görüntüyü dikkatli incelemek lazım. Kim paylaşmış, nereden almış onlara bakmamız gerekiyor. Bir de sosyal medya habercilik anlayışını değiştirdi. Birisinin öldüğünü Twitter’den öğreniyoruz artık. Liderler açıklamalarını oradan yapıyor. Artık çok önemli bir kaynak.

5) Haber hazırlama sürecinde çeviri nasıl bir rol oynuyor?

Pastanın büyük bir kısmı çeviri. Ajanslardan haberi İngilizce alıyoruz. Yaptığımız işin büyük bir kısmı çeviri oluyor. Ama tabii bütün bir metni çevirmiyoruz. Sıcak bir gelişme olduğunda tek bir cümle düşer. Bunu çevirmekte bir sıkıntı yok. Ama sonrasında ayrıntılar düşer, metin büyür, uzar, detaylar eklenir. Ben geçenlerde radyo için bir haber yapmıştım “dünyanın en yalnız insanı öldü” diye. Amazonlarda 26 yıldır yalnız yaşayan bir adam. Bütün nesli madenciler tarafından öldürülmüş. Tek başına kalmış direnmiş. Sonra da ölmüş. Bu haber her yerde vardı. Kaynakları okudukça mesela çevrilecek ilginç şeyler buluyorsunuz. Adam üzerine tüyler koymuş. Aslında kendi cenazesini hazırlamış. Büyük ihtimalle hastalıktan ölmüş. Ölümünü hazırlamış. Çeviri sayesinde bunu aktarabiliyoruz. Türkiye’de servis yapan belirli Türk ajansları var. Metin ne kadar detaylanırsa haberin niteliği de o kadar değişiyor. Okumak ve aktarmak çok önemli. Bir yerden sonra tabii çeviri otomatiğe bağlanıyor. Habercilik dili hatta espri konusu olur. Bir metin geçer. Diyelim Fransa’da silahlı saldırı olur. Ben metni okuyunca kilit yerleri görüp yazabiliyorum. Bir noktadan sonra otomatiğe bağlıyor. Ama bazen de bir siyasetçinin, devlet büyüğünün ya da sanatçının portresini yazmanız gerekir. O zaman uzun uzun okuyup çevirmek gerekiyor. Çevirdiğiniz şeyin doğru olması, doğru anlamak ve doğru aktarmak da elbette çok önemli. Ama birebir çevirmek diyemem. Onu bir forma dönüştürüp çevirmek. Bir haber diliyle çevirmek. Televizyon haberciliğinde de şu önemli. Televizyon evde açıktır. Öyle bir haber yazmalısınız ki insanların dikkatini çekip dinlemeye başlasınlar. Dış haberci olunca da o metni hazırlamak çeviriyle bir bütün haline geliyor.

6) Zaman ve yazı karakteri kısıtlaması oluyor bir de anladığım kadarıyla. Bir haber düştüğünde ona göre birkaç cümle ya da paragrafı mı alıp çeviriyorsunuz yoksa önce okuyup anlayıp daha sonra anladığınızı mı yazıyorsunuz?

Olayına göre değişiyor. Bir seçim haberi yazarsınız. İki saat sonra bültene girecektir. Kaynakları seçersiniz ve okursunuz. Kafanızda bir şema oluşur. Zaten ne anlatacağınızı bildiğiniz için oturup yazarsınız. Ama sıcak olaylarda az önce de dediğim gibi daha kısa yazılar düşer. Zaten elinizdeki tek bilgi odur ve söyleyecek bir sözünüz yoktur. Onu kelimesi kelimesine çevirirsiniz. Biraz mecburiyetten böyle bir çeviri yapılır. Tabii bazen de öyle güzel şeyler yazıyorlar ki seçip çevirerek alabiliyorsunuz da.

7) Basılı gazetelerde bu durum nasıl oluyordu?

Star Gazetesi'nde dış haber sayfasında çalışırken daha uzun uzun anlatabileceğiniz yerleriniz oluyordu. AB-Türkiye ilişkilerine mesela sayfanın yarısı ayrılmıştır.

Kaynaklarınızı seçersiniz ve uzun uzun anlatabilirsiniz. İsterseniz bir metin varsa onu olduğu gibi de çevirebilirsiniz. Ama genelde hep bir müdahaleye uğruyor o metinler.

Sadece çevirmen değilsiniz. Aynı zamanda gazetecisiniz. O metni bir haber diline sokmak gerekiyor. Ajans diliyle gazete dili de çok farklı. O dile de dönüştürmek gerekiyor. Onun dışında bazı gazetelerde doğrudan makalelerin çevirileri oluyor.

Gazete Oksijen mesela *New York Times*'dan çeviri yapıyor. Özel aboneliği var.

Doğrudan çeviri bu tip durumlarda yapılıyor. Ben ama birebir çeviriye biraz eksik buluyorum ne yalan söyleyeyim. Siz haber servis ediyorsunuz. Kamuyu

bilgilendirmek amacınız ve sizin okuyucuya da ulaşmanız gerekiyor. Mesela

televizyondaki bir haberi 10 yaşında bir çocuk da izleyecek. Gazete haberini herkes okuyacak. Herkesin ilgisini çekmesi gerekiyor. Birebir çeviri bu noktalarda eksik

kalıyor. Bir de çevirirken de hata yapmamak gerekli. Çok fazla son dakika haberi düşüyor. İlk veren olmaya çalışıyoruz. O zaman mesela çevirirken Türkçesini yazıyorum ama birbirimize de sorarak ilerliyoruz. Biz de bir de simultane tercüman da var. O daha farklı bir alan zaten. Canlı açıklamalarda simultane çeviri yapıyor. Dış haber masalarında simultane tercümanlara çok ihtiyaç oluyor.

8) Müdahale oluyor demiştiniz. Bu müdahalelerden biraz bahsedebilir miyiz? Bir sansür uygulanması ya da bir adaptasyon süreci oluyor mu?

Bazen bazı çeviriler çok yerleşik olmuyor. Sansür diye nitelendirmiyorum ben. Sansür uygulandığı da oluyor ama haberler genelde Türk izleyicisine/okuruna uyarlanmaya çalışılıyor. Mesela biri ötenazi ile hayatına son veriyor. “Assisted suicide” diye geçiyor haberde. Ben tabii araştırıyorum bunu. İsviçre’de ötenazi yasal ama birkaç yolu var. Pasif ötenazi, aktif ötenazi gibi. Buna hekim destekli intihar mı demeliyiz diye düşündük. Ama Türkiye’de böyle bir karşılık yok. Ötenaziyi biliyoruz sadece. Metin de öyle uzun uzun ötenazi türlerini anlatmaya açıklamaya uygun bir metin değil. Özel dosya haber yapsak o zaman anlatırdık ama orada kısaca vermek gerekiyor. Biz de bir cümle olarak ötenazi ile hayatına son verdi şeklinde yazdık. Bu haberi hazırlarken Türkiye şartlarını göz önünde bulundurduk. Ötenaziyi ayrıntılı anlatmak haberi de bağlamından çıkarırdı. Sadece Türkiye’de bilinen şekliyle ötenazi yazdık ve böyle bir müdahalede bulunmuş olduk. Bunun gibi bazı ifadelerin karşılığı olmayınca böyle yapıyoruz. Avrupa’daki dini bayramlar Türk kültürüne çok uzak. Onları anlatmak da sıkıntı oluyor. Kraliçenin cenaze töreni de öyleydi. Bunları kısaltarak yazabiliyorsunuz. Bu bir sansür olmuyor zaten. Belirli bir süreniz oluyor. Televizyonda bir iki dakika sürecek haber. Gazetede çok küçük bir yere yazılacak. O tür durumlarda Türk okuruna ya da izleyicisine bir şey ifade

etmeyecek kısımları çıkarabilirsiniz ya da özetleyebilirsiniz. Bazen bir paragrafı tek bir cümleye indirgemek gerekiyor. Mesela haber uzun uzun kraliçenin dini törenini anlatır ama siz “kraliçe için dini tören düzenlendi” şeklinde haber yaparsınız. Siz Türkçe yayın yapan bir haber kuruluşuysanız kitlenize göre haber yazıyorsunuz.

9) Haberleri tek bir kişi mi hazırlıyor yoksa ekip çalışması mı oluyor?

Genelde tek kişi. Birkaç editör var. Sabah gündem toplantısı yapıldığında herkes ilgi alanına göre o haberi alıyor ve hazırlıyor. Biri sağlık haberini alır diğeri siyaset haberini. Bir haberi tek bir kişi bir sürü kaynaktan okuyarak hazırlar. Olayın olduğu yerden bir kaynağınız varsa onu arar sorarsınız. Yazılı basını tararsınız.

Televizyonda montaj ekibi oluyor. Tabii ekip çalışması da olduğu oluyor. *Reuters*'a bir görüntü düşmüş mesela. Kral bir şey imzalayacak. Tarihi yanlış yazmış. Bugün ayın 13'ü ama o tarihi 12 Eylül olarak yazmış. Yanındakine tarihi soruyor. O da söylüyor. Sonra tarihi düzeltmeye çalışırken kalemin mürekkebi akıyor ve sinirleniyor, söyleniyor. Mesela bunu çevirip bir alt yazı hazırlamak gerekiyor. Haber metninin içinde de yazabilirsiniz ama adamın ses tonunu duymak daha etkili oluyor.

Bu haberi verirken ben metni yazdım, arkadaşım alt yazıları çevirdi. Böyle bir kolektif çalışma olduğu da oluyor. Başka bir örnek vereyim. Vladimir Putin bir açıklama yaptı diyelim tahıl koridoruyla ilgili. Bir saat konuşmuş. Onun sesini alacaksınız ama 15 cümle kurmuş. Sizin haberiniz için çok uzun. Aralardan seçerek beş cümle alıp haberleştirebilirsiniz. Montaj yapılması gerekiyor bu tür durumlarda da.

10) Yaptığımız iş genelde haber editörlüğü olarak biliniyor. Bu alanda çalışan, simultane tercümanlar hariç, çevirmen istihdamı olmuyor. Sizce yaptığımız işi çevirmenlik olarak da tanımlamak mümkün mü?

Bizim simultane tercümanımız bile çeviri mezunu değil. Ama aslında biz de tabii çevirmenlik yapıyoruz. Sadece kendimi çok yetkin hissetmiyorum. Sadece çevirinin sorumluluğunu taşıyorum. Sadece çevirmen olmak da bu işi yapmaya yetmez.

Haberciliğin reflekslerini, kurallarını, doğrulamayı, nesnel yaklaşmayı vs. bilmek gerekiyor. Hem gazeteci hem çevirmen olmak tabii ideal senaryo. Çeviriden kastımız birebir çeviri değilse eğer işimizin büyük çoğunluğu çeviri. Bütün gün yabancı bir dilde bir şeyler okuyorsunuz ve haliyle de çeviri yapıyorsunuz. Yine de kendimi çevirmen olarak tanımlamam. Bazen bir makaleyi baştan sonra çevirdiğimiz de oluyor. Ama işte haber dilinde aktarmak gerekiyor. Mesela *Financial Times* gazetesi şu ifadeleri aktardı gibi dönüştürerek yazarsınız. Birinin alıntılarını da doğrudan çevirirsiniz. Aslında düşününce çeviri yapıyormuşuz. Ben de anlatırken fark ettim. Yine de oturup bir kitap çevirebilecek yetkinlikte de değiliz. Tabii çok benzer işlermiş aslında. Mesela bazen bizim de kitaplarda olduğu gibi metin içine bir açıklama bir dipnot yazmamız gerekebiliyor.

11) Haber çevirisini çevirinin bir alanı olarak değerlendirebilir miyiz?

Tabii ki. Ama işte çevirmen istihdamı olmuyor dediğiniz gibi. Daha çok iletişim, medya, uluslararası ilişkiler mezunları var. Doğrudan dil çıkışlı biriyle hiç karşılaşmadım.

12) Peki çeviri eğitimi almış olmak ister miydiniz?

Tabii isterdim. Farklı farklı diller de öğrenmek isterdim. Kendi okuduğum bölümden memnunum ama dile daha fazla hakimiyetin kesinlikle gerekli olduğunu düşünüyorum. Ben bir dış haber masası kursam bir çeviribilimci almak isterdim. Bir dil uzmanına gerek var bence.

E.7 Interview with E. Ç.

Educational background in Advertising

1) İşinizden kısaca bahsedebilir misiniz? Görev tanımınız nedir? Bir gün içinde neler yapıyorsunuz?

Yabancı ajansları takip edip gelen haberleri Türk izleyicisine aktarmaya çalışıyoruz.

Hem spikerin okuduğu metni hem dış sesin okuduğu metni yazıp aynı zamanda video montajlarını yapıyoruz.

2) Haber hazırlama süreci nasıl oluyor? Bir çeviri süreci oluyor mu?

Birebir çeviri çok olmuyor. Olayın yaşandığı yere göre de değişiyor. Mesela Amerika'da yaşanmış bir olaya *AP*, *Reuters* gibi ajanslardan bilgi geliyor. Aynı zamanda yerel gazeteleri de açıyoruz. Bazen o şehrin gazeteleri de olabiliyor, eyaletin gazeteleri veya *Washington Post*, *New York Times* gibi büyük gazeteler de olabiliyor. Oralardan tam ve en fazla bilgiye ulaşmaya çalışıyoruz. Bazen bilgi farklılıkları olabiliyor. En güncel olan hangisi veya doğru bilgiyi en çok hangisinden alabileceksen ona bakıyoruz. Sansasyonel olandansa doğru olanı vermeye çalışıyoruz. Yeri geliyor yerel kaynaklara dayandırıyoruz. Metni okuduktan sonra kafamızda bir şablon oluşuyor. Bunu Türk izleyicisinin anlayacağı ve ilgisini çekeceği şekilde sıfırdan yazıyoruz. Birebir çeviri yapmıyoruz. Olayı anlayıp

kendimiz yazıyoruz. Dublajlar olabiliyor. Röportajı çevirdiğimizde ya da bir devlet başkanının konuşmasını çevirdiğimizde o birebir çeviri oluyor. Mesela bir paragraf metin var. Bunun bizi ilgilendiren kısmı ilk ve son cümleyse arayı kesebiliyoruz. Bazen de çeviri açısından şöyle bir sıkıntı oluyor. Türkçede karşılığı olmayan ifadeler oluyor. Öyle zamanlarda da anlamdan kopmadan yoruma kaçmamız gerekebiliyor. Çeviri süreci daha çok bu şekilde işliyor.

3) Haber kaynaklarını kendiniz mi seçiyorsunuz yoksa belirli kaynakları kullanmanızı size söylüyorlar mı?

Şirketimizin üyeliklerinin olduğu ajanslar var. Mesela *Reuters*, *AFP* ve *AP* gibi. Gazete üyeliklerimiz de var *Washington Post* gibi. Onları biz her gün düzenli takip ediyoruz. Tabii bu hepsinden haber yaptığımız anlamına gelmiyor. Bazen de yöneticimiz bir şey görüyor ve diyor ki bunu haber yapalım. Onlar haberi *The Guardian*'dan atsalar bile *BBC* ya da başka büyük bir haber ajansı ne demiş ona bakıyoruz. Bilimsel bir konuyla haberdeki makalenin kendisine gidip okuyup anlamaya çalışıyoruz. Bilimsel haberlerde çeviri daha zorlayıcı oluyor. Teknik terim geçmesi ve okuyucunun da anlaması için basite indirgemek zorunda olmamız bizi zorlayabiliyor.

4) Haberleri tek bir kişi mi hazırlıyor yoksa ekip çalışması diyebilir miyiz?

Ben tekim. Akşam veya geceleri çalışıyorum. Gündüzleri ise yine biri benim yaptığımı yapıyor, biri de o kişinin yazdığı haberi proofread yapıyor. Her zaman tabii kaynağına gidip karşılaştırma gibi olmuyor. Daha genel bakılıyor. Haberi yazan kişi yanlış anlamış olabilir, cümlelerde anlatım bozukluğu eksik ya da fazla ifade olabilir. Ona bakılıyor. Ama ben tek başımayım. Benim yazdığım haberleri okuyan kişi masa

editörü. Ama onların da İngilizce bilme zorunluluğu yok. Sadece maddi hata var mı onu kontrol ediyor.

5) Bu haberleri aktarırken nasıl bir yol izliyorsunuz? Daha özetleme, basitleştirme mi uygulanıyor? Neleri ön plana çıkarıyorsunuz?

Ben dış haberde akşam tek olduğum için sadece siyaset değil diğer pek çok alana bakıyorum. Bilim, sanat gibi. Ama çoğunlukla siyaset haberlerine öncelik veriyorum. Elimde Ukrayna-Rusya savaşı var. Brezilya'da da yangın varsa ben Ukrayna-Rusya savaşına öncelik veriyorum. Türk izleyicisinin ilgisini çekecek şeyleri ön plana çıkarıyorum. Mesela Brexit'i saatlerce anlatmıyorum.

6) Haber editörlüğü sizce çeviri ile bağlantılı bir iş mi? Bu işin ne kadarını çeviri oluşturuyor?

Bu çok sübjektif bir konu. Kimi editör ajanstan gelen metni kopyalar yapıştırır. Dış habercilerden de Google Translate atıp paylaşanlar da var. Mesela "they discussed" cümlesini "liderler tartıştı" diye çevirenler var. Bir haberde de barajın taşmasını anlatırken "burst" ifadesini kullanmışlar. Editör arkadaş onu baraj patladı diye çevirmiş.

7) Siz çeviriyi nasıl tanımlıyorsunuz? Çeviri tek ve sabit bir kaynaktan birebir kelimesi kelimesine olabildiğince sadık kalınarak yapılan aktarım mı yoksa okuduğunu anlayıp karşı tarafa farklı kelimelerle aktarmak da bir çeviri midir? Bu arada az önce aklıma geldi. Son dakika gelişmelerinde birebir çeviri veriyoruz çünkü son dakika doğrulanabilirliği de zor olduğu için *Reuters* böyle dedi diye paylaşıyoruz. Onun dışında ben hep Harry Potter'ı örnek veririm. Mesela kitapta çok

fazla uydurma kelimeler var. Bunlar Türkçeye çevrilirken böyle çevrilseydi ben okuyamazdım, keyif alamazdım. Ama yanlış hatırlamıyorsam Sevin Okyay'ın çevirisi harikaydı. Kültür de dille bütünleşik bir kavram olduğu için onu aktarmak da önemli.

8) Yerelleştirme diyebilir miyiz o zaman haber çevirisi için de?

Hem anlaşılabilir olması hem de bağ kurulabilmesi için evet.

9) O halde aslında hem gazetecilik hem de yeri geldiğinde röportajlar için konuşmaların aktarılması için, son dakika haberleri için çeviri yapıyorsunuz. Bu noktada çeviri eğitimi almamanın bir dezavantajı olacağını düşünüyor musunuz? Bir dezavantaj gibi değil de direkt çeviri eğitimi olmasa dahi bir mesleki İngilizce eğitimi olması birçok açıdan kolaylaştırabilirdi. Zamanla öğrendiğim ve hala öğrenmekte olduğum hukuk terimleri, yasalar vs. için faydalı olabilirdi.

