



Kaunas University of Technology
Faculty of Social Sciences, Arts and Humanities

Impact of Indirect Translation on the News from Chinese via English to the Lithuanian Language

Master's Final Degree Project

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Kaunas, 2023



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Translation and Localization of Technical Texts (6211NX031)

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Summary

The thesis presents a study on the impact of indirect translation on the news from Chinese via English to the Lithuanian language. Journalistic translation at the crossroads of translation and communication is mainly characterized by its main function of reaching the target audience in a relevant and comprehensible manner. Due to geographical proximity and lack of certain language knowledge, indirect translation is used for transferring the news information forward. The novelty of this research lays in analysis of a neglected concept of indirect translation which is evidently present in various fields of translation, for instance in the journalism. Travelling from one language to another via mediating language, content inevitably changes as it is impacted through linguistic, political and cultural aspects.

This thesis aims to identify these changes caused by indirect translation through the analysis of news stories in Chinese, English and Lithuanian languages on the topic of Lithuania's intent to open Taiwan's representative office in Vilnius. The main research question is answered through four main objectives: firstly analysing the theory about journalistic and indirect translation and identifying their main connecting points. The following three objectives analyse the indirect translation impact in three main aspects: linguistic, political and cultural. This choice was made to better evaluate the overall indirect translation presence in the news content and identify the changes that occur in text transferred from language to another via mediating language. The object of this thesis is a corpus of news articles in Chinese, English and Lithuanian on the high-profile international topic which created a conflict between Lithuania and China, involving various other countries of the world. The methods used for this research were systemic literature analysis for the theory part and descriptive and comparative analysis for the research part. The analysis of the impact of indirect translation in the news has shown that linguistic content changes in the process of recontextualisation which mainly occurs when transferring from Chinese to English, meanwhile Lithuanian content is transferred through plain reporting from English. Political impact is mostly visible in Lithuanian language as the political ideology changes and therefore content is transedited and re-emphasized to convey certain interpretation of the source text. Finally, cultural impact presents itself through the function of intercultural communication. In this case English acts as a mediator representing Chinese culture and reinforcing its ideas and cultural reality.

As indirect translation topic is still widely underresearched to this day, researchers aim to get better understanding about this phenomena which could probably question a lot of traditional translation concepts. Acknowledging, identifying and understanding of indirect translation could help to find the best ways to approach it for translation professionals, as well as, translation researchers.

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Santrauka

Šis magistro darbas nagrinėja netiesioginio vertimo įtaką naujienų vertime iš kinų į lietuvių per anglų kalbą. Tarp vertimo ir komunikacijos mokslo sričių atsidūrusio naujienų vertimo pagrindinis tikslas yra pasiekti savo skaitytojus jiems priimtinu ir suprantamu būdu. Netiesioginis vertimas dažniausiai pasitelkiamas, kai reikalinga išversti naujienas tarp toli esančių valstybių, kuriose sudėtinga atrasti reikiamą kalbą mokančių vertėjų, ir taip pasiekti numatytą tikslinę auditoriją. Šio darbo aktualumas atsiskleidžia per netiesioginio vertimo analizę, nes šis terminas vertimo studijose ilgą laiką buvo ignoruojamas, tačiau plačiai naudojamas vertimo praktikoje, pavyzdžiui, naujienų vertime. Verčiamos iš vienos kalbos į kitą per tarpinę kalbą, naujienos patiria daugybę pokyčių. Pagrindiniai pokyčiai matomi nagrinėjant lingvistinius, kultūrinius ir politinius aspektus.