10) İşe başladığınızda bir staj süreci oldu mu?

Yaklaşık iki ay staj durumu oldu ama çeviri özelinde bir staj değildi bu. *NTV*'de işe başlarken bana hem İngilizce sınavı yaptılar hem de beş-altı sayfalık bir haberi önüme koyup iki farklı formatta haber yazmamı istediler.

11) Çeviribilim mezunu biri sizce bu işi yapabilir mi?

Tabii ki yapabilir. Hatta ilk sektöre başladığım şu garip gelmişti. Meslektekilerin yarısı gazeteciye yarısı siyaset bilimi mezunu. Çok fazla gazeteci yok. Sosyal bir bilim olduğu için editöryal anlamda yazmayı seven, kendini iyi ifade edebilen

kişilerin yapabileceği bir şey. Karakter de önemli. Pek sessiz sakin insanların yapabileceği bir iş değil bu. Okumayı ve yazmayı sevmek gerekiyor.

E.8 Interview with M. Ş.

Educational background in Radio, Television and Cinema

1) Kendinizden kısaca bahsedebilir misiniz?

Mesleğe 20 yıl evvel başladım. İlk önce bilim, sinema dergilerinde editörlük yaptım. Daha sonra *Radikal* gazetesinde çalışmaya başladım. Devamında da birçok günlük gazetede çalıştım. *Radikal*, *Birgün*, *Taraf*, *Cumhuriyet*. Haftalık olarak da *Newsweek*'te çalıştım. Aylık dergilerde de çalıştım. Üç yıldır da *Independent Türkçe*'de çeviri ve dış haberler servisinde şef editör olarak çalışıyorum.

2) Şu anki işinizden kısaca bahsedebilir misiniz? Bir gün içerisinde neler yapıyorsunuz?

Şu an aslında günlük bir işten ziyade, bir servisi olması gerektiği şekilde yönetmek diyebiliriz. Bizim işimiz günlük operasyonun dışında, bir sistem oturtmak, her görev için hangi editör nereye tarayacak onu belirlemek, bu haberlerin dili ne olacak, ana sayfa düzenine dair kuralları belirlemek, diğer servislerle iletişim kurmak, aksayan noktaları çözmek gibi daha total bir şeyi kapsıyor. Sabah işe başladığımda, artık biz online çalışıyoruz, herkesin haber tarayacağı kaynağı belli. Ben ana haber kaynağımız olan *The Independent*'tan tarıyorum. *The Independent*'in olduğu haberlerin düştüğü bir feed var. Feed'den seçtiğimiz haberleri gündeme yazıyoruz. Onlar da kendi gördükleri haberleri yazıyor. Mesela bir arkadaşımız Amerika'yı, biri Avrupa'yı, biri bilim, sanat, kültür ve magazin sitelerini tarıyor. Böyle bir

gruplandırılmamız var. 9’da başlıyorsak mesaiye, saat 10’a kadar yazmış oluyoruz. Sonra ben eleme yapıyorum. Hangi haberleri yapacağımızı seçip arkadaşlara dağıtıyorum. Benim işim hazırlanan haberleri okumak ve editlemek. Bir de dışarıdan çevirmenlerimiz var. *The Independent* tarafı tamamen çeviri üzerine. Buradan gelen bazı haberleri birebir çeviriyoruz. Ben çevirileri editliyorum. Normal koşullarda ben haber girmiyorum. Her gün 20-25 civarı haberimiz oluyor. Ben bunların editingi ile ilgileniyorum.

3) *Independent Türkçe* sitesinde bazı haberlerin çeviri olarak kategorize edildiğini gördüm. Böyle bir ayırım var mı?

Biz çeviri label’ını hem baştan sonra birebir çevirdiğimiz hem de derlediğimiz haberler için kullanıyoruz. Bizim servisten çıkan her haberde bu label oluyor. Türkiye’de editörlük mesleği büyük ölçüde copy-paste. Türkiye’deki toplam haber hacminin %90’ı copy-paste. Sadece küçük bir kısmı sıfırdan hazırlanıyor. Biz hiçbir haberimizde Türkçe bir kaynaktan alıntı yapmıyoruz. Haber merkezimiz var, gündem masası. Oraya paslıyoruz. Bizim çeviri tag’i kullandığımız haberler ya birkaç yabancı kaynağı derleyerek hazırladığımız haberler ya da *The Independent*’tan birebir aldığımız haberler. Oradaki emeği belirtmek için bu tag’i kullanıyoruz. Derleme de aslına bakarsanız ciddi emek gerektiren bir iş. Çeviri de keza öyle. O yüzden çeviren ve derleyenlerin isimlerini yazıyoruz.

4) Derleme haberlerdeki kullanılan kaynakları neye göre seçiyorsunuz? *The Independent* hariç hangi kaynakları kullanıyorsunuz?

Bizim bir sık kullanılanlar listemiz var. Zaman içerisinde eleye eleye oluşturduk bu listeyi. Bu listeyi tarıyoruz. Mesela Amerikan basınında, *New York Times*,

Washington Post, *Wall Street* gibi kaynaklar var. Avrupa için de bir klasör var. Bilim için de ayrı bir klasör var. Belli saygınlığı geçerliliği olan kaynakları alıyoruz. 100'e yakın yayın tarıyoruz her gün. Ajanslardan fotoğraf desteği dışında bir şey almıyoruz. *Reuters*, *AF*, *AFP* gibi ajans aboneliklerimiz var ama ajansı taramıyoruz. Türkiye basınının geri kalanı ve *AA* onları yeterince tarıyor zaten. Biz daha çok diğerlerinin görmediği şeyleri yakalayıp vermeye çalışıyoruz. Bizim servisin var olma nedeni bu zaten. Türkçede bu haberler kopyalanarak yayılıyor. Biz daha orijinal olmaya çalışıyoruz. Ya da ajans haberlerinde diğer ajansların değinmediği kısımlara biz değiniyoruz. Türkçede çıkmış haberleri alıp tekrar haber yapmıyoruz.

5) Bu haberleri derlerken önemli kısımları mı alıyorsunuz yoksa her kaynaktan farklı şeyler mi alıyorsunuz? Çeviri nasıl bir rol oynuyor?

İki türlü işimiz var. *Independent*'tan aldıklarımız gerçekten birebir, kelimesi kelimesine çeviri oluyor. İngilizlerle bir anlaşmamız var sonuçta haberler denetleniyor. Kelime bile atlanmasını istemeyebiliyorlar. Gerçekten birebir çeviri yapıyoruz. Derlemelerde ise daha Türkçe söylemeye özen gösteriyoruz. Türkçe haber okuma alışkanlıklarını göz önünde bulundurarak yapmaya çalışıyoruz. İdeal bir derleme şöyle olabilir. Haberi birkaç farklı yerden okuduktan sonra kaynakları kapatıp kendi başına bir haberi anladığın şekilde yazmak sonra dönüp belirli alıntılar, çevrilmesi gereken ifadeler varsa onları eklemek. İdeal bir derlemenin yapılma tarzı bu olmalı. Ben editör olarak çalıştığım yerde ustalarımızdan bunu öğrendim. Ama tabii şimdi farklı farklı yöntemler deniyor. Benim dikkat ettiğim noktalar var. Birincisi cross-check mutlaka olmalı. Haber, farklı kaynaklarda yazıldıysa o kaynaklardan doğrulamak ve diğer görüşlere yer vermek, tek bir kaynak varsa da diğer kaynakların mevcut olmadığını belirtmek önemli. Batılıların İngilizce haber

yazımında çok farklı teknikleri olabiliyor. Ama bizim alışık olduğumuz yöntem ters piramit. Önce olayın en önemli ve güncel unsurunun en başta verilmesi gerekir. Daha sonra ayrıntıya inilir. Dosya haberlerde tabii böyle olmak zorunda değil. Bu gazete haberinde geçerli. Biz çevirirken bizim okurun alışık olduğu daha sade dille çeviriyoruz ve ters piramit uyguluyoruz.

6) Çeviri servisinde çalışan çeviribilim mezunları var mı yoksa çoğunluk gazetecilik bölümlerinden mi?

Bizim serviste ben dahil gazetecilik mezunu yok. Ben uzun süredir çeşitli pozisyonlarda insanları işe aldım. Ben açıkçası eğitime çok fazla prim vermem. 20 yıllık iş deneyimi olan bir insanın okuduğu okul önemli değil. İş işte öğrenilir. Bizim istediğimiz özelliklere uygun olup olmadığını anlamaya çalışırım. Bizim bütün arkadaşlarımız deneme çevirisi ile işe alınıyor. Ayrıca mülakatımız da oluyor. Onların beklentileri ne biz ne yapıyoruz? Tesadüf olarak bizim serviste Boğaziçi Üniversitesi mezunu çok. Türk dili ve edebiyatı, siyaset bilimi gibi bölümlerden mezunlar. Deneme çevirileri iyi olduğu için bu arkadaşları tercih ettik. Gazetecinin temel bir genel kültüre sahip olması gerekir. Merak ve iyi İngilizce bilmek de önemli. Hiçbir iş, çeviri dahil, okulda tamamen öğretilmiyor. Çeviribilim okuyan bir stajyerimiz oldu. Biz o kişiyle ilerleyemedik. Okunan bölümden ziyade işe uygunluk önemli benim için. Çeviri konusunda çok atlanan bir şey var. İngilizceye iyi hakim olmanın iyi çevirmen olmaya yeteceği düşünülüyor. Ama bence çevirinin püf noktası hedef dile hakim olmaktır. Türkçesinin iyi olması gerekiyor. Anladığını Türkçe olarak düzgün ifade edebilen kişilerle çalışmak istiyoruz. Dile dair bir hassasiyet taşımasını bekliyoruz. Bu okul ile kazandırılacak bir şey değildir. Kişinin içinde ya vardır ya yoktur. Mesela “geçtiğimiz gün” diye bir şey yoktur. Biz günden geçmeyiz,

günün kendisi geçer. Geçen gün gibi. Türkçe çok okumak gerekiyor. Bunlar bence akıcı bir İngilizceden çok daha önemli. Haberi iyi ifade etmek gerekiyor. Gazeteciliğin gerektirdiği başka özellikler de var tabii ama çeviri özelinde konuşuyoruz. Okul size vizyon kazandırır ama iş işte öğrenilir.

E.9 Interview with Z. Ç.

Educational background in Communication and Media Studies at Bilgi University

1) İşinizden kısaca bahsedebilir misiniz? Görev tanımınız nedir? Bir gün içinde neler yapıyorsunuz?

Ben aslında stajyer olarak başlamıştım *Cumhuriyet*'e. Üniversitemin son senesiydi. İlk girdiğimde iç politika servisindeydim. Orada dört yıl kaldım. Daha sonra da portala geçtim. Orada iki buçuk yıl kaldım. Portalda dış haberlere bakıyordum. Savaşın çıkmasıyla beraber gazetenin dış haberler servisine geçtim. Sorumlu editor olarak çalışmaya başladım. Gazetenin 7. Sayfası oluyor dış haberler. O sayfanın içine giren her detayı ekip arkadaşım ile birlikte hazırlıyoruz. Sabah ilk olarak işe bir gündem oluşturmakla başlıyorum. Daha sonra iki toplantımız oluyor. Biri 10.30 diğeri 12.30'da. Biz ileriden gittiğimiz için 12.30 toplantısında daha çok gündem oluşmuş oluyor. Onun dışında çeviriler yapıyoruz. Günlük olarak dış basını yakından takip ediyoruz. *Reuters*, *AFP* bizim anlaşmalı olduğumuz ajanslar. Ama tabii *Financial Times*, *New York Times* benzeri türevdeki haber sitelerini takip ediyoruz. Türkiye hakkında bir haber varsa onu muhakkak değerlendirmeye çalışıyoruz sayfamızda. Kraliçenin ölümü gibi olaylarda İngiliz basınına takip ettik.

2) Haber hazırladığımızı/çevirdiğimizi/yeniden yazdığımızı söylediniz. Bu süreçten biraz daha detaylı bahsedebilir misiniz?

Çevirirken kendimiz çevirmiyoruz. Google Translate kullanıyoruz. Ama tabii kontrol ede ede ilerliyoruz. Sadece Google Translate işimizi kolaylaştırıyor. Zaten iki kişilik bir ekibimiz var. Zamanla yarıştığımız için de içeriklere yetişebilmek için Google Translate kullanıyoruz. Referans vermeyi asla atlamıyoruz. *New York Times*'dan bir haber aldysak yazarını ve başlığını vererek habere başlıyoruz. Derleme de yapıyoruz farklı farklı kaynakları kullanarak. Mesela dört-beş farklı haber sitesinden haber alıp derliyoruz. Yine referans göstererek yapıyoruz bunu da. Paraphrase ediyoruz çoğu zaman. Kopyala-yapıştır usulü gitmiyoruz. Başka bir haber sitesinin çevirisini alıyorsak paraphrase ediyoruz ve yine kaynak veriyoruz.

3) Tek bir kaynağın tamamen çevrildiği oluyor mu?

Yazılı basın için belirli kısımları seçerek çeviriyoruz. Ama portalda tamamen çevirdiğimiz de oluyor. Bazen çeviriyi yapıyoruz altına bir background yazıyoruz. Editöryal katkımız da oluyor. Haberden habere ve mecraya göre değişiyor bu.

4) Haberleri çevirirken ne tür stratejiler uyguluyorsunuz?

Adaptasyon oluyor genelde. Mesela Türkçe ile İngilizcenin fark ettiği yerler oluyor. Noktalama işaretlerine dikkat ediyorum. Türkçeye göre ayarlıyorum. YPG'yi çoğu kaynak terör örgütü olarak tanımlamıyor ama bizim için terör örgütü. Bu tarz olaylarda anlamı bozmadan değişiklik yapıyoruz.

5) Çeviren/hazırlayan kişinin ismi yazılıyor mu?

Çeviren olarak yazılmıyor. Çeviri her gün yaptığımız bir iş. Derlemelerde yazıyoruz ama.

6) Derleme mi daha çok oluyor yoksa çeviri mi?

Çeviri daha çok oluyor. Günlük akışı çeviriyoruz. Ama ben derlemenin daha fazla olmasından yanayım aslında. Tabii derleme zaman alan bir iş. Bu nedenle derlemelere çok fazla vakit ayıramıyoruz. İlanlara göre de her şeye yer veremeyebiliyoruz gazetelerde.

7) Portaldaki haberle basılı gazete haberleri arasındaki farklar neler?

Portalda bir kelime sınırı yok ama basılı gazetede yer sınırı oluyor. Editörlük de burada ortaya çıkıyor. Bazen bir A4 boyutundaki bir haberi altı veya sekiz cümlede vermeniz gerekiyor. Bu da zor bir iş. Burada full paraphrase ediyoruz. Her şeyi komple değiştirip yeniden yazıyoruz. Portalda her şeyi çevirebiliyoruz. Bazen spotu önden verip manşeti geniş tutuyoruz. Daha özgürüz diyebilirim. Ama basılı gazete 5N1K sorularına cevap vermekle yetiniyoruz. Daha kısıtlayıcı ve editörlük gerektiren bir şey.

8) Hazırlanan/çevrilen haberleri inceleyen bir kontrol mekanizması var mı?

Öyle aman aman bir kontrol mekanizması yok. Çok ciddi bir haber değilse portalda ben direkt yayınlatabiliyorum. Sadece yazım yanlışı var mı diye kontrol ediliyor. Ama basılı gazetede tabii haber müdürleri de bir bakıyor. Ben kendim de sorumlu editörüm. Basılı haberleri sonradan değiştirme şansı olmadığı için kontrol ediliyor. Ama bana güveniyorlar genelde.

9) Yaptığımız işi ne olarak tanımlıyorsunuz? Biri size ne iş yaptığımızı sorduğunda haber çeviriyorum mu diyorsunuz yoksa haber editörüyüm mü?

İkisi de. Haber çeviriyorum diyorum tabii ki. Yaptığım işin büyük bir kısmı bu zaten. Dış haberleri yabancı basından takip ediyoruz sonuçta. Çeviri bu işin olmazsa olmazı bence.

10) O zaman yabancı basını okuyup anlamak ve aktarmak bile çeviri diyebiliriz, değil mi?

Evet. Aslında hem çeviriyorsunuz hem de editing yapıyorsunuz. Ben çeviribilim mezunu değilim. Akademik olarak bir eğitimim yok ama gazetecilik okurken çeviri yapan birinden işin kilit noktalarını öğrendim. Çeviri yaptıktan sonra editöryal kısma geçilir bence. Çevirmeden doğrudan editörlük yapmak çok olası bir iş gibi gelmiyor kulağa.

11) Bir gazeteci olarak aynı zamanda çeviri yapıyorsunuz. Bir bakıma iki mesleği birden icra ediyorsunuz. Çeviri eğitimi almamanın bir dezavantajı olduğunu düşünüyor musunuz?

Hayır düşünmüyorum. Kitap çevirseydim düşünebilirdim ama biz sayfalarca çeviri yapmıyoruz. Günde en fazla bir-iki sayfadır. Bunun için özel bir eğitim alma gereği duymuyorum açıkçası. Google Translate de çok yardımcı oluyor. Tabii Fransızca Almanca gibi dillerde zor oluyor. Bu dillerden önce İngilizceye sonra Türkçeye çeviri yapıyorum. Zahmetli oluyor.

12) Staj döneminden bahsetmiştiniz. Bu süreçte çeviri konusunda bir destek aldınız mı?

Çeviri yapan kişiyle çeviri pratiği yapmıştım. O da mesela Google Translate kullanıyordu. Bana nelere dikkat etmem gerektiğini göstermişti. Ben mesela İngilizce gibi düşünüyordum. Kaynağa çok bağlı kalıyordum. O konuda yardımcı olmuştu.

13) Aldığımız eğitimde çeviriye yönelik bir ders oluyor mu?

Özellikle çeviri diye bir ders yoktu. Ama içeriğinde çeviri oluyordu.

APPENDIX F

JOURNALISTIC TRANSLATION EXAMPLES

F.1 Example 1

Shared by E. Ç. (Second Group)

ST: More shelling raises nuclear fears as Kyiv, Moscow await UN report (*Reuters*)

KYIV, Sept. 5 (Reuters)-Power at a critical nuclear plant in Ukraine was all but cut off on Monday for the second time in two weeks as Kyiv accused Moscow of pushing the war to the brink of nuclear catastrophe, one day before the U.N. nuclear watchdog was due to issue an assessment of the Zaporizhzhia power station.

Ukraine and Russia have accused each other of risking catastrophe by shelling near the plant, which officials said disrupted power lines and taken the sole remaining reactor at Europe's largest nuclear plant offline.