Šis magistro darbo tikslas – įvardinti šiuos pokyčius atsiradusius dėl netiesioginio vertimo įtakos, nagrinėjant naujienų straipsnius kinų, anglų ir lietuvių kalbomis ta pačia tema – Lietuvos politikų siekį atidaryti Vilniuje Taivano atstovybę. Pagrindinis tyrimo tikslas yra įgyvendintas pasitelkiant keturis pagrindinius uždavinius. Pirmasis nagrinėja žurnalistikos ir netiesioginio vertimo teoriją bei mėgina nustatyti jų susijungimo taškus. Kiti trys uždaviniai nagrinėja netiesioginio vertimo įtaką trimis aspektais – lingvistiniu, politiniu ir kultūriniu. Nagrinėti informaciją per šiuos tris pjūvius buvo nuspręsta siekiant visapusiškai įvertinti netiesioginio vertimo įtaką naujienose ir pastebėti kuo daugiau proceso metu atsirandančių pokyčių. Tyrimo objektas yra naujienų straipsnių rinkinys kinų, anglų ir lietuvių kalbomis apie tarptautiniu mastu išgarsėjusį konfliktą tarp Lietuvos ir Kinijos, įtraukusį ir daugybę kitų pasaulio šalių. Tyrimo metu naudotas sisteminės literatūros analizės metodas teorijoje bei aprašomoji bei lyginamoji analizė tyrimo dalyje. Tyrimas atskleidė, kad netiesioginio vertimo įtaka naujienose smarkiai keičia lingvistinį turinį per rekontekstualizacijos procesą, kuris geriausiai atsiskleidžia pritaikant informaciją iš kinų į anglų kalbą. Lietuviškos naujienos dažniausiai verčiamos pažodžiui iš tarpinės kalbos. Politinė įtaka geriausiai atsiskleidžia naujienų turiniui patekus į lietuvių kalbą, nes čia pasikeičia dominuojanti politinė ideologija ir tekstas pateikiamas apdorojus jį pasitelkiant vertimą ir redagavimą bei keičiant prasmės akcentus. Kultūrinė įtaka atsiskleidžia per vertimo kaip tarpkultūrinės komunikacijos funkciją. Čia anglų kalba tampa tarpininku, puoselėjančiu Kinijos idėjas ir kultūrinę realybę.

Netiesioginis vertimas iki šių dienų išliko nepakankamai išnagrinėta vertimo studijų sritis, nors vis daugiau tyrėjų imasi šios užduoties, tikėdamiesi kartu praplėsti ir tradicinių vertimo sąvokų suvokimą. Platesnis netiesioginio vertimo pripažinimas, nustatymas ir suvokimas galėtų palengvinti tolesnius fenomeno tyrimus bei pritaikymą praktikoje ar vertimo mokymuose.

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Introduction

Journalistic translation is one of the most complex genres in the field. It functions not only as a tool for providing information between distant parts of the world, but also as a bridge between different cultures and ideologies. In nowadays world, society is expecting to receive the information in a very fast manner which requires the news agencies to think of new cost and time efficient ways to work. One of such ways is indirect translation (ITr).

Indirect translation (ITr) in the academic world has had a negative connotation for some time. It was most commonly associated with either a necessity to translate antique and sacred texts, or perceived as an “appalling” concept (André, 2008) which should not be considered as a real translation. With time passing, this concept started gaining some ground in the Translation studies mostly because the fact that it is present and widely used could no longer be ignored by the scientists and practitioners. The great minds of Translation studies field in an issue dedicated to the phenomena of Indirect translation have asked: “What can research of Indirect translation do for Translation Studies?” (Pięta et al., 2022) and the answer is far from an easy one. The new trend of the research of this area has been noticed and it could no longer be ignored: indirect translation is applied in many different domains, not only the ones recognized historically (sacred or classical texts). What is more, the scientists unanimously agree that ITr has a promising future (Pięta et al., 2022).

With that said this work aims to adhere to the incipient research of Indirect Translation phenomena and using the abilities of different language knowledge to see 1) how indirect translation impacts the content of the text while being transferred to two different languages via mediating language; 2) what linguistic strategies are used for this kind of translation; and 3) what cultural and political changes the information goes through. These three research questions should help to get better understanding not only about the indirect translation itself, but also provide some insights to the process of journalistic translation which was selected as the main area for research. In order to find this out, this research will use systemic literature analysis descriptive and comparative analysis.

The actuality and novelty of this thesis is the Indirect Translation concept itself and its application in the journalistic translation. As the phenomenon of ITr was neglected in the Translation studies for a long time and only received recognition for its application in the translation of classical texts, its contemporary appearance and identification proves to be underexplored (Pięta, 2017). This topic is also extremely important in further research of cross-cultural communication due to yet not clear role and impact of intermediary culture and language between peripheral cultures (Rosa et al. 2017). The theory of this phenomenon is still highly fragmented and having a broader picture of its applications could help to gain better recognition in the Translation studies field and maybe even invite the scholars for considering it as a necessary concept to be included in the translators’ trainings in the future.