The International Atomic Energy Agency, citing information supplied from Ukraine, said the plant's backup power line had been cut to extinguish a fire but that the line itself was not damaged and would be reconnected.

The plant has enough electricity to operate safely and will be reconnected to the grid once the backup power is restored, the watchdog agency said in a statement before releasing its full findings in a fuller report on Tuesday.

Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky on Monday warned of a near "radiation catastrophe" and said the shelling showed Russia "does not care what the IAEA will say."

"Again - already for the second time - because of Russian provocation, the Zaporizhzhia station was placed one step away from a radiation catastrophe," he said in his nightly video message.

The nuclear concerns add to the ongoing energy fight between Moscow and the West since Russian troops invaded Ukraine in late February as the larger military conflict continues.

European markets on Monday went into free-fall as Russia kept its main gas pipeline to Germany shut. Meanwhile, Kyiv made its boldest claim yet of success on the battlefield in its week-old counter-offensive against Russian forces in the south.

The six-reactor Zaporizhzhia plant in southern Ukraine has become a focal point of the six-month conflict after Moscow took control of the facility in March, even as Ukrainian engineers continue to operate it, raising the spectre of a nuclear accident. Ukraine's state nuclear company Energoatom said the plant's last working reactor block was disconnected from Ukraine's grid after Russian shelling disrupted power lines.

Vladimir Rogov, a Russian-installed official in Zaporizhzhia region, said Ukrainian shelling had damaged a containment vessel next to the second reactor but its operation was unaffected.

Following days of silence about their new offensive, Ukrainian officials posted an image online of three soldiers raising a flag over a town in Kherson province, a southern region occupied by Russia since the war's early days.

The image of the flag being fixed to a pole on a rooftop, purportedly in Vysokopyllyia in the north of Kherson, was released as Zelensky on Sunday announced Ukrainian forces had captured two towns in the south and one in the east without identifying them.

COUNTER-ATTACK

After months of enduring punishing Russian artillery assaults in the east, Ukraine has at last begun its long-awaited counterattack, its biggest since it repelled Russian forces from the outskirts of Kyiv in March.

Ukraine had kept most details of its new campaign under wraps, banning journalists from the frontline and offering little public commentary in order to preserve tactical surprise.

Russia has said it pushed back assaults in Kherson, but in a rare acknowledgment of the Ukrainian counter-offensive, TASS news agency quoted a Moscow-installed official in the region as saying plans for a referendum on joining Russia had been put on hold due to the security situation.

In a Monday evening update, the Ukrainian general staff said its forces had driven back Russian forces in an unspecified area near Kramatorsk - a key town in eastern Donetsk region - while Russian forces had shelled about a dozen towns in the south.

Still, Zelensky has warned European countries that they could face a cold winter.

On Monday evening, a missile strike by Russian forces destroyed an oil depot in Kryvorizsky district in Dnipropetrovsk region, emergency authorities in the area said on Facebook following earlier nearby Russian missile strikes.

BLEAK WINTER

Moscow blames disruption to equipment repairs and maintenance caused by Western sanctions for its halt to the flow of gas through Nord Stream 1, its main pipeline to Germany. Russia was due to reopen the pipeline on Saturday but is now shut indefinitely.

"Problems with gas supply arose because of the sanctions imposed on our country by Western states, including Germany and Britain," Kremlin spokesman Dmitry Peskov said on Monday.

Europe and the United States say Russia is using energy as a weapon but add they are collaborating to ensure supplies.

European countries have also rolled out billions of euros in aid that last week helped drive European gas prices back down sharply from record highs.

But the weekend news about Nord Stream's extended shutdown sent prices soaring once again on Monday, with the main European benchmark up by more than 35%, bringing fears of a bleak winter for consumers and businesses across the continent. Germany's DAX share index was down well over 2%, the Euro sank below 99 U.S. cents for the first time in decades, and the pound was not far off mid-1980s lows against the dollar as Liz Truss was announced as Britain's next prime minister.

Russia's Peskov vowed retaliation for the latest Western move aimed at capping the price of Russian oil exports from December designed to reduce Moscow's main source of income.

In Russia, which has effectively banned independent media since President Vladimir Putin launched his "special military operation" Feb. 24, a judge on Monday revoked the license of liberal newspaper Novaya Gazeta, one of the last unofficial voices.

The ruling was "a political hit job, without the slightest legal basis", said its editor, Dmitry Muratov, who won last year's Nobel Peace Prize for the paper's fight for free speech.

A Russian court also sentenced a former journalist to 22 years in prison for treason after prosecutors said he disclosed state secrets. His supporters say the case is retribution for him exposing details of Russia's international arms deals.

ST: Ukrainian President, Volodymyr Zelensky, Saying (*Reuters*)

"Separately and in great detail, we (Zelensky and French President Emmanuel Macron) discussed the situation at the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant. (We) exchanged assessments of the results of the IAEA mission to the station. By the way, the mission's findings are to be presented tomorrow. (I) hope these (findings) will be objective. All the more so because today, the last power transmission line, which connected the station to the energy system of Ukraine, was damaged due to another provocative Russian shelling. Again - this is the second time - due to Russian provocation, that the Zaporizhzhia station was a step away from a radiation catastrophe. (I) consider the fact that Russia is doing this right now, right before the IAEA findings, very eloquent. Shelling of the territory of the Zaporizhzhia NPP means that the terrorist state does not care what the IAEA will say, it does not care what the international community will decide. Russia is only interested in keeping the situation at its worst for as long as possible."

STORY: Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky said on Monday (September 5) that Britain's next prime minister, Liz Truss, was "always on the enlightened side of European politics" and Kyiv looked forward to further cooperation with her.

Truss will become Britain's next prime minister after winning a leadership race for the governing Conservative Party on Monday, vowing to press ahead with promised tax cuts and action to tackle a deepening energy and cost of living crisis.

Political analysts expect Truss to maintain Britain's stance as one of the most active and vocal supporters of Ukraine, supplying it with weapons and training.

During his nightly address, Zelensky said he had spoken with outgoing Prime Minister Boris Johnson on Monday and praised him for his support to Ukraine during Russia's invasion.

"From the first minutes of Russia's full-scale war against Ukraine and Europe, Boris was with us. His first and most important question was always: how else can I help?" Zelensky added Ukraine and Britain had strengthened ties to an "unprecedentedly high level" in recent years.

"Today, I thanked Boris on behalf of all Ukrainians, and I am sure that this is truly a multi-million Ukrainian 'thank you'. I look forward to continuing our cooperation with Boris in his new status."

Zelensky also said that a new cutoff of power connecting the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power station to the national grid had placed the plant for a second time "a step away from a radiation catastrophe".

Zelensky said new Russian shelling was responsible.

Russia and Ukraine have accused each other of shelling around the plant, Europe's largest nuclear facility. The International Atomic Energy Agency said the backup power line had been cut to extinguish a fire ahead of its presentation of a report on the situation at the plant on Tuesday (September 6).

"The shelling of the (plant's) territory means that the terrorist state does not care what the IAEA will say, it is not concerned about what the international community will decide," Zelensky said.

ST: Volodymyr Zelenskyy, Ukrainian President (*AP*)

"The conclusions of the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) mission should be presented tomorrow. I hope they will be objective. Especially after the last power

transmission line connected the plant to Ukraine's power system was damaged today due to another provocative Russian shelling. Again, this is the second time, because of the Russian provocation, that the ZNPP (Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant) has become one step away from a radiation disaster."

President Volodymyr Zelenskyy said in his daily address on Monday that he hopes to continue cooperating with Boris Johnson while congratulating incoming Prime Minister Liz Truss.

He said that Truss "has always been on the bright side of European politics, and I believe that together we will be able to do much more for the protection of our people and failure of all destructive Russian efforts."

Zelenskyy also expressed hope the International Atomic Energy Agency commission's conclusions on the situation at the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant will be objective, as he accused Russia of targeting the plant again.

TT (*NTV*): Ukrayna'daki Zaporijya Nükleer Santrali'nin elektrik şebekesiyle son bağlantısı, Rus saldırısı sonrası kesildi. Uluslararası Atom enerjisi ajansı ise tesisteki yangının söndürülmesi için hattın kapatıldığını tekrardan devreye gireceğini duyurdu. Nükleer santrali Ukrayna'nın elektrik sistemine bağlayan son enerji nakil hattı Rus bombardımanı nedeniyle hasar gördü. Rusya'nın provakatif bombardımanı nedeniyle ikinci kere santralde bir radyasyon felaketi yaşanmasına bir adım kaldı.

Ukrayna'da bulunan Avrupa'nın en büyük nükleer santrali Zaporijya'nın elektrik şebekesiyle son bağlantısı kesildi.

Ukrayna Devlet Başkanı Volodimir Zelenski, kesintinin Rus bombardımanı nedeniyle yaşandığını açıkladı.

Uluslararası Atom Enerjisi Ajansı'nın santralle ilgili raporunu bugün yayınlayacağını hatırlatan Zelenski, Rusya'nın dünyanın düşüncesini umursamadığını ileri sürdü.

Daha fazla yaptırım çağrısını yineledi.

Uluslararası Atom Enerjisi Ajansı'ysa, kesintinin santralde çıkan bir yangın nedeniyle olduğunu duyurdu. Yangın söndürüldüğünde elektrik hattının tekrar devreye gireceği belirtildi.

Söz konusu hat, santrali Ukrayna elektrik şebekesine bağlayan son enerji nakil hattı olması itibariyle önem taşıyor.

Ukrayna'nın nükleer enerji şirketi Energo-atom, 25 Ağustos'ta, Zaporijya Nükleer Santralinin elektrik şebekesiyle bağlantısının tarihte ilk defa kesildiği bildirilmişti. 26 Ağustos'ta ise bağlantının tekrar sağlandığı duyurulmuştu.

Ukrayna'daki nükleer santral 4 Mart'ta Ruslar tarafından ele geçirilmişti.

F.2 Example 2

Shared by Z. B. (First Group)

ST: White House said to plan Russian oil ban (*Reuters*)

WASHINGTON/LVIV, Ukraine, March 8 (Reuters) - U.S. President Joe Biden was expected to announce a ban on Russian oil on Tuesday, people familiar with the matter said.

The White House said Biden was scheduled to announce unspecified actions against Russia over its Feb. 24 invasion of Ukraine, in remarks at 10:45 a.m. (15.45 GMT) on Tuesday.

Russia is the world's biggest exporter of oil and natural gas, and until now its energy exports had been exempted from international sanctions. Although the United States is not a leading buyer of Russian oil, its allies are likely to come under pressure to also wean their economies off Russian energy.

Two people familiar with the matter had told Reuters on Monday that Washington was willing to move ahead with the ban without allies in Europe. A reporter for Politico said Britain was expected to announce steps on Tuesday to reduce dependency on Russian energy. (Full Story)

The U.S. announcement will intensify the impact of the war on a global economy already suffering supply shortages and price surges as it lurches out of the pandemic crisis. In the United States, gas pump prices have already hit a record since Russia launched the invasion, worsening inflation that was already at 40 year highs.

U.S. Senator Chris Coons, a Democrat, said the administration was coordinating with European allies "and making sure that we've done the groundwork to understand how to effectively implement a ban on Russian energy."

"We are going to see increased gas prices here in the United States. In Europe, they will see dramatic increases in prices. That's the cost of standing up for freedom and standing alongside the Ukrainian people, but it's going to cost us," Coons told CNN. In Ukraine, Kyiv accused Moscow of shelling a humanitarian corridor it had promised to open to let residents flee the besieged port of Mariupol, where hundreds of thousands of people have been sheltering under relentless bombardment without water or power for more than a week.

"Ceasefire violated! Russian forces are now shelling the humanitarian corridor from Zaporizhzhia to Mariupol," Ukraine's foreign ministry spokesperson Oleg Nikolenko wrote on Twitter, adding that 30 buses had been sent for evacuations.

"Pressure on Russia MUST step up to make it uphold its commitments."

Ukraine's President Volodymyr Zelensky said a child had died of dehydration in Mariupol because water was cut off. The claim could not be independently verified. Russia opened a separate corridor allowing residents out of the eastern city of Sumy on Tuesday, the first successful evacuation under such a safe route.

Buses left Sumy for Poltava further West, only hours after a Russian air strike, which regional officials said had hit a residential area and killed 21 people. Russia denies targeting civilians.

The number of refugees who have fled Ukraine had surged past 2 million, in what the United Nations describes as one of the fastest exoduses in modern times. (Full Story)

Residents were also leaving the town of Irpin, a frontline Kyiv suburb where Reuters journalists had filmed families fleeing for their lives under fierce bombardment on Sunday. Residents ran with children in strollers or cradling babies in arms, while others carried pets and plastic bags of belongings.

"The city is almost ruined, and the district where I'm living, it's like there are no houses which were not bombed," said one young mother, holding a baby beneath a blanket, while her daughter stood by her side.

Moscow describes its actions in Ukraine as a "special operation" to disarm its neighbour and unseat leaders it calls neo-Nazis. Ukraine and its Western allies call this a baseless pretext to invade a country of 44 million people.

SANCTIONS

Western sanctions have cut off Russia from international trade and financial markets to a degree never before imposed on such a big economy.

Britain's Shell, SHEL.L one of several Western oil majors to announce it is pulling out of Russian projects, went further on Tuesday, saying it would no longer buy any Russian oil or gas and apologising for buying a Russian crude shipment last week.

The war could also worsen global shortages of other commodities since both Russia and Ukraine are major exporters of food and metals. Trade in London of the industrial metal Nickel was suspended on Tuesday after prices doubled within hours.

CORRIDORS

Corridors to let civilians escape and allow aid reach besieged areas have been the main subject of talks between Russian and Ukrainian delegations.

Russia's Interfax news agency said Moscow was opening humanitarian corridors for the cities of Sumy, Mariupol, Cherhihiv, Kharkiv and the capital Kyiv. Ukraine has rejected Russian proposals for Kharkiv and Kyiv that would lead evacuees to Russia or its ally Belarus. Earlier attempts to evacuate residents from Mariupol failed on Saturday and Sunday, with each side accusing the other of continuing to fire.

Western countries say Russia's initial battle plan for a rapid strike to topple the Kyiv government failed in the early days of the war, and Moscow has adjusted tactics for longer sieges of cities.

"The tempo of the enemy's advance has slowed considerably, and in certain directions where they were advancing it has practically stopped," Ukrainian presidential adviser Oleksiy Arestovych told a televised briefing on Tuesday.

Ukraine's defense ministry said Vitaly Gerasimov, first deputy commander of Russia's 41st army, had been killed on Monday, the second Russian major general killed since the invasion began. Russia's defense ministry could not be immediately reached for comment.

The main Russian assault force heading towards Kyiv has been stuck on a road north of the capital. But to the south, Russia has made more progress along the Black and Azov Sea coasts.

Within Russia, the war has led to a severe new crackdown on dissent, with the last remaining independent media largely shut last week and foreign broadcasters banned. Many foreign news organizations have suspended reporting after a new law imposed jail terms for reporting deemed to discredit the military.

The top U.N. human rights official, Michelle Bachelet, said 12,700 people in Russia had already been detained at anti-war demonstrations.

TT: Moskova Ukrayna'nın Sumy kentinde insani koridor açtı, ABD Rusya'dan petrol ithalatını bugün yasaklayabilir (*Reuters*)

LVIV, Ukrayna, 8 Mart (Reuters)- ABD'li Demokrat partili senatör Chris Coons, Rusya'nın Ukrayna'yı işgalinin cezası olarak Beyaz Saray'ın Rusya'dan petrol ithalatını yasaklamasının beklendiğini açıkladı.

Coons CNN ile yaptığı söyleşide, yasağın bugün ya da yarın açıklanabileceğini belirtirken, konuya yakın bir kaynak ise *Reuters*'a yasağın bugün duyurulabileceğini söyledi.

Rusya, dünyanın en büyük petrol ve doğal gaz ihracatçısı. Ukrayna'daki savaş nedeniyle küresel mali yaptırımlara maruz kalan ülke şu ana kadar enerji ihracatına yönelik yaptırımlardan muaf tutulmuştu.

RUSYA SUMY KENTİNDE İNSANİ KORİDOR AÇTI

Rusya, Ukraynalıların doğudaki Sumy kentinden çıkmasına imkan tanıyan insani koridor açtı ancak Kiev, Moskova'yı kuşatma altında olan güneydeki liman kenti Mariupol kentinde yaşayanların tahliye edilmesini amaçlayan rotayı bombalamakla suçladı.

Ukrayna dışişleri bakanlığı sözcüsü Oleg Nikolenko Twitter'da "Ateşkes ihlal edildi! Rus kuvvetleri şimdi Zaporizhzhia'dan Mariupol'a insani koridoru bombalıyor" dedi. Nikolenko "8 kamyon ve 30 otobüs Mariupol'a insani yardım götürmeye ve Zaporizhzhia'ya sivilleri tahliye etmeye hazır. Taahhütlerini yerine getirmesi için Rusya'ya yönelik baskının artması gerekiyor" dedi.

Ukraynalılar, Rusya'nın kuşatması altındaki Ukrayna'nın Sumy kentinden ayrılmak için otobüslere bindi.

Bu tahliye, bir Ukrayna kentinden Rusya ile üzerinde anlaşılan insani koridor aracılığıyla yapılan ilk tahliye.

Ukrayna Başbakan Yardımcısı Iryna Vereshchuk, Rusya'nın kuşatması altındaki Ukrayna'nın Sumy kentinde sivillerin kenti terk etmesi için kurulacak insani koridorun bugün TSİ 1100'de açılacağını söylemişti.

Dün iki ülke heyetleri bir araya gelmiş ve insani koridorlar kurulması konusunda anlaşmıştı.

Birleşmiş Milletler, Rusya'nın işgalinin ardından Ukrayna'dan ayrılmak zorunda kalan mülteci sayısının 2 milyonu bulunduğunu açıklayarak, bu durumu modern zamanların en hızlı göçlerinden biri olarak nitelendirdi.

BM: 474 SİVİL HAYATINI KAYBETTİ

Birleşmiş Milletler insan hakları birimi, Rusya'nın Ukrayna'yı işgalinin 24 Şubat'ta başlamasından bu yana 474 sivilin hayatını kaybettiğini ve 861 sivilin yaralandığını açıkladı.

RUSYA'NIN UKRAYNA'YI İŞGALİNİN EKONOMİK ETKİSİ

Dünyanın en büyük petrol ve doğalgaz ihracatçısı ile en büyük iki tahıl ve metal üreticisi arasındaki çatışmanın ekonomik etkisi de artarak, küresel ekonominin koronavirüs salgınının yarattığı tahribattan toparlanmasının sekteye uğrayabileceğine yönelik endişeleri artırdı.

ABD benzin pompası fiyatları rekor seviyeye ulaştı.

Londra Metal Borsası (LME) nikel fiyatlarının önemli üreticilerden Rusya'ya uygulanan yaptırımların arz sorununa yol açacağı endişesiyle iki katına yükselerek ton başına 100,000 doları aşmasının ardından işlemleri durdurdu. (Full Story)

Shell, Rusya'dan tüm petrol alımlarını durdurduğunu açıkladı.

Ukrayna, Rusya'nın ilerleme hızının bugün yavaşladığını açıkladı. Ukrayna savunma bakanlığı, Rusya'nın 41. ordusunun ilk komutan yardımcısı olan Rus Tümgeneral Vitaliy Gerasimov'un dün öldürüldüğünü ve işgalin başlamasından bu yana öldürülen ikinci Rus tümgeneral olduğunu açıkladı. Rusya savunma bakanlığına ulaşılamadı. Ukrayna cumhurbaşkanlığı danışmanı Oleksiy Arestovych "Düşmanın ilerleme hızı önemli ölçüde yavaşladı ve ilerlemekte oldukları belirli yönlerde pratik olarak durdu. İlerlemeye devam eden kuvvetler, küçük kuvvetler halinde ilerliyor" dedi.

ÖNEMLİ: Bu haber, linkleri yukarıda belirtilen haber ya da haberlerden derlenmiştir.

Tam çevrilmiş metin olmayabilir.

F.3 Example 3

Shared by Z. B. (First Group)

ST: As Russia bombards Ukrainian cities, Biden warns Putin 'has no idea what's coming' (*Reuters*)

WASHINGTON/KYIV, March 2 (Reuters) - U.S. President Joe Biden warned Vladimir Putin that the Russian leader "has no idea what's coming", as Western nations tightened an economic noose around Russia, whose invading forces bombarded Ukrainian cities and appeared poised for an advance on Kyiv.

Hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians have fled the fighting since Putin ordered a full-scale invasion nearly a week ago, with a miles-long Russian military convoy north of Kyiv readying to advance on the capital.

Yet, Russia has failed to capture a Ukrainian single major city and Western analysts say Moscow appears to have fallen back on tactics which call for devastating shelling of built-up areas before entering them.

"While he may make gains on the battlefield – he will pay a continuing high price over the long run," Biden said in his State of the Union address. Straying from the prepared text, Biden added "He has no idea what's coming." He did not elaborate.

(Full Story)

U.S. lawmakers stood, applauded and roared, many of them waving Ukrainian flags and wearing the country's blue and yellow colours, as Biden delivered his address to the chamber of the House of Representatives. (Full Story)

A senior U.S. defense official said on Tuesday the invading force's advance on Kyiv has stalled due to logistics problems, including shortages of food and fuel, and some units appeared to have low morale.

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, told reporters that it was unclear whether the convoy itself had stalled, but it was not making much progress. (Full Story)

Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky called on Russia to stop bombarding civilians and resume talks.

"It's necessary to at least stop bombing people, just stop the bombing and then sit down at the negotiating table," he told Reuters and CNN in a joint interview in a heavily guarded government compound in Kyiv.

The United Nations General Assembly is set to reprimand Russia on Wednesday for invading Ukraine and demand that Moscow stop fighting and withdraw its military forces, a move that aims to diplomatically isolate Russia at the world body.

By Tuesday evening nearly half the 193-member General Assembly had signed on as co-sponsors of a draft resolution ahead of a vote on Wednesday, diplomats said. The text "deplores" Russia's "aggression against Ukraine." (Full Story)

Putin ordered the "special military operation" last Thursday in a bid to disarm Ukraine, capture the "neo-Nazis" he says are running the country and crush its hopes of closer ties to the West.

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

Russia's assault included strikes on Kyiv, though the heaviest bombardment so far appeared to be around Ukraine's second-largest city Kharkiv, near the border with Russia.

Dozens of residents there, including children, were killed when a Russian strategic bomber fired 16 guided missiles toward a residential area on Monday, Ukraine's defense ministry said.

West of Kyiv, in the city of Zhytomyr, four people, including a child, were killed on Tuesday by a Russian cruise missile, a Ukrainian official said. (Full Story)

In Ukraine's largely Russian-speaking city of Donetsk, in territory controlled by Russian-backed separatists, authorities said three civilians had been killed by Ukrainian shelling.

Reuters was not able to confirm any of the reports of casualties. The United Nations says at least 136 civilians have been killed in the invasion, but that the real number of people is likely much higher. (Full Story)

Vastly outmatched by Russia's military, in terms of raw numbers and firepower, Ukraine's own air force is still flying and its air defenses are still deemed to be viable - a fact that is baffling military experts. (Full Story)

"The airspace is actively contested every day," a senior U.S. defense official said, speaking on condition of anonymity. (Full Story)

'FREEZE AND SEIZE'

Biden announced a further ratcheting up of sanctions on Moscow, joining the European Union and Canada in banning Russian planes from U.S. airspace. He also said the Justice Department would seek to seize the yachts, luxury apartments and private jets of wealthy Russians with ties to Putin.

Following a call with Group of Seven officials, Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen said the United States had agreed with G7 partners to convene a task force "to freeze and seize the assets of key Russian elites".

Ukraine, a Western-leaning democratic country of 44 million people which is not a member of NATO, has called on the U.S.-led military alliance to implement a no-fly zone over Ukraine - a request rejected by Washington, which fears stoking a direct conflict between the world's two biggest nuclear powers.

Washington and its allies have instead sent weapons to Kyiv.

Several dozen Japanese men have answered a Ukrainian call for foreign volunteers to fight Russia's invasion, according to a media report on Wednesday. (Full Story)

Isolating Russia diplomatically, the West's main strategy is shutting off Russia's economy from the global financial system, pushing international companies to halt sales, cut ties, and dump tens of billions of dollars' worth of investments.

Exxon Mobil joined other major Western energy companies including British BP PLC BP.L and Shell RDSa.L in announcing it would quit oil-rich Russia over the invasion. (Full Story)

Apple Inc AAPL.O stopped sales of iPhones and other products in Russia, and was making changes to its Maps app to protect civilians in Ukraine. Alphabet Inc's GOOGL.O Google dropped Russian state publishers from its news, and Ford Motor F.N. suspended operations in the country. (Full Story)

U.S. airplane manufacturer Boeing BA.N said it was suspending parts, maintenance and technical support for Russian airlines. (Full Story)

Russia on Tuesday placed temporary restrictions on foreigners seeking to exit Russia assets, meaning that billions of dollars worth of securities held by foreigners are at risk of being trapped. (Full Story)

TT: Rusya Ukrayna saldırılarına devam ederken, Biden Putin'in neler olacağı hakkında hiçbir fikri olmadığını söyledi (*Reuters*)

WASHINGTON/KİEV, 2 Mart (*Reuters*)- Batılı devletler Rusya üzerinde ekonomik yaptırımlarla baskıyı artırırken ABD Başkanı Joe Biden, Rusya Devlet Başkanı Vladimir Putin'in neler olacağı hakkında hiçbir fikri olmadığını söyledi.

Putin'in yaklaşık bir hafta önce başlattığı işgalden bu yana yüzbinlerce Ukraynalı ülkeden kaçtı. Kiev'in kuzeyinde bulunan ve kilometrelerce uzunlukta olan Rus askeri konvoyunun ise başken Kiev'e ilerlemeye hazırlandığı görülüyor.

Biden, Ulusa Sesleniş konuşmasında, "Savaş alanında kazanç elde etme ihtimali olsa da (Putin) uzun vadede ağır bedel ödeyecek. Neler olacağı hakkında hiçbir fikri yok" dedi. Ancak, konuyla ilgili detay vermektan kaçındı.

Öte yandan, Rusya, Ukrayna'nın büyük şehirlerinden herhangi birini ele geçirebilmiş değil. Batılı analistler Rusya'nın yıkıcı bombardımanları da içeren taktiklere geri döndüğünü belirtiyor.

Ukrayna Cumhurbaşkanı Volodymyr Zelenskiy, Rusya'ya sivilleri bombalamayı bırakması ve müzakerelere devam etmesi çağrısında bulundu.

Kiev'de bulunan ve yoğun güvenlik önlemleriyle korunan hükümet binasında Reuters ve CNN ile gerçekleştirdiği ortak söyleşide "En azından insanları bombalamayı, yalnızca bombalamayı durdurmak ve müzakereler için masaya oturmak gerekiyor" dedi.

ÖNEMLİ: Bu haber, linkleri yukarıda belirtilen haber ya da haberlerden derlenmiştir.

Tam çevrilmiş metin olmayabilir.

F.4 Example 4

From *Independent Türkçe*

ST: Trudeau: US fighter shot down object over northern Canada (*AP*)

(*AP*) — Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau said Saturday that on his order a U.S. fighter jet shot down an “unidentified object” that was flying high over the Yukon, acting a day after the U.S. took similar action over Alaska.

North American Aerospace Defense Command, the combined U.S.-Canada organization that provides shared defense of airspace over the two nations, detected the object flying at a high altitude Friday evening over Alaska, U.S. officials said. It crossed into Canadian airspace on Saturday.

Trudeau spoke with President Joe Biden, who also ordered the object to be shot down. Canadian and U.S. jets operating as part of NORAD were scrambled and it was a U.S. jet that shot down the object.

Canadian Defense Minister Anita Anand told a news conference in Ottawa that the object, flying at around 40,000 feet, had been shot down at 3:41 p.m. EST, approximately 100 miles from the Canada-U.S. border in the central Yukon. A recovery operation was underway involving the Canadian Armed Forces and the RCMP.

Hours later, in the U.S., the Federal Aviation Administration said Saturday night it had closed some airspace in Montana to support Defense Department activities.

NORAD later said the closure, which lasted a little more than an hour, came after it had detected “a radar anomaly” and sent fighter aircraft to investigate. The aircraft did not identify any object to correlate to the radar hits, NORAD said.

F-22 fighter jets have now taken out three objects in the airspace above the U.S. and Canada over seven days, a stunning development that is raising questions on just what, exactly, is hovering overhead and who has sent them.

At least one of the objects downed was believed to be a spy balloon from China, but the other two had not yet been publicly identified.

While Trudeau described the object Saturday as “unidentified,” Anand said it appeared to be “a small cylindrical object, smaller than the one that was downed off the coast of North Carolina.” A NORAD spokesman, Maj. Olivier Gallant, said the military had determined what it was but would not reveal details.

Anand refused to speculate whether the object shot down over Canada came from China.

“We are continuing to do the analysis on the object and we will make sure that analysis is thorough,” she said. “It would not be prudent for me to speculate on the origins of the object at this time.”

Anand said to her knowledge this was the first time NORAD had downed an object in Canadian airspace.

“The importance of this moment should not be underestimated,” she said. “We detected this object together and we defeated this object together.”

She was asked why a U.S. jet, and not a Canadian plane, shot the object down.

“As opposed to separating it out by country, I think what the important point is, these were NORAD capabilities, this was a NORAD mission and this was NORAD doing what it is supposed to do,” she said.

Anand didn't use the word "balloon" to describe the object. But later, Gen. Wayne Eyre, chief of the defense staff, said the instructions given to the planes was "who ever had the first, best shot to take out the balloon had the go-ahead."

Trudeau said Canadian forces would recover the wreckage for study. The Yukon is westernmost Canadian territory and the among the least populated part of Canada. After the airspace closure over Montana, multiple members of Congress, including Montana Sens. Steve Daines and Jon Tester, said they were in touch with defense officials. Daines tweeted that he would "continue to demand answers on these invasions of US airspace."

Just about a day earlier, White House National Security Council spokesman John Kirby said an object roughly the size of a small car was shot out of the skies above remote Alaska. Officials couldn't say if it contained any surveillance equipment, where it came from or what purpose it had.

Kirby said it was shot down because it was flying at about 40,000 feet (13,000 meters) and posed a "reasonable threat" to the safety of civilian flights, not because of any knowledge that it was engaged in surveillance.

According to U.S. Northern Command, recovery operations continued Saturday on sea ice near Deadhorse, Alaska.

In a statement, the Northern Command said there were no new details on what the object was. It said the Alaska Command and the Alaska National Guard, along with the FBI and local law enforcement, were conducting search and recovery.

"Arctic weather conditions, including wind chill, snow, and limited daylight, are a factor in this operation, and personnel will adjust recovery operations to maintain safety," the statement said.

On Feb. 4, U.S. officials shot down a large white balloon off the coast of South Carolina.

The balloon was part of a large surveillance program that China has been conducting for “several years,” the Pentagon has said. The U.S. has said Chinese balloons have flown over dozens of countries across five continents in recent years, and it learned more about the balloon program after closely monitoring the one shot down near South Carolina.

China responded that it reserved the right to “take further actions” and criticized the U.S. for “an obvious overreaction and a serious violation of international practice.”

The Navy continued survey and recovery activities on the ocean floor off South Carolina, and the Coast Guard was providing security. Additional debris was pulled out Friday, and additional operations will continue as weather permits, Northern Command said.

ST: Chuck Schumer: Two more flying objects shot down were likely balloons (*BBC*)

The US believes that flying objects shot down over North American airspace on Friday and Saturday were balloons, according to Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer.

Mr Schumer made his comments before the US shot down another flying object on Sunday.

While he didn't say specifically that the objects from Friday and Saturday were Chinese, Mr Schumer told ABC on Sunday that Beijing was likely using a "crew of balloons" that had "probably been all over the world".

Washington has been on high alert since its military destroyed a suspected Chinese spy balloon earlier this month.

Responding to queries about Mr Schumer's remarks, a spokesperson for the US Department of Defense said the two objects he was referring to "did not closely resemble" the original balloon and were much smaller, Reuters reported.

Four objects have been shot down over North America in the past week.

The latest was shot down on Sunday over Lake Huron near the Canadian border. It was downed by Air Force and National Guard pilots on Sunday, Michigan

Congresswoman Elissa Slotkin said.

On Saturday, Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau confirmed that a different object was shot down over the Yukon in north-west Canada.

Both Canadian and US aircraft were scrambled to track the object, which Mr Trudeau said had "violated Canadian airspace". It was taken out by a US F-22 fighter jet.

Mr Trudeau said recovery teams were on the ground trying to find the object and that there was still "much to know".

The day before, on Friday, the American military shot down an object the size of a small car off Alaska.

It happened just under a week after the US destroyed a Chinese balloon over the Atlantic, on 4 February.

Mr Schumer, who said he had been briefed by national security adviser Jake Sullivan, implied that suspected surveillance balloons had been in operation for years and that Congress should examine why it took so long for the US to find out about them.

"The bottom line is, until a few months ago we didn't know of these balloons - our intelligence and our military didn't know," he said.

Asked whether China would have to shut down any surveillance programme using balloons, Mr Schumer said Beijing had been "humiliated".

"I think the Chinese were caught lying, and it's a real step back for them... they look really bad," he said.

"They're not just doing the United States, this is a crew of balloons... they've probably been all over the world," he added.

China has yet to respond to Mr Schumer's comments but has denied the first suspected surveillance balloon - which first entered US airspace on 28 January - was used for spying purposes, saying it was a weather device gone astray.

Referring to the efforts to take out the Saturday's object over Canada, the White House said in a statement that the object had been tracked and monitored for 24 hours.

"Out of an abundance of caution and at the recommendation of their militaries, President Biden and Prime Minister Trudeau authorized it to be taken down," it said.

"The leaders discussed the importance of recovering the object in order to determine more details on its purpose or origin."

Giving more details on the mission to take down the object, the US Department of Defense confirmed two F-22 jets took off from a military base in Anchorage, Alaska and the object was shot down with an AIM 9X missile.

Meanwhile, continuing efforts to find and recover Friday's object near the Alaskan town of Deadhorse are being hampered by poor weather.

The US military said in a statement that "Arctic weather conditions, including wind chill, snow, and limited daylight, are a factor in this operation, and personnel will adjust recovery operations to maintain safety".

Last weekend, defense officials told US media that debris from the first Chinese balloon landed in 47ft (14m) of water - shallower than they had expected - near Myrtle Beach, South Carolina.

The US said the balloon - shown in the video below - was part of a fleet of surveillance balloons that had flown over five continents.

ST: ABD, hava sahasındaki Çin "casus balonunu" düşürdü (AA)

ABD Dışişleri Bakanı Antony Blinken'ın, Çin'in başkenti Pekin'e yapacağı ziyaretini ertelemesine neden olan ABD semalarındaki Çin "casus balonu" Amerikan karasularında Atlantik okyanusu üzerine çıktığında Amerikan ordusuna ait jet uçaklar tarafından vurularak düşürüldü.

"Üç okul servisi otobüsü büyüklüğünde" olduğu ve 60 bin fit yükseklikte uçtuğu belirtilen balondan geriye kalan enkazın çıkarılması çalışmaları devam ediyor.

ABD Başkanı Biden, Çin "casus balonunun" düşürülmesi emrini çarşamba günü verdiğini söyledi

ABD Başkanı Joe Biden, Washington'daki Maryland hava alanında uçaktan indikten sonra ABD hava sahasındaki Çin'e ait "casus balonun" düşürülmesine ilişkin konuştu.

"Çarşamba günü balonla ilgili bilgilendirildiğimde, ABD Savunma Bakanlığına (Pentagon) onu mümkün olan en kısa sürede düşürmeleri talimatını verdim." diyen

Biden, balon anakara üzerindeyken kimseye zarar vermemek için Savunma Bakanlığının "en iyi zamanı" beklediğini söyledi.

Biden, balonun düşürülmesi için en iyi zamanın balon 12 millik karasuları sınırları içerisindeyken olduğunu belirtti ve operasyonu gerçekleştiren askerleri tebrik etti.

"Amerikan halkının güvenliği her zaman ön planda"

ABD Savunma Bakanı Lloyd Austin de ABD semalarındaki Çin "casus balonunun" Amerikan karasularında Atlantik okyanusu üzerine çıktığında Amerikan ordusuna ait jet uçaklar tarafından vurularak düşürülmesine ilişkin yazılı açıklama yayımladı.

Austin, Çin'e ait yüksek irtifa gözetleme balonunun, bugün öğleden sonra Başkan Biden'ın talimatıyla, ABD Kuzey Komutanlığına bağlı savaş uçakları tarafından Güney Carolina karasuları üzerinde vurularak başarıyla düşürüldüğünü bildirdi.

"Çin tarafından ABD anakarasındaki stratejik bölgeleri gözetlemek amacıyla kullanılan balon, ABD karasularının üzerine düşürüldü." ifadesini kullanan Austin, Biden'ın çarşamba günü, Amerikalıların yaşamlarını riske atmayacak şekilde balonun uygun bir güzergaha geçtiğinde düşürülmesi talimatını verdiğini aktardı.

Austin, Amerikan ordusu komutanlarının, balonun boyutu, irtifası ve gözetleme kapasitesi nedeniyle kara üzerindeyken düşürülmesinin "gereksiz risk" oluşturabileceği kararına vardıklarını, bu nedenle balonu güvenli bir şekilde indirmek için seçenekler geliştirdiklerini ifade etti.