The hypotheses of this thesis are 1) Chinese and English content of the news is similar due to the same political background and culture in which it is created/translated; 2) The changes in news content are visible in the Lithuanian language as the text enters different cultural context.

The object of the thesis is 72 news articles in Chinese, English and Lithuanian languages on the topic of Lithuania opening Taiwan representative office.

The aim is to identify the linguistic, political and cultural impact of indirect translation in the news stories.

The objectives:

1. To discuss the journalistic translation and the role of translation in the journalistic field and the phenomena of indirect translation;
2. To explore how indirect translation affects the content in the news article through linguistic aspects;
3. To analyse the political changes that occur during indirect translation;
4. To explore the cultural impact of indirect translation.

The structure of the thesis is as follows: theory introduces aspects of journalistic translation, the role of translation in the news, and the phenomena of indirect translation. The research part explores linguistic, political and cultural impact that the indirect translation has on the news, followed by conclusions, list of literature and information sources.

1. Impact of indirect translation in the media

Journalistic translation is a very complex concept in the Translation studies as it balances between translation and communication fields and tries to include both. In the globalised world fast news dissemination is crucial for society and is consumed daily, therefore it requires fast and accurate information reaching distant parts of the world. Here the application of indirect translation becomes necessary, especially when the information has to reach a low diffusion language, such as Lithuanian. The theory part of this thesis explores the concept of journalistic translation, the role of translation in the news, as well as, the phenomena of indirect translation and its challenges.

1.1. Journalistic translation

Translation fundamentally is understood as a linguistic transfer from source language into the target language. However, with the development of translation studies, this concept has been broadened to include many various layers to this transfer. Suggesting the communicative function of a translation, Nida (1964) has distinguished different types of equivalence, making the dynamic equivalence one of the most important one. The main idea of this concept is to adapt the target text to the “receptors response” (Nida, 1964). Translation this way becomes functional communication practice adapted to social and cultural for a new environment. This environment, or in other words, context is what unites translation studies with communication studies, and makes translation a re-contextualization process (House, 2016).

When talking about the translation in terms of journalism, it is not enough to understand it as only a linguistic transfer. In case of journalistic translation, information passes not only different languages and countries, but also cultures, societal structures, and political ideologies. Therefore does not only change in the interlingual aspect, but also is reshaped, re-emphasized, edited and transformed to be comprehensible for the target readers. Some researches argue that journalistic translation is more similar to interpreting than to written translation (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009). It is because the interpreter and news translator are both working in real time, and they have to work fast and sometimes have difficulty of establishing a clear source text (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009). Finding the right terminology for the translation in the journalism field is still a challenge. Representatives of the translation studies tend to stick to the classification proposed by Jakobson (1959) almost 70 years ago, dividing translation to intralingual, interlingual and intersemiotic (Van Doorslaer, 2010; Valdeon, 2018). Bielsa and Basnett tried to distinguish the main aspects of this kind of translation, namely their first and foremost aim being news dissemination. Secondly, news is meant for a mass audience, therefore its content has to be easily comprehensible. News translation is targeted for a specific context and they are limited by certain time and space. Translators of news are most often considered proofreaders or “back translators”. And finally, they often have to deal with wide variety of topics (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009). These main characteristics on one hand expand the task of translator up to contextual adaptation (which entails rewriting, omitting, summarizing, etc.), on the other hand “minimizes” it to the task of “back translator”. It could only be assumed that the translator has to tackle all the listed tasks in order to properly adapt the news content which is mainly considered a role of journalist. It is argued that that the creation of an original news story does not differ from translating

one from foreign language (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009). Other scholars use different terminology of rewriting (Bernardo, 2019) or transediting, trying to find a word including all the practices involved in the task. However, the important thing here is to identify the multidisciplinary nature of the translator's task in translating the news.