Bu süreçte balonun rotası ve istihbarat toplama faaliyetlerinin de yakından takip edildiğini kaydeden Austin, balonu düşürme eyleminin Kanada hükümetinin koordinasyon ve desteğiyle gerçekleştirildiğini bildirdi.

Austin açıklamasında, Kuzey Amerika'dan geçerken balonun Kuzey Amerika Hava Savunma Komutanlığı (NORAD) tarafından izlenmesine ve analizine katkılarından ötürü Kanada'ya teşekkür etti.

Savunma Bakanı, "Bugünkü planlı ve meşru eylem, Başkan Biden ve onun ulusal güvenlik ekibinin, Çin'in egemenliğimizi kabul edilemez ihlaline etkili bir şekilde yanıt verirken, Amerikan halkının asayiş ve güvenliğini her zaman ön planda tutacağını gösteriyor." ifadesini kullandı.

Balonun düşürülmesi operasyonu için yerel saatle 13.50'de ABD Federal Havacılık İdaresi (FAA), "Savunma Bakanlığının güvenlik çabalarını desteklemek için" Kuzey ve Güney Carolina eyaletlerindeki üç havaalanından kalkış ve varış seferlerini durdurduğunu, hava sahasının da uçuşa kapatıldığını açıklamıştı.

ABD ile Çin arasındaki son gerginlik: "Cusus balon"

ABD Savunma Bakanlığı (Pentagon), 2 Şubat'ta Çin'e ait olduğu iddia edilen yüksek irtifa istihbarat balonunun ABD ana kıtası üzerinde uçuş yaptığını ve Amerikan ordusunun balonu takip ettiğini açıklamıştı.

Çinli yetkililer balonun Çin'e ait sivil bir hava aracı olduğunu, meteorolojik araştırma için kullanıldığını, rüzgarlarla sürüklenerek yanlışlıkla ABD hava sahasına girdiğini belirtmişti.

ABD Savunma Bakanlığı yetkilileri ise "Çin'in açıklamasının farkındayız ancak bunun bir gözetleme balonu olduğunu biliyoruz." ifadesini kullanmıştı.

Balon krizi üzerine ABD Dışişleri Bakanı Antony Blinken da 5-6 Şubat'ta Pekin'e yapacağı ziyareti erteleyeceğini açıklamıştı. Başkan Biden da bugün konuya ilişkin ilk yorumunu yaparak, "(Cusus balonun) İcabına bakacağız." ifadesini kullanmıştı.

TT: ABD'nin ardından Kanada da bir "tanımlanamayan cisim" vurarak düşürdü
(*Independent Türkçe*)

Çin'e ait bir cusus balon olabileceğinden şüpheleniliyor

Kanada Başbakanı Justin Trudeau, ülkenin hava sahasında uçan bir "tanımlanamayan cismin" vurulduğunu duyurdu.

Trudeau, cumartesi günü açıklamasında cismin Yukon bölgesi üzerinde uçtuğunu ve verdiği emirle düşürüldüğünü belirtti.

ABD ve Kanada ordusunun ortaklığıyla kurulan Kuzey Amerika Havacılık ve Uzay Savunma Komutanlığı (NORAD), cuma günü söz konusu cismin Alaska üzerinde görüldüğünü, buradan Kanada hava sahasına geçtiğini bildirmişti.

Trudeau, bunun üzerine ABD Başkanı Joe Biden'la görüştüğünü ve cismin vurulması kararını aldığını söyledi.

Cismin NORAD'a bağlı faaliyet gösteren bir ABD jeti tarafından vurulduğu bildirildi.

Kanada Savunma Bakanı Anita Anand ise vurulan cismin enkazının alınması için Kanada Silahlı Kuvvetleri ve Kanada Kraliyet Atlı Polisi'nin ortak çalışmalarının sürdüğünü ifade etti.

Savunma bakanı ayrıca NORAD'ın ilk kez Kanada hava sahasında bir cisim vurduğunu da sözlerine ekledi.

Öte yandan Trudeau veya Anand, cismin niteliklerine ya da bunun Çin'e ait bir casus balonu olup olmadığına dair detaylı bilgi paylaşmadı.

Bununla birlikte ABD ve Kanada hava sahasında düşürülen cisim sayısı üçe çıktı. Beyaz Saray, cuma günü de tanımlanamayan bir cismin tedbir amacıyla vurularak düşürüldüğünü duyurmuştu. ABD Ulusal Güvenlik Konseyi Sözcüsü John Kirby, cisme dair detaylı açıklama yapmamıştı.

Demokrat Senato çoğunluk lideri Chuck Schumer ise pazar günkü açıklamasında, Çin'in birden fazla casus balonla geniş çaplı istihbarat toplama faaliyeti yürüttüğünü, son vurulan balonların da Pekin yönetimine ait olduğunu iddia etmişti.

Casus balon gerginliği

ABD, 4 Şubat'ta şüpheli bir cismin savaş jetleri tarafından düşürüldüğünü duyurmuştu.

Washington yönetimi, cismin Çin'e ait bir casusluk balonu olduğunu ve istihbarat topladığını öne sürmüştü. Pekin ise iddiaları reddederek cismin meteoroloji balonu olduğunu ve ABD hava sahasına sürüklendiğini savunmuştu.

İki ülke arasında gerilimi artıran olayın ardından ABD Dışişleri Bakanı Antony Blinken, 5-6 Şubat'ta Pekin'e düzenleyeceği ziyareti iptal etmişti.

F.5 Example 5

Shared by Z. Ç. (Second Group)

ST: Future of the Coronavirus? An Annoying Childhood Infection (*The New York Times*)

Once immunity is widespread in adults, the virus rampaging across the world will come to resemble the common cold, scientists predict.

As millions are inoculated against the coronavirus, and the pandemic's end finally seems to glimmer into view, scientists are envisioning what a post-vaccine world might look like — and what they see is comforting.

The coronavirus is here to stay, but once most adults are immune— following natural infection or vaccination — the virus will be no more of a threat than the common cold, according to a study published in the journal *Science* on Tuesday.

The virus is a grim menace now because it is an unfamiliar pathogen that can overwhelm the adult immune system, which has not been trained to fight it. That will no longer be the case once everyone has been exposed to either the virus or vaccine. Children, on the other hand, are constantly challenged by pathogens that are new to their bodies, and that is one reason they are more adept than adults at fending off the coronavirus. Eventually, the study suggests, the virus will be of concern only in children younger than 5, subjecting even them to mere sniffles — or no symptoms at all.

In other words, the coronavirus will become “endemic,” a pathogen that circulates at low levels and only rarely causes serious illness.

“The timing of how long it takes to get to this sort of endemic state depends on how quickly the disease is spreading, and how quickly vaccination is rolled out,” said

Jennie Lavine, a postdoctoral fellow at Emory University in Atlanta, who led the study.

“So really, the name of the game is getting everyone exposed for the first time to the vaccine as quickly as possible.”

Dr. Lavine and her colleagues looked to the six other human coronaviruses — four that cause the common cold, plus the SARS and MERS viruses — for clues to the fate of the new pathogen.

The four common cold coronaviruses are endemic, and produce only mild symptoms. SARS and MERS, which surfaced in 2003 and 2012, respectively, made people severely ill, but they did not spread widely.

While all of these coronaviruses produce a similar immune response, the new virus is most similar to the endemic common cold coronaviruses, Dr. Lavine and her colleagues hypothesized.

Reanalyzing data from a previous study, they found that the first infection with common cold coronaviruses occurs on average at 3 to 5 years of age. After that age, people may become infected again and again, boosting their immunity and keeping the viruses circulating. But they don't become ill.

The researchers foresee a similar future for the new coronavirus.

Depending on how fast the virus spreads, and on the strength and longevity of the immune response, it would take a few years to decades of natural infections for the coronavirus to become endemic, Dr. Lavine said.

Without a vaccine, the fastest path to endemic status is also the worst. The price for population immunity would be widespread illness and death along the way.

Vaccines completely alter that calculus: The faster people can be immunized, the better. An efficient vaccination rollout could shorten the timeline to a year, or even just six months, for the coronavirus to become an endemic infection.

Still, the vaccines are unlikely to eradicate the coronavirus, Dr. Lavine predicted. The virus will become a permanent, albeit more benign, inhabitant in our environment.

Other experts said this scenario was not just plausible but likely.

“The overall intellectual construct of the paper I fully agree with,” said Shane Crotty, a virologist at the La Jolla Institute for Immunology in San Diego.

If the vaccines prevent people from transmitting the virus, “then it becomes a lot more like the measles scenario, where you vaccinate everybody, including kids, and you really don’t see the virus infecting people anymore,” Dr. Crotty said.

It is more plausible that the vaccines will prevent illness — but not necessarily infection and transmission, he added. And that means the coronavirus will continue to circulate.

“It’s unlikely that the vaccines we have right now are going to provide sterilizing immunity,” the kind needed to prevent infection, said Jennifer Gommerman, an immunologist at the University of Toronto.

Natural infection with the coronavirus produces a strong immune response in the nose and throat. But with the current vaccines, Dr. Gommerman said, “you’re not getting a natural immune response in the actual upper respiratory tract, you’re getting an injection in the arm.” That raises the likelihood that infections will still occur, even after vaccination.

Ultimately, Dr. Lavine’s model rests on the assumption that the new coronavirus is similar to the common cold coronaviruses. But that assumption may not hold up,

cautioned Marc Lipsitch, an epidemiologist at the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health in Boston.

“Other coronavirus infections may or may not be applicable, because we haven’t seen what those coronaviruses can do to an older, naïve person,” Dr. Lipsitch said.

(Naïve refers to an adult whose immune system has not been exposed to the virus.)

Another plausible scenario, he said, is that the virus may come to resemble the seasonal flu, which is mild some years and more lethal in others. New variants of the coronavirus that evade the immune response may also complicate the picture.

“Their prediction of its becoming like common cold coronaviruses is where I’d put a lot of my money,” Dr. Lipsitch said. “But I don’t think it’s absolutely guaranteed.”

When and how the common cold coronaviruses first appeared is a mystery, but since the emergence of the new coronavirus, some scientists have revisited a theory that a pandemic in 1890, which killed about one million people worldwide, may have been caused by OC-43, one of the four common cold coronaviruses.

“People have suggested that the human population developed a low-grade, broad immunity to OC-43 that terminated the pandemic,” said Andre Veillette, an immunologist at Montreal Clinical Research Institute in Canada. “This coronavirus currently broadly circulates in the community in a rather peaceful way.”

TT: 'Pandemi tünelinin sonunda nihayet ışık göründü' (*Cumhuriyet*)

Bilim insanları, yetişkinlerde koronavirüse karşı bağışıklık geliştiğinde, tüm dünyada yaygınlaşan virüsün soğuk algınlığına benzeyeceğini tahmin ediyor.

Milyonlarca kişi koronavirüse karşı aşılanırken, pandemi tünelinin sonunda nihayet ışık göründü. Aşılamaların başlaması ile bilim insanları, dünyanın artık pandemi konusunda rahatlayabileceğini düşünüyor.

The New York Times'dan Apoorva Mandavilli'nin Science dergisinde yayınlanan bir arařtırmaya dayandırdığı makalesine göre, koronavirüs var olmaya devam edecek ancak soğuk algınlığının ötesinde bir tehdit oluşturmayacak.

Arařtırmaya göre, virüs řu anda yetişkin bağışıklık sistemini alt edebilen yabancı bir patojen olarak tehdit olmaya devam ediyor. Ancak herkes virüse veya aşuya maruz kaldıktan sonra durum artık böyle olmayacak.

Öte yandan koronavirüsün yetişkinlerde daha etkin olmasının nedeni, çocukların bağışıklık sistemlerinin vücutlarına yeni giren patojenlere karşı daha sorgulayıcı davranışlar sergilemesinden kaynaklanıyor. Çalışma, virüsün gelecekte yalnızca 5 yaşından küçük çocuklarda endişe verici olacağını öne sürüyor. Ancak bu endişe verici durum burun çekmenin veya belirti göstermemenin ötesine geçmiyor

Arařtırmacılara göre koronavirüs, düşük seviyelerde dolaşan ve nadiren ciddi hastalığa neden olan bir "endemik" türe dönüşecek.

Atlanta'daki Emory Üniversitesi'nden arařtırmacı Jennie Lavine, "Bu tür bir endemik duruma ulaşmanın ne kadar süreceğinin hastalığın ne kadar hızlı yayıldığına ve aşılamanın ne kadar hızlı uygulanacağına bağlıdır" dedi.

DÖRT KORONAVİRÜS TÜRÜ İNCELENDİ

Dr. Lavine ve meslektaşları, soğuk algınlığına neden olan diğer dört koronavirüse ve yeni patojenin kaderine dair ipuçları için SARS ve MERS virüslerini inceledi.

Endemik olan dört soğuk algınlığı koronavirüsü de yalnızca hafif semptomlar üretiyor. Sırasıyla 2003 ve 2012'de ortaya çıkan SARS ve MERS, insanları ciddi şekilde hasta etti ancak geniş çapta yayılmadı.

Arařtırma ekibi tüm koronavirüslerin benzer bir bağışıklık tepkisi ürettiğini ve yeni virüsün en çok endemik soğuk algınlığı koronavirüslerine benzediğini öne sürdü.

Önceki bir çalışmadan elde edilen verileri yeniden analiz eden ekip, soğuk algınlığı koronavirüsleri ile ilk enfeksiyonun ortalama 3 ila 5 yaşlarında meydana geldiğini buldu. Araştırmada yer alan bulgulara göre, "Bu yaştan sonra, insanlar tekrar enfekte olabilir, bu da bağışıklıklarını güçlendirir ve virüslerin dolaşımını sürdürür. Ama onları hasta etmez."

YENİ KORONAVİRÜS İÇİN BENZER BİR GELECEK ÖNGÖRÜLÜYOR

Dr. Lavine, virüsün hızlı yayılımına, bağışıklık tepkisinin gücüne ve uzun ömürlülüğüne bağlı olarak, koronavirüsün doğal enfeksiyonlar olarak endemik hale gelmesinin birkaç yıl ila on yıllar süreceğini söyledi.

Virüsün, aşılama olmadan endemik hale gelmesinin en hızlı ancak en kötü yol olduğunu kaydeden Dr. Lavine, bu yol izlenir ise nüfus bağışıklığının bedeli olarak yaygın hastalıklar ve ölümler yaşanabileceğini belirtti.

Aşıların bu durumu tamamen değiştirebileceğinin altını çizen Dr. Lavine, şunları kaydetti:

"İnsanlar ne kadar hızlı aşılanabilirse o kadar iyi. Etkili bir aşı uygulaması, koronavirüsün endemik bir enfeksiyon haline gelmesi için zaman çizelgesini bir yıla, hatta altı aya indirebilir."

Yine de Dr. Lavine aşıların koronavirüsü ortadan kaldırmasının pek olası olmadığını söyleyerek, "Virüs, çevremizde daha iyi huylu olsa da kalıcı hale gelecektir" dedi.

Uzmanlar, bu senaryonun sadece makul değil, aynı zamanda olası olduğunu söyledi.

"KIZAMIK SENARYOSUNA BENZEYECEK"

San Diego'daki La Jolla İmmünoloji Enstitüsü'nde virolog olan Shane Crotty, makalenin genel yapısı ile aynı fikirde olduğunu kaydederek, "Eğer aşılar insanların virüsü bulaştırmasını engelliyorsa, o zaman çocuklar dahil herkesi aşıladığımız zaman

bu hastalık, kızamık senaryosuna çok benzeyecek ve insanlara artık bulaşmayacağını göreceğiz. Aşıların mantıken hastalığı önleyeceği ancak enfeksiyon ve bulaşmayı önlemeyeceği görünüyor. Bu durum, koronavirüsün dolaşmaya devam edeceği anlamına geliyor" diye konuştu.

Toronto Üniversitesi'nde bir immünolog olan Jennifer Gommerman, "Şu anda sahip olduğumuz aşılardan, enfeksiyonu önlemek için gerekli olan türden sterilize edici bir bağışıklık sağlaması olası değil. Gerçek üst solunum yolunda doğal bir bağışıklık tepkisi almıyorsunuz, kolunuza bir iğne yaptırıyorsunuz. Bu, aşılardan sonra bile enfeksiyonların ortaya çıkma olasılığını artırır" dedi.

Sonuç olarak, Dr. Lavine'nin modeli, yeni koronavirüsün soğuk algınlığı koronavirüslerine benzer olduğu varsayımına dayanıyor. Ancak Harvard T.H.'de epidemiyolog olan Marc Lipsitch, bu varsayımın geçerli olmayabileceği konusunda uyardı.

Dr. Lipsitch, "Diğer koronavirüs enfeksiyonları uygulanabilir olabilir veya olmayabilir, çünkü bu koronavirüslerin daha yaşlı ve bağışıklık sistemi virüse maruz kalmamış bir yetişkine neler yapabileceğini görmedik" dedi.

"MEVSİMSSEL GRİBE BENZEYEBİLİR"

Bir başka makul senaryo, virüsün, bazı yıllarda hafif ve diğerlerinde daha ölümcül olan mevsimsel gribe benzeyebileceğini söyledi. Koronavirüsün bağışıklık tepkisinden kaçan yeni varyantları da tabloyu karmaşıktırabilir.

Dr. Lipsitch, "Koronavirüsün Soğuk algınlığına dönüşme tahminleri, paramın çoğunu koyacağım yer. Ama bunun kesinlikle garanti olduğunu sanmıyorum" dedi.

Soğuk algınlığı koronavirüslerinin ilk kez ne zaman ve nasıl ortaya çıktığı bir muamma, ancak yeni koronavirüsün ortaya çıkmasından bu yana, bazı bilim insanları, dünya çapında yaklaşık bir milyon insanı öldüren ve dört yaygın soğuk

koronavirüsten biri olan 1890 pandemisi OC-43'ten kaynaklanmış olabileceđi teorisini yeniden gözden geçirdi.

Kanada'daki Montreal Klinik Araştırma Enstitüsü'nden bir immünolog olan Andre Veillette, "İnsanlar, insan popülasyonunun, salgını sona erdiren OC-43'e karşı düşük dereceli, geniş bir bağışıklık geliştirdiđini öne sürdüler. Bu koronavirüs řu anda toplumda oldukça barışçıl bir řekilde dolaşıyor" ifadelerini kullandı.

F.6 Example 6

Shared by Z. Ç. (Second Group)

ST: What Erdoğan's Unusual Economic Ideas Mean for Turkey (*Washington Post*)

Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan is not the only politician who doesn't like it when the country's banks charge people relatively heavily to borrow money. What sets him apart is his unorthodox belief in low interest rates and determination to wrest control of monetary policy from central bankers. The result: A succession of benchmark rate cuts that has fueled runaway inflation and precipitated a collapse in the currency.

1. What's Erdoğan's beef with high interest rates?

He says that they slow economic growth and fuel inflation. The thesis has unnerved international investors for years. While the country's spending and credit binge during the pandemic propelled growth, the economy has also suffered from double-digit inflation and unpredictable policy moves. He has also referred to Islamic proscriptions on usury as a basis for his policy.

2. Are his arguments reasonable?

The point about weaker growth is. When a central bank increases rates, banks are less able to borrow to maintain mandatory reserves and tend to lend at their own elevated rates. This makes loans for businesses rarer and more expensive and so can slow the economy. But Erdoğan's second notion -- that elevated interest rates cause prices to rise -- contradicts conventional economic theories.

3. What's the basis of Erdoğan's theory?

It's likely that it's partly based on his experience running businesses, mostly in the food industry, before his career as a politician took off. Many Turkish companies

borrow relatively heavily to cover operating expenses, making volatility in borrowing costs a source of uncertainty and rate hikes an added expense. In Erdoğan's view, higher rates result in higher prices because businesses have to pass on increased costs to their customers. This makes assumptions that orthodox economists challenge, namely that interest rates make up a significant part of companies' costs and that producers have sufficient pricing power to impose their will on consumers.

4. Who agrees with Erdoğan?

The argument is based on a theory by Yale University economist Irving Fisher on the relationship between inflation, nominal interest rates and real interest rates. Critics of the neo-Fisherites say that even if their theory had merit, it wouldn't apply to an economy like Turkey's, which suffers from chronically high inflation and is reliant on foreign funding. That's because cutting interest rates reduces the return on investing in Turkish assets, and the local currency tends to weaken when foreigners decide to put their money elsewhere. That increases the cost of imported goods in liras and results in higher prices, or more inflation.

5. What has Erdoğan done to put his views into action?

Many central banks have raised borrowing costs to fight inflation after the pandemic. Turkey has gone the other way, cutting its benchmark interest rate by 7 percentage points to 12% in the 13 months to September. Over that period, the lira gradually weakened and inflation accelerated. The government increased the national minimum wage in December and July to limit the hit to households. This further inflamed prices, sending inflation to a 24-year high above 80% in August -- the fourth highest among 120 countries tracked by Bloomberg. Erdoğan has held firm,

saying what Turkey needs is more investment, production and exports, not higher interest rates.

6. What's been the impact on financial markets?

Interest rates on commercial debt began to diverge from benchmark rates as lenders balked at offering ever-cheaper loans when the supply of short-term central bank funding was in doubt. In response, monetary authorities imposed rules to force banks to bring their loan rates closer to the benchmark. They were also obliged to increase their holdings of lira-denominated, fixed-rate government debt. As a result, the cost of lira debt fell, while yields on Turkey's junk-rated dollar bonds went in the opposite direction.

7. What's it done to the economy?

Homes, cars and many essential goods became unaffordable for a swathe of Turkey's 84 million population. Food inflation hit low earners, while the middle class saw a squeeze in living standards. On the flip side, economic growth outperformed Turkey's peers and unemployment was relatively low due to an abundance of cheap labor. While the stock market rallied, keeping pace with inflation, bond investors have struggled to adjust to a world of 68% real negative yields. The lira hit an all-time low against the dollar in September, even though the central bank has spent an estimated \$75 billion to prop up the currency this year, according to calculations by Bloomberg Economics.

8. Could Erdoğan reverse course?

Erdoğan has signaled he'll do whatever it takes to keep his low-rate policy intact. Finance Minister Nureddin Nebati told investors frustrated by low bond yields they can find good returns in Turkish stocks. With elections looming in 2023, Erdoğan is wary of changing course and risking a blowout in borrowing rates that could inflict

further pain on consumers. To shore up popular support, he announced a \$50 billion project to increase home ownership, introduced a cap on rents, erased some student loans and promised another big minimum wage hike. He's aware the economy is his biggest challenge, and economists aren't ruling out a policy rethink after the elections.

TT: Washington Post yazdı: Erdoğan ekonomisinin perde arkası (*Cumhuriyet*)

Erdoğan'ın yüksek faiz oranlarıyla ne işi var? Argümanları makul mü? Erdoğan'ın hatalı olmasının bir önemi var mı? Onur Ant ve Lynn Thomasson tarafından kaleme alınan analize göre; Erdoğan'ın aldığı faiz kararları ekonomik büyümeyi yavaşlatırken, enflasyonu körüklüyor.

The Washington Post'ta Onur Ant ve Lynn Thomasson imzasıyla yayımlanan

"Erdoğan'ın alışılmışın dışındaki görüşleri Türkiye piyasalarını nasıl etkiliyor?" başlıklı analiz, Erdoğan'ın yürüttüğü para politikasının perde arkasına ışık tutuyor. Ant ve Thomasson, Erdoğan'ın Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankası'ndaki görev değişikliği kararını ve ülke ekonomisine olan etkilerini 6 soruda cevaplandırdı.

"Türkiye Cumhurbaşkanı Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, ülkedeki bankaların borç almak için insanlardan nispeten yüksek ücret talep etmesinden hoşlanmıyor. Erdoğan'ın ucuz para ile seçimde destek alabileceği düşünülürse, bir politikacı olarak bu durum onu olağandışı bir konuma koymaz. Erdoğan'ı sıra dışı yapan özelliği, düşük faiz oranlarına yönelik alışılmışın dışındaki görüşleri ve para politikasının kontrolünü teorik olarak bağımsız merkez bankası yöneticilerinden zorla almasıdır" ifadelerine yer verilen analizde şu sorular soruldu:

1. Erdoğan'ın yüksek faiz oranlarıyla işi ne?

Erdoğan'a göre, yüksek faiz oranları ekonomik büyümeyi yavaşlatırken, enflasyonu körüklüyor. Bu tez, Türkiye'nin finansal sisteminin en ön sıralarında yer alan ve uluslararası yatırımcıları yıllardır tedirgin eden bir konu. Pandemi sırasındaki harcama ve kredi patlaması ülkede büyümeyi hızlandırırken, ekonomi de çift haneli enflasyon ve öngörülemeyen politika hareketlerinden zarar gördü.

2. Argümanları makul mü?

İlk olarak; merkez bankasının oranları artırıldığında, bankalar zorunlu rezervleri korumak için daha az borç alabilir ve kendi yüksek oranlarında borç verme eğilimine girebilir. Bu, işletmeler için kredileri daha pahalı hale getirir ve bu nedenle ekonomiyi yavaşlatabilir. Ancak Erdoğan'ın ikinci görüşü (yüksek faiz oranlarının fiyatların yükselmesine neden olduğu) geleneksel ekonomik teorilerle çelişiyor. Oranlar artığında borçlanmanın azaldığı, tüketicilerin daha az harcama yapması ve enflasyonu düşürmesine yol açtığı savunuluyor.

3. Erdoğan'ın teorisinin temeli nedir?

Bir politikacı olarak kariyeri başlamadan önce, çoğunlukla gıda endüstrisindeki işletmeleri yönetme deneyimine dayanıyor olması muhtemeldir. Pek çok Türk şirketi, işletme giderlerini karşılayabilmek için nispeten yüksek oranda borçlanıyor. Bu da borçlanma maliyetlerindeki oynaklığı bir belirsizlik kaynağı ve faiz artışlarını ek bir gider haline getiriyor. Erdoğan'a göre, daha yüksek faiz oranları daha yüksek fiyatlara neden oluyor. Çünkü işletmelerin artan maliyetleri müşterilerine yansıtmaktan başka seçeneği yok. Bu çerçevede, faiz oranlarının, şirketlerin maliyetlerinin önemli bir bölümünü oluşturduğu ve üreticilerin kendi isteklerini tüketicilere empoze etmek için yeterli fiyatlandırma gücüne sahip olduğu gibi akılcı ekonomistlerin meydan okuduğu varsayımlarda bulunuyor.

4. Erdoğan ile kim hemfikir?

Erdoğan'ın görüşünün birkaç savunucusu var. Düşük faiz oranlarının düşük enflasyon ürettiği argümanı, 2014 yılında New York'taki Stony Brook Üniversitesi'nde finans alanında yardımcı doçent olduğu sırada Noah Smith tarafından “neo-Fisherite İsyanı” olarak adlandırıldı. Bu; Yale Üniversitesi ekonomisti Irving Fisher'ın enflasyon, nominal faiz oranları ve enflasyonu açıklayan reel faiz oranları arasındaki ilişkilere ilişkin bir teorisine referanstı. Neo-Fisherite'leri eleştirenler, teorilerinin değeri olsa bile, Türkiye gibi kronik olarak yüksek enflasyondan muzdarip ve dış finansmana bağımlı bir ekonomi için geçerli olmayacağını söylüyorlar. Faiz oranlarını düşürmek Türk varlıklarına yatırım getirisini azaltırken, yabancı yatırımcıların piyasadan çekilmesine neden oluyor. Bu durum da yerel para biriminin zayıflamasına neden oluyor. Bu, ithal edilen malların lira cinsinden maliyetini artırırken, daha yüksek fiyatlara veya daha fazla enflasyona neden oluyor. Erdoğan bunu Türkiye'de yapmaya çalışıyor olsa da "neo-Fisherite" görüşü, herhangi bir ülkenin para politikasının temeli olmak için yeterli geçerliliğe sahip değil.

5. Erdoğan görüşlerini eyleme geçirmek için ne yaptı?

Erdoğan, Mart ayında faiz oranlarını artırılmasından birkaç gün sonra Merkez Bankası Başkanı Naci Ağbal'ı görevden almıştı. Yerine geçen ve "daha düşük oranların savunucusu" olarak bilinen Şahap Kavcıoğlu, iki yıldan kısa bir süre içinde ülkenin dördüncü merkez bankası başkanı oldu. Ekim ayında Erdoğan, daha fazla faiz indirimi konusunda temkinli olan başkan yardımcılarını Semih Tümen ve Uğur Namık Küçük ile komite üyesi Abdullah Yavaş'ı görevden almak için gece yarısı bir kararname yayımladı. Erdoğan, 2019'da politikalarına uymadığı için eski başkan Murat Çetinkaya'yı da görevden almıştı. Diğer ülkelerde, merkez bankalarına kısa vadeli faiz oranlarını belirleme özerkliği vermek, politikacıların ekonominin

sürdürülebilirliği açısından krediyi artırma dürtüsüne karşı bir sigorta olarak görülüyor.

6. Erdoğan'ın hatalı olmasının bir önemi var mı?

Eğer yanılıyorsa -ki tarih öyle olduğunu gösteriyor- zorladığı daha düşük oranlar daha zayıf bir lira ve daha yüksek enflasyon üretecek. Kavcıoğlu, tüketici enflasyonunun yüzde 19,6'ya yükseldiği Eylül ayında gösterge faizini beklenmedik bir şekilde 100 baz puan düşürerek yüzde 18'e düşürmeden önce yaklaşık altı ay boyunca politikayı değiştirmede. Türk yetkililer, ülkenin serbest piyasalara bağlı kalacağı ve fiyat istikrarına öncelik vereceği konusunda güvence verirken, yatırımcılar politika istikrarına olan güvenin sarsıldığını söylüyor.

F.7 Example 7

From *Independent Türkçe*

ST: Deadly quake puts Erdoğan under pressure in May polls (*AFP*)

The stakes could hardly be higher for Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan.

Just three months before the biggest test of his political career, a massive 7.8-magnitude earthquake rocked Turkey and Syria, killing more than 15,000 people.

On May 14, Turkey will vote in presidential and parliamentary elections that polls conducted before the disaster showed would turn into a tight race for Erdoğan, who has led the country since 2003.

And even before disaster struck in the pre-dawn hours of Monday, Erdoğan was trying to put out a series of crises at the same time.

His unconventional approach to economics has set off an inflationary spiral that saw consumer prices soar by 85 percent in annual terms last year.

At the same time, his government has been swatting away accusations of cronyism, corruption and bungling the response to environmental disasters, including wildfires in 2021.

Appearing to understand the challenge, Erdoğan is fighting back.

Hours after the earthquake, he took centre stage at a press conference in Ankara -- one of many that followed in the next three days.

On Wednesday, he hugged a weeping woman affected by the quake near its epicentre in the province of Kahramanmaraş before paying a visit to Hatay, where the death toll is even higher.

He even acknowledged his government's "shortcomings" during the Hatay visit, but insisted it was "not possible to be ready for a disaster like this".

1999 shambolic response

Erdoğan no doubt remembers it was Turkey's last major earthquake, in 1999, that catapulted his party to victory in 2002 after promises of better governance.

The then-prime minister Bulent Ecevit came under heavy criticism for bungling the 1999 relief effort.

After Monday's quake hit, Turkey swiftly declared a level four emergency that calls for international assistance. Support from dozens of countries -- including regional rivals -- has swiftly poured in.

Experts say Erdoğan could strengthen his position if he manages the crisis well. But failure could see him suffer the fate of Ecevit.

"An effective emergency response may even strengthen the AKP leader and its party by triggering a sense of national solidarity under Erdoğan's leadership," Wolfango Piccoli of the London-based political risk consultancy Teneo said.

"However, the large scale of the earthquake -- ten southern provinces were hit -- will pose a significant challenge to the government," he added in a note.

"If the post-earthquake response is not successful, Erdoğan could lose the elections in May," said Emre Caliskan, a research fellow at the UK-based Foreign Policy Centre.

'Weakened' state institutions

Frustration is building in southern Turkey. Many destitute families lashed out at the government for failing to reach them and save their loved ones from the rubble.

Others waited for more than 24 hours for state relief workers to provide food and shelter.

Analyst Gonul Tol, who was in Turkey at the time of the quake and lost relatives in the tragedy, said the anger was palpable in Hatay, one of the most affected provinces.

"I cannot imagine him (Erdoğan) not being impacted by this because of the level of frustration, I saw that anger firsthand. I am sure it will have an impact," said Tol, who is the Turkey programme director at the US-based Middle East Institute. Tol also said that in 1999, civil society organisations worked tirelessly to help victims.

This time, there are fewer because Erdoğan has cracked down on many in the wake of a failed 2016 coup.

"Twenty years later, we are in no better place," she told AFP. "Erdoğan has not only weakened state institutions but he also weakened Turkish civil society."

'Supportive' media

Erdoğan, however, faces no criticism from most mainstream media, experts pointed out, giving the president an obvious advantage over the opposition.

News channels have reported very little on the impact of poor construction after homes crumbled, including those built only six months or a year ago.

Yet after the 1999 disaster, the government had introduced construction regulations to ensure new buildings would survive big tremors.

"The opposition says that the number of earthquake-related deaths were not just due to natural disaster, but the result of poorly regulated and bad quality construction,"

Caliskan said, adding that opponents put the blame squarely on the government.

Within days of the 1999 quake, newspapers slammed the government over the response. Not so this time.

"A largely supportive domestic media also means that Erdoğan will manage the narrative and could benefit from the situation," Economist Intelligence Unit's senior Europe consultant Adeline Van Houtte said in a note.

TT: Fransız haber ajansı AFP, "Ölümcül deprem, mayıstaki seçimlerde Erdoğan üstünde baskı oluşturdu" diye yazdı (*Independent Türkçe*)

"Başarısız olursa sonu Ecevit'e benzeyebilir"

Fransız haber ajansı AFP, onbinlerce yurttaşın ölümüne neden olan

Maraş depremlerinin cumhurbaşkanlığı seçimlerindeki muhtemel etkilerinin kaleme

alındığı bugün yayımlanan haberini "Ölümcül deprem, mayıstaki seçimlerde

Erdoğan üstünde baskı oluşturdu" başlığıyla verdi.

Türkiye ve Suriye'de ölenlerin sayısının 15 bini geçtiği belirtilerek başlayan haberde

14 Mayıs'ta yapılması planlanan seçimlerden "Cumhurbaşkanı Recep Tayyip

Erdoğan'ın siyasi kariyerinin en büyük sınavı" diye bahsedildi.

Ajans, "Erdoğan, pazartesi yaşanan felaketten önce de bir dizi krizi yatıştırmaya

çalışıyordu" ifadelerini kullandı ve cumhurbaşkanının "ekonomiye alışılmışın

dışındaki yaklaşımının ülkeyi enflasyonist sarmala sürüklediğini" öne sürdü.

Haberde son yıllarda yaşanan orman yangınları gibi çevre felaketlerinin ve hükümete

yönelik yolsuzluk iddialarının iktidara zorluk yarattığı ve Erdoğan'ın da bu yüzden

deprem müdahalelerinde atağa geçtiği öne sürüldü.

Ajans, Erdoğan'ın depremden saatler sonra Ankara'da basın açıklaması yaptığını ve

felaketin üç günü boyunca ekranlardan halka seslenmeye devam ettiğini belirtti.

Haberde, cumhurbaşkanının depremin en sert vurduğu illerden olan Hatay'daki

konuşmasında hükümetin "eksikliklerini" kabul ettiğini ama "böyle bir felakete hazır

olunamayacağının" altını çizdiği aktarıldı.

Devamında 1999'daki Gölcük depreminin ardından dönemin başbakanı Bülent

Ecevit'in çok eleştirildiği hatırlatıldı ve Erdoğan'ın 2002'de iktidara gelmesinde "daha

iyi felaket yönetimi vaadinin" etkili olduğu iddia edildi.

AFP, uzmanların "Erdoğan'ın krizi iyi yönetmesi halinde pozisyonunu güçlendirebileceğini fakat başarısız olursa sonunun Ecevit gibi olabileceğini" söylediklerini aktardı.

Haberde Londra merkezli siyasi risk danışmanlık şirketi Teneo'dan Wolfango Piccoli'nin şu değerlendirmesine yer verildi.

Etkili bir acil durum müdahalesi, Erdoğan'ın liderliğindeki ulusal dayanışma duygusunu tetikleyerek cumhurbaşkanı ve partisini güçlendirebilir. Fakat depremin büyüklüğü hükümete ciddi zorluk yaratacak.

Ajansa konuşan Britanya merkezli Dış Politika Merkezi'nde araştırma görevlisi olan Emre Çalışkan da "Deprem sonrası müdahale başarılı olmazsa, Erdoğan mayıstaki seçimleri kaybedebilir" dedi.

Haberde, Türkiye'nin güneyinde yakınlarını enkazdan kurtaramayan ailelerin hükümete "ateş püskürdüğü" yazıldı ve hayatta kalanların da 24 saatten daha uzun bir süre boyunca devletin yardım görevlilerinin yiyecek ve barınak sağlamasını beklediği öne sürüldü.

Yakınlarını depremde kaybeden analist Gönül Tol, Hatay'da AFP muhabirine görüş verdi ve "Erdoğan iktidarının bu felaketten etkilenmemesi imkansız" dediği aktarıldı.

Ayrıca haberde Tol'un şu ifadelerine yer verildi:

1999'da sivil toplum kuruluşları yardım etmek için yorulmadan çalışmıştı. Bu kez sayıları daha az çünkü Erdoğan 2016'daki darbe girişiminin ardından pek çok sivil toplum kuruluşu üstünde baskı kurdu.