The essential aspect of news translation, distinguishing it from the other genres of translation, is objectivity or faithfulness (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009). To describe the transformation that the translation goes through Venuti quotes Levy "translating is a decision process: a series of a certain number of consecutive situations—moves, as in a game—situations imposing on the translator the necessity of choosing among a certain (and very often exactly definable) number of alternatives." (Levy in Venuti, 1986). This suggests that the translator takes the responsibility of the text transfer and therefore *decides* how to transfer the meaning from source to target. In case of news translation, this transfer is challenged even more as the translator is constrained by the previously mentioned aspects (time, space, target audience, function of the text). Faithfulness is often lost when the news story has to change point of view due to the context change in which it will be newly presented (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009). The news translation only is functioning in case of successful and comprehensible adaptation in the target locale, even if it results in a loss of equivalence (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009). Mossop tries to imagine what the translator is thinking during the translation task and suggests a theory of the translation process based on the translator's intent (2010). In other words, the author states that having the source available and present, translator decides to transmit all meaning as it is, or a certain amended version of it (Mossop, 2010). The intent in this theory is closely related with being "(dis)loyal" to the author of the text – loyalty means having an intent to convey the author's intended message, and disloyalty means transferring the information that is not present in the source text, although conveying the same meaning (adapting it for the target locale) (Mossop, 2010). It is evident that in the case of news translation such practices as adapting, rewriting and transediting are inevitable in order to achieve the main function of the text of this genre.

Even though the concept of translation has never had a strong place in the communication studies theory, the practice shows that the two fields are interconnected. The translation not only was an incentive for communication studies to start (Valdeon, 2018), but also these two fields share a great number of communalities, both dealing with language, culture and society. Especially with the development of translation notion, broadening of it and including various aspects apart the linguistic one has made the two disciplines become closer. From the communication studies point of view, translation creates a secondary communication because it deals with the message that has already been released and the translation processes it for a second time without the initial parties involved (House, 2016). However in the intercultural communication where message is inevitably changed between different languages and cultural systems translation is already present (House, 2016). This way language is used as a tool to connect two cultures through means of language. Journalistic translation contains both: communication and translation. However, with the latest development of the new fields (for instance, Adaptation and Localization studies) translation have been minimized to a mere linguistic transfer, taking other broader parts of it (adaptation, transformation) and adding them to the newly created notions (Pym, 2009 in Van Doorslaer, 2010). This kind of evaluation of translation is also evident in the journalism as well. Despite the effort of translation scholars to show that translation

always was a big part of the journalistic field (Valdeon, 2020; Kalantari, 2022), journalism scholars stably hold to the “word for word” definition. Other researchers argue that translation and writing of news stories are intertwined as journalists often work by rewriting, transforming, reworking and processing new target text basing on the available resources (Doorslaer, 2010). Doorslaer states that translation is “double extension of the object”, the first being translation with a clear source text, and the second extension involving multiple source texts being rewritten and transformed (2009). The latter mixes the process of traditional translation and (re)creation procedures for the text to achieve a target function (Doorslaer, 2009). Trying to create a much needed dialogue between translation and journalism scholars, a corpora study on the use of translation in the news field was done (Valdeon, 2018). The research showed that academic papers from the journalistic field only mention translation as interlinguistic transfer or as one of the strategies of the news production (amongst omission, addition, summarizing, etc.) (Valdeon, 2018). Despite the fact that most communication scholars do not directly acknowledge the translation itself as one of the most important parts of the journalistic process, it is nevertheless always present. The challenge of terminology could be tackled easier if we zoom in on the function of the translation in journalism.

1.2. Role of translation in the journalism

Finding the role of translation in the journalistic field can be tricky. The first, and most obvious, function is to facilitate the spreading of news stories around the world in a faster and less costly way. According to the translation scientists, news translation is far from simple literal translation, but it involves transporting, translating, transposing and transediting, as well as, transmitting (Basnett and Conway, 2006). This broader understanding of the process of translation also broadens the range of functions it performs. Transedited or adapted content might transfer the same message or idea to the target audience, but the forms of expression might contain other implicit or explicit meanings. Here translation obtains the political role which impacts the reader or reinforces certain political agenda. In addition to that, translation also facilitates the international communication between countries as it locally presents a certain version of events. Therefore, at first glance “invisible”, translation actually has several different roles in the news production.

1.2.1. Information spreading role

The translation always was central in the journalistic processes: news were being translated from the phase of their production (Valdeon, 2020a). Translation here functions as an easier and cheaper way to transmit information in different countries from one location. The beginning of the press in the seventeenth century was inseparable from the translation: literal translation of the early newspapers saved time and allowed newspapers to be spread around easier (Valdeon, 2020a). As the major publishing of newspapers wave began in seventeenth century in the Netherlands, translations to English and French came along: this was due to high numbers of refugees residing in Amsterdam who knew several languages and were able to support the publishers (Valdeon, 2020). The extreme importance of translation in the news production context reached its point in the nineteenth century with the creation of news agencies (Valdeon, 2020). With the rise of three major news agencies (Havas, Reuters and Wolff), they started to function as a source for other smaller agencies across the Europe providing the

latest news for further translation (Valdeon, 2020). In the contemporary world, with the rise of the Internet and wide spreading globalization, it remains the same – even Lithuanian press often translates news from Reuters into the local language. Therefore, first and foremost translation acts as an information spreading agent.

Journalistic translation cannot be understood without tracking its process. It starts in the global agencies which function as a “news wholesalers” gathering, processing and transferring news further (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009). These agencies work as a vast translation mechanisms, centralizing the international news spread and taking the jobs from freelance translators (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009). However, in the news agencies translation is not comprehended as such, it is considered to be a part of news story writing, compiling and editing process. Prepared news stories later on are sent to a specific news wire and once again adapted and rewritten in the local news organization (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009). In both of these mentioned transfers translation plays a key role: the text cannot be adapted without translating it to the target language first. The process of an event happening somewhere and the news story appearing in front of the eyes of the reader goes a long way. One of the very important stage of this process is translation of the news content which includes not only translation, but also transediting (Gambier, 2006). The four main strategies for translating the news, according to Gambier, are re-organisation, deletion, addition and substitution (2006). These strategies allow the author/translator not only to adapt the content to the target readership, but also apply the gatekeeping role and choose only the information that seems necessary (Gambier, 2006). The re-organisation implies moving information to other places, restructuring the article in a different way. This involves not only word units or expressions, but also general revamping of the text to meet its target context and readership needs. Deletion describes the omission of certain words, sentences or paragraphs in the target text, while addition means supplementing the existent information with new commentaries, additional facts, clarifications or adding more context explaining details. Finally, substitution involves various different strategies, for instance, changing the main focus, making the details more obscure, summarizing, speaking in more general manner, etc.

Mossop presents the classification and distinguishes between reporting and adapting, opposing translator being very “loyal” to the source text in case of reporting and being “disloyal” to it and rewriting it in case of adapting (2010). The author creates a classification of four main translation strategies: plain reporting, reconstructive reporting, fictive reporting, summary reporting, and adapting. Basing this theory on the translator’s intent, Mossop states that plain reporting mainly rises from the translator’s wish to convey *all* the meanings found in the source text and therefore translate as close to the original as possible. Reconstructive reporting means reorganization of the text or paraphrasing it, while fictive reporting allows the translator to add some words which are believed to might have been present in the source text. Summary reporting can be in other words called omission where the translator eliminates some information, however without intent to mislead the reader (Mossop, 2010). Finally when describing text adaptation, Mossop suggest a broader adaptation concept which is usually understood as tailoring the text to meet target audience’s needs with additional adaptor’s (or translator’s) intent to add something new. As news translation often deals with globalisation and internalisation, which means presenting content in an universal and neutral way, understandable for everyone everywhere, (Gambier, 2006) therefore after the news reach a national agency, it has to be

adapted to the local preferences. Here transcreation appears as a tool to adapt the same content to the target context, often sacrificing the textual similarity (Bernardo, 2019). These main strategies apply when the content gathered from news agencies is adapted in the local/national agencies for the target locale.