Haberde yer alan fotoğraflardan birinin altındaysa "Önceki afetlerde görünür bir liderlik etmekten kaçınmış olan Erdoğan, bu kez ön planda" ifadeleri kullanıldı.

F.8 Example 8

From *Independent Türkçe*

ST: ‘What happens, happens’: how Erdoğan’s earthquake response tarnished his brand (*The Guardian*)

President has done little to quell public anger over relief efforts that some say came too little, too late to save loved ones.

The gleaming black sedan wound through the epicentre of Turkey’s deadly earthquake in the town of Pazarcık. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan’s car glistened in the sunlight as the Turkish president passed citizens burning fires to keep warm in the freezing cold among towering piles of rubble that were once their homes.

Erdoğan limited his interactions with the public in Pazarcık, instead driving directly to the local police headquarters to discuss the aftermath of the multiple massive tremors that left a trail of destruction over 10 Turkish provinces and across northern Syria, trapping people underneath collapsed buildings and killing more than 20,000. When he did stop to speak briefly to the area’s shattered and distraught residents, it was to double down on the notion that the quake was solely responsible for the devastation, rather than poorly constructed buildings linked to corruption, or a rescue response beset by delays.

“What happens, happens, this is part of fate’s plan,” he told one person in Pazarcık, echoing his statements just months earlier after a deadly mining disaster at a state-run coalmine, where the president blamed “fate’s design”, for an explosion that left at least 41 dead. During a speech in nearby Kahramanmaraş, Erdoğan also lashed out at “provocateurs” who criticised rescue efforts, adding: “Of course, there are

shortcomings. The conditions are clear to see. It's not possible to be ready for a disaster like this."

People who lined the streets of Pazarcık sobbing as they waited to see their dead relatives pulled from the rubble – rather than to catch a glimpse of the president's motorcade – disagreed, as did those in other badly hit towns, who shouted angrily at Turkey's infrastructure minister and a local official during a visit.

"If there was more help, they'd manage to get them out," said Ayşe Kep, staring across the main road in Pazarcık as a small team of rescue workers clambered atop slabs of broken concrete and metal that once made up a residential building, a crushed flatbed truck protruding from the wreckage. Kep and other residents watched desperately in the faint hope that their family members might somehow be found alive.

"We are here to wait for the funerals," she said grimly. "I only have hope, but I still don't believe they're alive. My cousin is under there, and these rescue workers didn't arrive until today. But it's worse in my village, there's no electricity or water, no help at all."

Erdoğan's refusal to accept criticism of the state's response has done little to quell growing public anger at a disaster response that has often arrived too late, or in the case of some remote villages, appears yet to have arrived at all. Across southern Turkey— areas traditionally considered bastions of support for the president and his Justice and Development party (AKP) – displaced citizens surviving in freezing conditions complained openly about delays and sleeping in the cold despite the state's promises . Their increasing discontent represents an unforeseen and major test for Erdoğan's 20-year leadership, just three months prior to an election expected in May.

People warm themselves around a fire in Pazarcık

“Erdoğan has an image he’s cultivated in the last 20 years, it’s both sweet and sour: he’s autocratic, but effective, a patriarchal figure almost replacing what used to be called *devlet baba*, the fatherly state. This is why his base loves him and his opponents fear him – his wrath is serious as much as his compassion is real. That’s his whole brand, which is now being tested,” said Soner Cagaptay of the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, and author of several books on Erdoğan’s leadership. “It’s remarkable as Erdoğan replaced another overarching, autocratic fatherly state which essentially collapsed following another massive earthquake in 1999.”

The state’s lacklustre response to the 1999 İzmit earthquake helped propel Erdoğan and the AKP to power in 2003, where the young and enigmatic figure promised efficiency and care to heal the country’s wounds following a disaster that killed over 17,000 people. The İzmit earthquake, which destroyed part of Istanbul and loomed large over Turkey’s recent history as the country’s largest natural disaster until this week, prompted the introduction of a tax to provide economic support after disasters, which experts estimated to total about £3.8bn – raising questions from opposition politicians as to how that money has been spent in the years since.

The two-decade reign of the AKP has been marked by a nationwide construction boom, as Erdoğan worked to transform a country once beset by widespread infrastructure and housing issues, promising economic and social transformation in the process. In the years immediately following his election, government permits for housing construction tripled. Skyscrapers, bridges and smooth tarmac roads spread across the vast country, as a handful of construction companies with ties to the government grew powerful while the new infrastructure demonstrated the state’s presence even in the most remote cities.

Many of the same concrete apartment blocks built as part of the AKP's construction boom were razed to the ground by the earthquake earlier this week. In Kahramanmaraş, some of the new towers remained standing while others on the same block had collapsed entirely, a grim showcase of which constructions had conformed to building codes intended to prevent them from collapse in the event of tremors.

During a speech in the town, Erdoğan promised that new homes to replace destroyed buildings would be constructed across the 10 affected regions within a year, a pledge that appeared hard to fathom as emergency teams struggled to pick through towering piles of rubble with little prospect of clearing it in sight.

Instead, the message from the presidential palace appears to be one born of fear and control in the quake's aftermath, amid reports that Turkey briefly blocked Twitter, which citizens had been using to locate lost loved ones amid the rubble. On state television, a reporter turned her back on a person in Kahramanmaraş who described delays in aid delivery, instead reassuring viewers that "there are still places workers are unable to reach" in the town. After touring areas destroyed by the quake and its aftershocks, Erdoğan described the state of emergency allowing him to bypass the rule of law in the 10 affected regions as "an opportunity to foil moneylenders and seditious groups who abuse due process in Turkey".

Cagaptay said the presidency had opted to focus on control, rather than compassion. "The argument that Turkey needs an effective if autocratic leader falls apart if people say the state isn't there when they need it," he said. "His base is going to have a hard time accepting the autocratic part of his political identity without effective relief after the earthquake."

He added: “He’s trying to double down on the fear factor in the hope it doesn’t vanish, as once it goes away and citizens aren’t afraid of Erdoğan, that’s a very different Turkey.”

In Pazarcık, Kep looked on despondently as she watched mechanical diggers and volunteers continue to scabble among the remains of her relatives’ apartment block. She turned to warm herself by a small fire surrounded by mourning people. “No one is helping us,” she said, moments before the president’s motorcade passed.

TT: *Guardian*: Deprem Erdoğan'ın imajını zedeledi (*Independent Türkçe*)

"AK Parti'nin inşaat sektöründe yarattığı patlamayla inşa edilen beton apartman bloklarının çoğu depremde yerle bir oldu"

Birleşik Krallık'ın (BK) önde gelen gazetelerinden Guardian, depreme yönelik açıklamalarının Cumhurbaşkanı Recep Tayyip Erdoğan'ın imajını nasıl zedelediğini yazdı.

"'Bu olanlar hep oldu': Erdoğan'ın depreme müdahalesi imajını nasıl zedeledi" başlıklı haberde, Erdoğan'ın arama kurtarma çalışmalarının yetersizliğine dair eleştirileri kabul etmeyerek, halkın öfkesinin daha da büyümesine neden olduğu iddia edildi.

Cumhurbaşkanı'nın tutumunun 14 Mayıs'ta yapılması planlanan seçimlerde işini zorlaştırabileceğinin savunulduğu haberde, şu değerlendirmelere yer verildi:

Türkiye'de Cumhurbaşkanı ve AK Parti'ye desteğin kalesi olarak görülen güneydeki bölgelerde, dondurucu koşullarda hayatta kalmaya çalışan yerinden edilmiş yurttaşlar, devletin verdiği sözlere rağmen yaşanan gecikmelerden ve soğukta uyumak zorunda kalmaktan açıkça şikayet etti. Yurttaşların artan hoşnutsuzlukları,

mayısta yapılması beklenen seçimlere sadece üç ay kala, Erdoğan'ın 20 yıllık liderliği için öngörülemeyen ve ciddi bir sınava işaret ediyor.

Haberde, 1999'daki Gölcük depreminin ardından dönemin başbakanı Bülent Ecevit'e yöneltilen eleştiriler hatırlatılarak, bu ortamın 2003'te Erdoğan'ın milletvekili seçilmesini ve AK Parti'nin tek başına iktidara gelmesini hızlandırdığı yorumu da yapıldı.

Ayrıca Gölcük depreminin ardından 2000'de devreye sokulan deprem vergileriyle bugüne dek yaklaşık 88 milyar TL toplandığına dikkat çekilirken muhalefetin, bu paranın nasıl harcandığını sorguladığı ifade edildi.

Guardian, AK Parti hükümetinde Türkiye'deki inşaat sektöründe patlama yaşandığına, Erdoğan'ın yol ve konut projeleriyle ülkeyi ekonomik ve toplumsal açıdan kalkındırmayı vaat ettiğine dikkat çekti.

Bu süreçte hükümete yakın bazı inşaat şirketlerinin güçlendiğinin de öne sürüldüğü haberde, şu değerlendirmeler yer aldı:

AK Parti'nin inşaat sektöründe yarattığı patlamanın parçası olarak inşa edilen beton apartman bloklarının çoğu depremde yerle bir oldu. Kahramanmaraş'ta yeni kulelerden bazıları ayakta kalırken, aynı sokaktaki diğer binaların tamamen çökmesi, hangi inşaatların depremde yıkılmalarını önlemeye yönelik bina yönetmeliklerine uygun yapıldığının korkunç bir göstergesiydi.

Haberde, Erdoğan'ın depremin üçüncü günü (8 Şubat) sarsıntılarının merkez üssü Kahramanmaraş'ın Pazarcık ilçesine düzenlediği ziyarette, bir depremzedeye konuşmasına da değinildi.

Erdoğan, aracına binmek üzereyken yanına gelen depremzedeye "Bu olanlar hep oldu. Bunlar kaderin planının içerisinde olan şeyler" demişti.

Guardian, Erdoğan'ın depremdeki yıkımı kaderle açıklamasının, ekimde Bartın'ın Amasra ilçesinde yaşanan maden patlamasının ardından söylediklerine benzediğine dikkat çekti.

Cumhurbaşkanı, 41 madencinin öldüğü olayın ardından yaptığı açıklamada, "Biz kader planına inanmış insanlarız, bunlar her zaman olacaktır" ifadelerini kullanmıştı. Erdoğan'ın Pazarcık'taki ziyaretinde halkla temasını sınırlı tuttuğu ve doğrudan ilçenin emniyet müdürlüğüne gittiğine işaret edilirken, hükümetin depreme yönelik tutumunda şefkatten çok kontrole odaklandığı savunuldu.

Haberde, depremin ardından Twitter'a getirilen kısıtlama da hatırlatıldı. Küresel internet erişimini takip eden BK merkezli NetBlocks, 8 Şubat'ta Türkiye'de Twitter'a erişimin kısıtlandığını duyurmuştu.

Twitter'ın CEO'su Elon Musk ise bunun üzerine Türk yetkililerle görüşüp bilgi aldığını söylemişti. Teknoloji milyarderinin açıklamasının ardından platforma erişim normale dönmüştü.

Guardian, Pazarcık'taki bir depremzedeye de konuştu. Ayşe Kep, kuzeninin ve diğer akrabalarının enkaz altında kaldığını ve arama kurtarma ekiplerinin bölgeye çok geç geldiğini söyledi.

Depremzede, "Eğer daha çok destek sağlansaydı, onları çıkarabilirdik. Ama burada cenazelerini bekliyoruz" dedi.

Kahramanmaraş'ın Pazarcık ve Elbistan ilçelerinde pazartesi günü (6 Şubat) meydana gelen iki şiddetli deprem, Türkiye ve Suriye'de en az 22 bin kişinin ölümüne yol açtı. 7.7 Mw büyüklüğündeki ilk depremin üzerinden 24 saat geçmemişken 7.6 Mw büyüklüğünde yeni bir sarsıntıyla yıkım daha da arttı.

Sarsıntılar Kahramanmaraş'ın yanı sıra Hatay, Gaziantep, Adana, Malatya, Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa ve Adıyaman'ı da etkiledi.

Erdoğan, 8 Şubat'ta depremde etkilenen 10 ilde üç aylığına olağanüstü hal ilan etmişti.

F.9 Example 9

From *Independent Türkçe*

ST: 'Don't let another sister suffer': Alleged gang rape in Pakistan's 'Central Park' sparks protests (*CNN*)

Islamabad's Fatima Jinnah park is often likened to New York's Central Park.

Islamabad, Pakistan (*CNN*) The alleged gang rape of a woman in a park in Pakistan has enraged women's rights activists who are protesting against what they see as "increasing sexual barbarism" in the country.

The woman, 24, was with a male colleague in the capital Islamabad's Fatima Jinnah park -- known locally as F9 park and the largest in the city -- last Thursday when they were allegedly attacked by two armed men, according to a statement she filed with the police, seen by CNN.

The woman alleged the men forced the pair toward a "jungle area" of the park where they ripped off her clothes and raped her.

She said the men told her she should not have been in the park at night and asked about her connection to her colleague.

"When I responded, I was slapped. My hair was pulled and I was thrown on the floor," the woman said in her police statement.

The incident has sparked outrage in the country of 220 million, which is highly patriarchal and where violent attacks against women and girls frequently make headlines.

Scores of protesters have tied their dupattas -- scarves worn by South Asian women - - to the railings of the park, alongside messages imploring change.

"Please don't let another sister suffer," one note read. "Save the women and kids of Pakistan," read another.

The rights group, Aurat Azadi March (Women's Freedom March), said in a statement, "There is an increasing sexual barbarism in Pakistan, and criminal silence on it by the state and society is unacceptable."

"We are enraged. We are in pain. And we will not let this be forgotten."

A spokesperson for Islamabad police told CNN no arrests had been made in the case so far.

Fatima Jinnah park is a sprawling oasis spread across the center of Islamabad in an affluent part of the city, and has a high security presence. It is often likened to New York's Central Park as families often gather for festivals and children play at the park throughout the day.

Media ban and rape crisis

The government on Sunday ordered domestic television channels not to report on the alleged assault, citing the need to protect the woman's identity.

In a statement, Pakistan's Electronic Media Regulatory Authority said any broadcast of news reports was "prohibited with immediate effect."

More than 5,200 women reported being raped in the country in 2021, according to Pakistan's Human Rights Commission, but experts believe the actual number is much higher as many women are afraid to come forward due to social stigma and victim blaming.

Fewer than 3% of sexual assault or rape cases result in a conviction in Pakistan, Reuters reported in December 2020, citing Karachi-based non-profit War Against Rape.

In December 2020, Pakistan toughened its rape laws to create special courts to try cases within four months and provide medical examinations to women within six hours of a complaint being made. But activists say Pakistan continues to fail its women and does not have a nationwide law criminalizing domestic violence, leaving many vulnerable to assault.

In 2021, the beheading of Noor Mukadam, a Pakistani ambassador's daughter, sent shockwaves through the country with protesters calling on the government to do more to protect women.

Her killer, Zahir Jaffer, the 30-year-old son of an influential family and a dual Pakistan-US national who knew Mukadam, was sentenced to death by an Islamabad judge last February.

Protests and fury at Pakistan's 'rape epidemic' after woman attacked in city park
Assault in Islamabad's largest open space raises questions about culture of impunity around violence against women, say activists

The gang-rape of a woman in Pakistan's capital, Islamabad, has sparked furious protests at the country's "rape epidemic" and the culture of impunity that surrounds violence against women.

The 24-year-old was walking with a male colleague through Fatima Jinnah park – known locally as F-9 park, the city's largest – at about 8pm last Thursday when they were attacked by two armed men. The man was chased away and the woman raped. The attackers told the woman that she should not have been in the park at that time of night, and threatened to call their friends to assault her again if she spoke about the incident.

Sources from the medical team involved with the case said the woman had clear marks of torture on her legs and face. Hundreds of people protested in the park this

week over the police handling of the assault and demanded the arrest of the attackers.

The crime also triggered widespread anger on social media.

“Horrified to hear of rape at gunpoint in F9 park which is full of families and kids esp on weekends. Why our public spaces are not safe for all citizens? Why is there no security at Islamabad’s biggest park?” journalist Sana Jamal wrote on Twitter.

The victim is now in a secure location, but is said to be concerned about her safety after activists claimed police leaked her name, profession and contact number to reporters.

“The negligence from police is evident – [they are] not taking the case seriously and have failed to arrest the culprits, even a week after the incident,” said Farzana Bari, a women’s rights activist. “This is not the first incident in this park and police should take it seriously,” she added, referring to an occasion in 2018 when a woman was raped by a park worker. “It is their responsibility to make public places safer for women.”

Bari, also the civil society member of the police investigation committee, said:

“Local media is insensitive and ratings driven; they should have not revealed the personal details of the victim.”

On Tuesday the Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (Pemra), an independent regulatory body, prohibited television channels from airing news or reports on the case to protect the woman’s identity.

The police said that investigations were ongoing. “We have conducted raids to arrest the prime suspect, but no progress has been made yet,” said investigation officer Mumtaz Habib.

A supreme court order after the 2018 attack to install a lighting system in the park has not been complied with, and two-thirds of the 300-hectare (750-acre) space is still unlit.

In a statement, the police warned people to avoid unlit areas of the park in the evenings.

Pakistan's conviction rates in rape cases are less than 3%, despite the country's authorities strengthening anti-rape laws in 2016 and 2020, introducing longer sentences, and creating special courts to try cases within four months.

Rape survivors and their families, fearing the stigma of a trial, often settle out of court and face threats and coercion by their attackers, their own families and the wider community.

“There is a rape epidemic in the country, and it is growing,” said human rights lawyer Osama Malik. “It could well be that rape cases are being reported more often these days and the trial and conviction rates are subsequently lower. While rape laws have been modernised over the past two decades and there have been some revolutionary steps such as banning virginity tests, there are still laws that use the language of morality to define sexual crimes against women. Add to that the misogynistic attitude of law enforcement, investigators, judicial officials who tend to indulge in victim blaming.”

Malik added, “The second gang-rape case in the past few years in Islamabad's largest urban park, only a couple of minutes' walk from my office, has shocked us all. I am sure it has traumatised women across Islamabad who visit this park and made them feel very vulnerable in public spaces.”

In another incident last week, a bus guard allegedly raped an 18-year-old in the central Vehari district at gunpoint on a moving bus. The woman was taken to hospital in a critical condition. A suspect has been arrested.

TT: Pakistan'daki toplu tecavüz iddiası ve yayın yasağı protestolara yol açtı

(Independent Türkçe)

"Öfkeliyiz. Acı içindeyiz. Bunun unutulmasına izin vermeyeceğiz"

Pakistan'daki toplu tecavüz iddiası ve ardından gelen yayın yasağı protestolara yol açtı.

Başkent İslamabad'da yer alan Fatima Cinnah Parkı'nda perşembe günü yaşanan olayda, kimliği açıklanmayan 24 yaşındaki bir kadın, iki silahlı adam tarafından tecavüze uğradığını öne sürmüştü.