Finally, news translation cannot go very far without mentioning the term of transediting coined by Stetting in 1989. It is frequently found in the papers on the topic of translation of mass media and fundamentally means the middle ground between translation and editing (as the name suggests). When explaining this newly introduced term, Stetting puts emphasis on the receiver, the audience and their point of view (Shaffner, 2012) which often requires some level of change to be comprehensible in another context. Three main types of transediting are distinguished: “cleaning-up transediting” (the one that matches the expression of target language), “situational transediting” (matching the text to its intended function in the new context), and finally “cultural transediting” (adapting the text to the target culture) (Shaffner, 2012). This notion once again broadens the notion of translating by adding an aspect of restructuring the information, eliminating what is irrelevant, drawing up a text from different sources and parts from articles. The strategies itself seems similar to the ones proposed by Gambier and Mossop, however this theory is unique in a way that makes changes in a text a necessary and supported action. As van Doorslaer notices in his research about Belgium and Dutch news agencies translation, transediting is a dominant practice in the news translation (2009), however this might be because of the invisibility of the translation process in the text or the unwillingness of the journalists to call their work a “translation” (Shaffner, 2012).

1.2.2. Political role

Another not as visible yet present role of the translation in the journalism is gatekeeping. People commonly tend to think of news as an objective representation of the current events provided to them via unbiased news agencies. However, the theory of gatekeeping, which firstly appeared in the communication studies in 1950s, suggests that the information goes through multiple gates, or people, organizations, political ideology, and only afterwards reaches the target reader (Valdeon, 2020b). Journalists often cooperate with other gatekeepers (directors of the news agency might review the article in the process of production, or editor makes changes to the final draft before publishing) adjusting to their requirements and opinion (Kalantari, 2022). Some researchers argue, that the gatekeeping process actually start at the international news agencies where certain processes or decisions made have impact on further news translation flow. For instance, research done by Doorslaer shows that language knowledge of the news room translators (journalists) is a criterion for selection and even the extent of media coverage (Doorslaer, 2009). So lack of certain language skills might shape the worldview in certain locale as the news stories topics and selection will have to match the knowledge of the news agencies employees. Some researchers argue that translation at the news agencies functions as a means to convey “significantly different local versions of different events” (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009). So gatekeeping influences the end-product provided to the reader in a ways that are made invisible, however are actively shaping the opinion and outlook of the society.

Valdeon (2020b) specifies two levels of gatekeeping: institutional and individual. The institutional one is mostly concerned with the aims and interests of the news agency and other institutions involved or related to it. This level cannot be distinguished from the social and political context the news is distributed in: news is subject to various laws and regulations imposed by the current local government (Kalantari, 2022). Researchers also notice a phenomenon of countries (like Iran or China) where politics and media are directly interrelated and news here often work as a means to achieve political goals or to form a desired public opinion (Kalantari, 2022). Here information can be drastically manipulated or even censored for it to fit with the governing institutions agenda. News becomes a means not only to inform the readers, but also to influence them (Valdeon, 2020b). However, despite the political ideology dominating in the country, almost all media agencies are subject to gatekeeping and cannot operate freely from the local government regulations. The second level of gatekeeping – an individual one – concerns the person drafting the news story. This way, the journalist-translator herself has a power to decide which information passes through and which should be omitted. In addition, this process gives translator responsibility and limitations at the same time as different editors or sources of influence have the ability to select or shape the concerned piece of information (Kalantari, 2022). Therefore, translator is restricted by so called “organizational socialization” – process in which the individual has to comply with the expected norms, values and social knowledge recognized by the organization she belongs (in most cases, the news agency) (Kalantari, 2022). Failing to do so, might result in loss of job or other sanctions imposed.

The working process of a journalist-translator basically consists of choosing the suitable source texts according to the reputation of the source institution, stylistic preferences and so on. Later on, text has to be translated (this most commonly is done by the journalists themselves) (Bassnett, 2005; Davier, 2022). Here translating the given news information which can not only be rewritten in a process, but also the most common translation strategies are inevitably applied: information is omitted, adapted, new details are added, etc. while basing it on the existing source texts. In other words, the news piece goes through recontextualisation to the target locale by rewording, adapting and shifting focuses to the aspects important in the new context (Doorslaer, 2010). The information can be rewritten or “refocused” is used in political or pseudo-political communication in order to influence the opinion of readers in accordance to their context (Davier and Doorslaer, 2018). One of the examples could be Bassnett’s study (2005) of two transcripts on Saddam Hussein’s proceedings in court unavailable for media or public published in one newspaper clearly against the war, and the other – voting for it. The differences in the transcripts were very obvious: the first one showed Saddam in a negative light drew reader’s attention to his inappropriate behavior (e.g. complaining the court to be appearance by President Bush before elections) and overall showed him as an aggressive person. On the other hand, the second transcript of the proceedings was more visually vivid (e.g. “Saddam’s eyes flashed in anger”). Although small, but powerful elements might manipulate the text and even change the connotation, image of the subjects and overall opinion on the news piece. Some research even suggests that the process of choosing the text for translation is based on the predominant ideology (Schäffner, 2008). Therefore, it is obvious that every step of the process in the news piece creation is followed by conscious or unconscious gates influencing the final target information provided to the reader.