Kadın, yanındaki erkek iş arkadaşıyla birlikte parkta yürürken, önlerine çıkan iki silahlı kişinin yollarını kestiğini ve kendisini parktaki ağaçlık alana götürdüğünü iddia etmişti.

Buna göre saldırganlar, kadının kıyafetlerini parçalayıp kendisine tecavüz etti.

İslamabad polisi, ABD'nin önde gelen medya kuruluşlarından CNN'e açıklamasında, suçluların henüz yakalanmadığını bildirdi. Saldırganların kimliklerine dair bilgi paylaşılmadı.

Öte yandan Pakistan Elektronik Medya Düzenleme Otoritesi (PEMRA), saldırıya uğrayan kadının kimliğinin gizli tutulması gerektiğini gerekçe göstererek, pazar günü olayla ilgili yayın yasağı getirdi.

Gelişmeler üzerine ülkedeki kadın hakları aktivistleri de sokağa döküldü.

Parkta eylem başlatan gruplar, "Pakistanlı kadınları ve çocukları kurtarın" ve "Başka bir kız kardeşimizin daha acı çekmesine izin vermeyin" yazılı pankartlar taşıdı.

Pakistan'daki Kadınların Özgürlüğü Yürüyüşü adlı hak grubu, yayımladığı açıklamada şu ifadelere yer verdi:

Pakistan'da giderek artan bir cinsel barbarlık söz konusu. Devletin ve toplumun bu konudaki sessizliği suç niteliğinde ve kabul edilemez. Öfkeliyiz. Acı içindeyiz.

Bunun unutulmasına izin vermeyeceğiz.

Pakistan İnsan Hakları Komisyonu'na göre 2021'de ülkede en az 5 bin 200 kadın tecavüze uğradı. Ancak uzmanlar, birçok kadının toplum tarafından yargılanmaktan çekindiği için ihbarda bulunmadığını, dolayısıyla asıl rakamın çok daha yüksek olabileceğini belirtti.

Reuters'ın Aralık 2020'de Karaçi merkezli Tecavüze Karşı Savaş adlı sivil toplum kuruluşundan aktardığı verilerine göre, ülkedeki tecavüz ya da cinsel davalarının sadece yüzde 3'ünden azı suçlunun hüküm giymesiyle sonuçlanıyor.

F.10 Example 10

Shared by M. K. (Second Group)

ST: Energy crisis pushes nuclear comeback worldwide (*AFP*)

Paris (AFP) –As the costs of importing energy soars worldwide and climate crises wreak havoc, interest in nuclear power is on the rise with nations scrambling to find alternative sources.

Investment in nuclear power declined after Japan's 2011 Fukushima disaster, the world's worst nuclear accident since Chernobyl in 1986, as fears over its safety increased and governments ran scared.

But following Moscow's invasion of Ukraine in February, the subsequent squeeze on energy supplies and Europe's push to wean itself off of Russian oil and gas, the tide is now turning back in favour of nuclear.

Governments face difficult decisions with rising gas and electricity bills and scarce resources threatening to cause widespread suffering this winter.

Some experts argue that nuclear power should not be considered an option, But others argue that, in the face of so many crises, it must remain part of the world's energy mix.

One of the countries reconsidering nuclear energy is Japan, where the 2011 accident led to the suspension of many nuclear reactors over safety fears.

This week Japan's Prime Minister Fumio Kishida called for a push to revive the country's nuclear power industry, and build new atomic plants.

Other countries that were looking to move away from nuclear have discarded those plans -- at least in the short term.

Less than a month after Russia's attack on Ukraine, Belgium delayed by a decade its plan to scrap nuclear energy in 2025.

While nuclear power, currently used in 32 countries, supplies 10 percent of the world's electricity production, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) raised its projections in September for the first time since the 2011 disaster.

The IAEA now expects installed capacity to double by 2050 under the most favorable scenario.

Climate reasoning

Even in Germany, Europe's biggest economy, sticking with nuclear is no longer a taboo subject as the energy crisis rekindles debate on shutting down the country's last three nuclear power plants by the end of 2022.

Berlin said last month it would await the outcome of a "stress test" of the national electric grid before deciding whether to stick with the phaseout.

Greenpeace Germany's climate and energy expert, Gerald Neubauer, said turning to nuclear was "not a solution to the energy crisis".

He said nuclear energy would have "limited" efficacy in replacing Russian gas since it is mainly "used for heating" in Germany not for electricity production.

"The reactors would only save the gas used for electricity, it would save less than one percent of the gas consumption," he added.

But according to Nicolas Berghmans, energy and climate expert at the IDDRI think tank, extending the use of nuclear "can help".

"Europe is in a very different energy situation, with several overlapping crises: the problem of Russian gas supply, the drought that has reduced the capacity of dams, the French nuclear plants' weak output... so all the levers matter," he said.

The pro-nuclear lobby says it is one of the world's best options to avoid climate change since it does not directly emit carbon dioxide.

In fact, nuclear energy accounts for a bigger share of the world power mix in most of the scenarios put forward by the IPCC, the UN's climate experts, to alleviate the global climate crisis.

Divided opinions

As the need for electricity booms, several countries have expressed a desire to develop nuclear infrastructure including China -- which already has the largest number of reactors -- as well as the Czech Republic, India and Poland since nuclear offers an alternative to coal.

Likewise, Britain, France and the Netherlands have similar ambitions, and even the United States where President Joe Biden's investment plan encourages the sector's development.

The IPCC experts recognize that the deployment of nuclear energy "can be constrained by societal preferences" since the subject still divides opinion because of the risk of catastrophic accidents and the still unresolved issue of how to dispose of radioactive waste safely.

Some countries, like New Zealand, oppose nuclear, and the issue has also been hotly debated in the European Union over whether it should be listed as a "green" energy.

Last month, the European Parliament approved a contentious proposal giving a sustainable finance label to investments in gas and nuclear power.

Other issues remain over nuclear infrastructure including the ability to build new reactors with costs and delays tightly controlled.

Berghmans pointed to "long construction delays".

"We're talking about medium-term solutions, which won't resolve tensions in the market", as they will arrive too late to address climate crises, he said, but suggested focusing on the "dynamic" renewable energies sector that can be immediately helpful.

Hürriyet

Yayın Adı : Hürriyet
Yayın Tarihi : 30.08.2022
Kupür Bölümü : DİŞ POLİTİKA
Sayfa Numarası : 14
Ülke : TÜRKİYE
Şehir : İstanbul

ORTADOĞU'DA 'yağmur' kavgası

Çin ve ABD'nin teknoloji lideri olduğu bulut tohumlama, Ortadoğu'da gerginliğe neden oluyor. İranlı yetkililer, İsrail ve BAE'yi 'yağmur yağışına müdahale etmekle' suçluyor. Tahran'a göre dış müdahale ile erken yağış bırakan bulutlar İran'a ulaşmıyor.

İKLİM değişikliği ve artan su talebiyle birlikte kuraklığın giderek daha şiddetli hissedildiği Ortadoğu ülkelerinde yağmur bulutları komşular arasında gerginliğe neden oluyor. Nehirler üzerine inşa edilen her yeni barajla gündeme gelen 'su savaşları', artık bulut tohumlama ile daha yağmur yağmadan yaşanıyor.

DEVİRİM MUHAFIZLARI BAE'YE İŞARET ETTİ

Kurak bir sezon geçiren ve bazı eyaletlerinde içme suyu sıkıntısı yaşanan İran, 2018'den beri komşularının yağmurunu çaldığından endişe ediyor. Devrim Muhafızları komutanlarından Tuğgeneral Gholam Reza Jalali, 2018'de yaşanan kuraklık üzerine yaptığı konuşmada, "Hem İsrail hem de bir başka ülke, İran'da yağmur yağmaması için uğraşiyor" demişti. O konuşmada adı verilmeyen ülke, bulut tohumlama programını yakın zamanda başlatan Birleşik Arap Emirlikleri (BAE) idi.

TUZLU SUYU ARITMaktan UCUZ

Ortadoğu ve Kuzey Afrika'daki 19 ülkeden 12'sinde yağışlar, son 30 yılda yüzde 20 azaldı. Buna karşın örneğin sadece BAE'de, 1960'larda 100 bin olan nüfus bugün 10 milyona ulaştı. BAE'de su talebi halihazırda büyük ölçüde, tuzlu suyun arıtılmasıyla karşılanıyor. Ancak her bir arıtma tesisinin inşası yaklaşık 1 milyar dolara mal oluyor ve işletmek için gerekli enerji, bulut tohumlamaya göre çok yüksek. Bu şartlar altında BAE, yağmur yağdırmak için her yıl yüzlerce milyon dolar harcayacağını ilan etti. Komşularını suçlayan İran da benzer bir program yürütüyor. Ayrıca Fas, Etiyopya ve Suudi Arabistan bu işe para harcayan diğer ülkeler arasında.

Boyut : 21 x 29 cm
Üretim Tarihi : 31 Ağustos 2022
Telif Hakkı Sahibi Hürriyet Yayıncıdır.

ReadJournal



5 MADDEDE BULUT TOHUMLAMA

■ Bulut tohumlama, kısaca havada mevcut su buharının yağışa dönüşecek kadar ağırlaşması için bulutlara gümüş iyodür ya da tuz bırakılması işlemine verilen ad. Rusya'da bu iş için çimento da kullanılıyor.

■ Bulut tohumlamada insansız hava araçları

kullanan Çin, en iddialı programa sahip ülke. Bu alanda binlerce kişi çalışıyor.

■ ABD'de bu teknoloji 75 yıldır geliştiriliyor. Ülkede saha çalışmalarına hidroelektrik santralleri öncülük ediyor.

■ Pozitif yöndeki yakın tarihli raporlara rağmen

etkinliği hâlâ tartışma konusu. İsrail, 2021 yılında "verimli değil" diyerek programını sonlandırmıştı.

■ Daha önce Çin'in komşuları ve ABD'de eyaletler birbirlerini 'bulut çalmakla' suçlamıştı. Bu konuda henüz yasal ya da teknik bir düzenleme bulunmuyor.

F.11 Example 11

Shared by M. K. (Second Group)

ST: Cloud wars: Mideast rivalries rise along a new front (*The New York Times*)

ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates — Iranian officials have worried for years that other nations have been depriving them of one of their vital water sources. But it was not an upstream dam that they were worrying about, or an aquifer being bled dry.

In 2018, amid a searing drought and rising temperatures, some senior officials concluded that someone was stealing their water from the clouds.

“Both Israel and another country are working to make Iranian clouds not rain,” Brig. Gen. Gholam Reza Jalali, a senior official in the country’s powerful Revolutionary Guards Corps, said in a 2018 speech.

The unnamed country was the United Arab Emirates, which had begun an ambitious cloud-seeding program, injecting chemicals into clouds to try to force precipitation. Iran’s suspicions are not surprising, given its tense relations with most Persian Gulf nations, but the real purpose of these efforts is not to steal water, but simply to make it rain on parched lands.

As the Middle East and North Africa dry up, countries in the region have embarked on a race to develop the chemicals and techniques that they hope will enable them to squeeze rain drops out of clouds that would otherwise float fruitlessly overhead.

With 12 of the 19 regional countries averaging less than 10 inches of rainfall a year, a decline of 20 percent over the past 30 years, their governments are desperate for any increment of fresh water, and cloud seeding is seen by many as a quick way to tackle the problem.

And as wealthy countries like the emirates pump hundreds of millions of dollars into the effort, other nations are joining the race, trying to ensure that they do not miss out on their fair share of rainfall before others drain the heavens dry — despite serious questions about whether the technique generates enough rainfall to be worth the effort and expense.

Morocco and Ethiopia have cloud-seeding programs, as does Iran. Saudi Arabia just started a large-scale program, and a half-dozen other Middle Eastern and North African countries are considering it.

China has the most ambitious program worldwide, with the aim of either stimulating rain or halting hail across half the country. It is trying to force clouds to rain over the Yangtze River, which is running dry in some spots.

While cloud seeding has been around for 75 years, experts say the science has yet to be proven. And they are especially dismissive of worries about one country draining clouds dry at the expense of others downwind.

The life span of a cloud, in particular the type of cumulus clouds most likely to produce rain, is rarely more than a couple of hours, atmospheric scientists say.

Occasionally, clouds can last longer, but rarely long enough to reach another country, even in the Persian Gulf, where seven countries are jammed close together.

But several Middle Eastern countries have brushed aside the experts' doubts and are pushing ahead with plans to wring any moisture they can from otherwise stingy clouds.

Today, the unquestioned regional leader is the United Arab Emirates. As early as the 1990s, the country's ruling family recognized that maintaining a plentiful supply of water would be as important as the nation's huge oil and gas reserves in sustaining its status as the financial and business capital of the Persian Gulf.

While there had been enough water to sustain the tiny country's population in 1960, when there were fewer than 100,000 people, by 2020 the population had ballooned to nearly 10 million. And the demand for water soared, as well. United Arab Emirates residents now use roughly 147 gallons per person a day, compared with the world average of 47 gallons, according to a 2021 research paper funded by the emirates. Currently, that demand is being met by desalination plants. Each facility, however, costs \$1 billion or more to build and requires prodigious amounts of energy to run, especially when compared with cloud seeding, said Abdulla Al Mandous, the director of the National Center of Meteorology and Seismology in the emirates and the leader of its cloud-seeding program.

After 20 years of research and experimentation, the center runs its cloud-seeding program with near military protocols. Nine pilots rotate on standby, ready to bolt into the sky as soon as meteorologists focusing on the country's mountainous regions spot a promising weather formation — ideally, the types of clouds that can build to heights of as much as 40,000 feet.

They have to be ready on a moment's notice because promising clouds are not as common in the Middle East as in many other parts of the world.

“We are on 24-hour availability — we live within 30 to 40 minutes of the airport — and from arrival here, it takes us 25 minutes to be airborne,” said Capt. Mark Newman, a South African senior cloud-seeding pilot. In the event of multiple, potentially rain-bearing clouds, the center will send more than one aircraft.

The United Arab Emirates uses two seeding substances: the traditional material made of silver iodide and a newly patented substance developed at Khalifa University in Abu Dhabi that uses nanotechnology that researchers there say is better adapted to the hot, dry conditions in the Persian Gulf. The pilots inject the seeding materials

into the base of the cloud, allowing it to be lofted tens of thousands of feet by powerful updrafts.

And then, in theory, the seeding material, made up of hygroscopic (water attracting) molecules, bonds to the water vapor particles that make up a cloud. That combined particle is a little bigger and in turn attracts more water vapor particles until they form droplets, which eventually become heavy enough to fall as rain — with no appreciable environmental impact from the seeding materials, scientists say.

Faturalar kabardı NÜKLEER YATIRIMLARI HIZLANDI



UKRAYNA savaşının enerji maliyetlerini hızla artırdığı bir ortamda, 2011'deki Fukushima kazasından beri ilginin azaldığı nükleer yatırımlar yeniden canlanıyor. Bir tarafta Rus doğalgazına olan bağımlılığı azaltma ihtiyacı, diğer yanda kömür yakmanın emisyon azaltım hedeflerini riske atması üzerine denge nükleer lehine değişti. Yeni santral yatırımlarında başı çeken ülkelerden biri, Fukushima'nun yaşandığı Japonya oldu. Geçen hafta Başbakan Fumio Kişida, kazadan beri ilk kez yeni santraller inşa edeceklerini açıkladı.

BELÇİKA ERTELEDİ ALMANYA KARARSIZ

Geçen yıllarda nükleer kapasitelerini azaltma sözü veren diğer ülkeler de bu planlarını gözden geçirmeye başladı. İlgilin ilk ayında Belçika, 2025'te nükleer enerjiyi terk etme planını 10 yıl ertelediğini açıkladı. Nükleer karşıtı cephenin başını çeken

Enerji krizi tüm dünyada nükleer enerjiye dönüşü tetikledi. Dünya çapında toplam kurulu gücün 30 yıl içinde iki kat artması bekleniyor.

Almanya bile konuyu tartışmaya açtı. Avrupa Birliği ekonomisinin lokomotif ülkesi, kalan son 3 santrali bu yılın sonunda kapatma planlarını nükleer karşıtı Yeşiller'in koalisyon ortağı olduğu bir dönemde yeniden sorguluyor.

MACARİSTAN'DA RUS ŞİRKET İNŞA EDECEK

ABD'den sonra ikinci en önemli nükleer enerji ülkesi olan Fransa, yaşanan santrallerin bakım ihtiyacı nedeniyle düşen üretimden mustarip. Paris hükümeti, işgalden önce yeni santral yatırımları açıklamıştı. Çin, Hindistan, Çek Cumhuriyeti ve Polonya, artan elektrik taleplerini karşılamak ve emisyon azaltım hedeflerinden şaşmamak için kömür yerine nükleer enerjiye yöneliyor. Aynı şekilde, İngiltere, Hollanda ve

ABD de yeni inşaatlar planlıyor. Macaristan iki yeni nükleer reaktör inşaatına haftalar içinde başlayacak. Üstelik bunları Rus enerji şirketi Rosatom yapıyor. Rusya'nın nükleer sektörü, AB yatırımlarından muaf.

KÜRESEL ELEKTRİĞİN YÜZDE 10'U NÜKLEERDEN

Halihazırda 32 ülkede nükleer santraller çalışır durumda ve küresel elektrik üretiminin yüzde 10'u buradan sağlanıyor. Uluslararası Atom Enerjisi Ajansı, 2050'de toplam nükleer kapasitenin bugünkünün iki katına çıkacağını öngörüyor ki bu kurumun 2011'den beri ilk artış yönü tahmini oldu. Geçen ay Avrupa Parlamentosu, nükleer enerji yatırımlarına "sürdürülebilir" etiketi vererek finansmanı kolaylaştırıcı adım atmıştı.

ZAPOROJYE İÇİN SIZINTI UYARISI

Ukrayna devlet nükleer enerji şirketi Energoatom, Rus işgali altındaki Zaporozje'de radyoaktif sızıntı riski olduğunu söyledi. Avrupa'nın en büyük santrali mart ayından beri Rus askerinin kontrolünde. Taraflar birbirlerini santral tesisine top ve füze saldırısı yapmakla suçlarken, reaktör duvarlarının isabet aldığı birden fazla olay yaşandı. Energoatom'un dünkü açıklamasında, "Son Rus bombardmanı sonucunda altyapı zarar gördü, hidrojen ve radyoaktif madde sızıntısı ihtimali var. Yangın tehlikesi yüksek" denildi.

ŞEBEKEDEN KOPTU

Öte yandan perşembe günü santral, kısa süreliğine Ukrayna elektrik sisteminden koptu. Bu gelişmeye Rus bombardmanın sebep olduğunu söyleyen Cumhurbaşkanı Volodimir Zelenski, "En kötü durum senaryosu sürekli Ruslar tarafından kışkırtılıyor" dedi. Uluslararası Atom Enerjisi Ajansı'ndan müfettişlerin hafta içinde santralde incelemede bulunması bekleniyor.

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