The previously mentioned notion of transediting is explored by researchers in the gatekeeping/framing (restructuring the news text and paratext to be relevant in the target locale (Valdeon, 2014)) context. Some researchers even notice that literature often uses transediting and gatekeeping as synonyms and most commonly occurring in cases of news transfer from distant foreign countries (Cheesman and Nohl, 2011). This study carried out by Cheesman et al. to see how BBC World Services translate the news from English into four different languages was extremely important in the further gatekeeping research in the news. The researchers distinguish the overlapping concepts of gatekeeping and transediting. They indicated that gatekeeping happens *before* translation and it reveals how the information is selected and included in the news report, meanwhile transediting indicates the semantic changes of the transferred text and therefore happens *during* translation. These two techniques allow the translator (journalist) to create the same story in a different ways, taking the decisions to omit or alter some linguistic elements, mention or ignore certain facts (Cheesman and Nohl, 2011). Despite that, they have also made an effort to distinguish several techniques of tracing gatekeeping and transediting processes in the text (Cheesman and Nohl, 2011). Transediting is used as a means of gatekeeping by titling the news story, using immediate or delayed globalizing, omitting some information in order to present one side of the picture, adding supplementary information which for easier target audience comprehension, nostrification (using notions presumably more understandable for the readers), adding meaning to a text or an action (which was not as meaningful in the source text), and finally creating a certain mood or emotion via text (Cheesman and Nohl, 2011). These strategies shape the text in a way that the translator (journalist) intends and adhere to the presence of dominant ideology in the news content provided to the readers.

Translation sometimes functions in invisible and unconscious ways. Information transferred from one language to another leaves one context and enters another with which inevitably meets different political and ideological systems. News travels through several types of gates – on institutional and individual level – until they finally reach their target audience shaped by every gate passed through. Starting from various laws imposed and institutions related with the news agency, and ending with (de)selection of news stories, editorial changes, news are subject to the political manipulation. At the translation task itself, gatekeeping is implemented through transediting technique with an aim to spread the news content by adapting to the local political context.

1.2.3. Cultural role

In the age of informationalism, where information becomes the main source of productivity of the world, translation takes a dual stance between information and culture (Cronin, 2005). It has a role of transferring the knowledge from one cultural setting into the other, this way participating in the dissemination of information and its adaptation to the new context. The challenge here, according to the author, is to merge the universalizing aspect of the translation (making the content available to everyone) and the particularizing element (adapting it to fit the destination context) (Cronin, 2005). Translator in this process becomes an intercultural mediator who is tasked to enrich the reader's worldview with something foreign or new (Valdeon, 2022b). This cannot be done by closely examining the culture, traditions, and beliefs as well as, of course, language of the target locale. As some researchers notice, readers across Europe prefer different kinds of news presentation: British press

tends to be ironic and written in direct speech appearing to be more authentic; Italians are used to hyperbole in the news; the French prefer the short powerful summary column at the beginning of the news piece, while Americans like their news articles to start mysteriously and close with a strong and clear ending (Bassnett, 2005). Therefore, finding the right fit for presenting news in every language and culture is one of the translation's task.

Core to the news production, translation is far from mere linguistic transfer: it is one of the most obvious fields where translation functions as mediator for intercultural communication. According to Skopos theory or “dynamic equivalence” by Nida theory (1964), communication is the key concept uniting journalism and translation. Language does not exist on its own; it forms and presents cultural reality, as well as, cannot be taken out of the cultural context surrounding it (House, 2016). As previously mentioned, context is a key point where translation and journalism meets. Journalistic translation deals with the *recontextualization* of the content where a piece of information is put out for a new target audience and has to be appropriately adapted (Doorslaer, 2010). This is where two (or more) involved cultures inevitably meet and exchange their points of view – by creating a new cultural framework for target audience translator deals with intercultural communication (House, 2016). Some scholars use the term of *transediting* introduced by Karen Statting in 1989 when talking about the translation of media texts meaning processes of transferring source text while adapting it to the efficient expression in the target language, intended function and local cultural conventions (Valdeon, 2020a). This means not a mere literal translation, but also a domestication of text to fit in the target locale (Valdeon, 2022a).

In the phase of capitalist mode of production and globalization, communication between different cultures becomes a necessity. The society's need to reach the information as quick as it presents itself and in most cases translation is inevitable. Translators as mediators here cover a dual role: on one hand they are globalizing the given information to spread it worldwide, on the other hand they are dealing with at least two resisting languages and cultures to find the best form for expression (Cronin, 2005). This has caused the emergence of English language as *lingua franca* which facilitates the processes not only of higher information accessibility, but also the one of translation, and minimizes the “cultural resistance” of each language allowing the universal and uniformed information flow (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009). The translator adapting the news story firstly interprets it through the original context and then transmits the adapted content for the target culture with an aim of better comprehension for the readers (Bielsa, 2016). This process is often tricky as the news presented has to be neutral and objective which might impact the values and perception of the source culture (news are commonly domesticated) (Bielsa, 2016). This cultural neutralisation is mostly visible in the English language which allows the broadest access to the information (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009). However, as previously mentioned, the language works as a means to transfer culture, and therefore through *lingua franca* certain values and perceptions are presented, or in other cases, disappear due to lost cultural context (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009). On the other hand, some researchers argue that translating to foreign languages (despite the dominant one in the local news agency) helps to reduce the impact local dominant influence, however increases the effects of soft power (Valdeon, 2021). Valdeon explicitly mentions the case of China and its main media outlets “People's Daily”, “Global Times” (both state owned) and “Xinhua News Agency” (independent news agency) as the examples of soft power tools

which aim to create a positive portrait of the country using soft news (Valdeon, 2021). In case of “Global Times” the opinion and image of China is presented in English language which is mostly perceived as globalizing and naturalising language. However, in this case it acts as a tool for China’s government to spread their intended ideas for the world. So languages chosen for the translation impacts the cultural background of the information and inevitably shapes the intercultural communication between countries as the intended image proposed by the country is further transferred to global audiences via translation.

When different cultures collide, the information inevitably changes as the context in which it is presented changes as well. Two main strategies are applied in such cases are acculturation and foreignisation, as proposed by Venuti (1998). The first one means adapting the text to the target audience needs, and the second one concerns adapting or borrowing some aspects from the source culture. He also notices that foreignisation applied in translation can be a way to resist to other culture or make the translating culture to question its own cultural conventions (Venuti, 1998). In terms of news translation, Bassnett is opposing Venuti’s statement that foreignisation is the more ethical choice as it fails to acknowledge the cultural differences and insists that acculturation is necessary for understanding. In her study about Saddam Hussein’s court proceedings author notices that Hussein’s speech compared with Iraqi television and published in a written form in the Guardian (that was not acculturated to the English-speaking readers) sounds utterly weird and bizarre (2005). The researcher mentions that the religious discourse dominating in the Arabic texts cannot be literally transferred to the English language, and it sounds even more ridiculous when further mixed with the common for Anglophone audience (for instance, using gender neutral speech) (Bassnett, 2005). Another similar research was done by comparing English and Arabic news translation texts emphasizing the translation of culturally loaded words (Guessabi, 2021). When two different religious and political ideologies meet, the translator is positioned in rather conflicted place: they have to become neutral to both cultures and aim to transmit the information as objectively as possible. The results of the research showed that culturally sensitive (concerning either political stance or religion) phrases are best accepted when translator provides “natural and accurate equivalent to affect their readers and make their TT understandable” (Guessabi, 2021). Therefore, failing to choose the right strategy for the translation might distort the information completely or even be incomprehensible for the target reader.

Translation in global news aims to spread the information universally, but at the same time every target locale has their own preference of the information receiving ways. In many cases the translators (journalists) take on the responsibility of explaining to audience about the culture that is not their own or as Cronin puts it “translation itself highlights the resistance of the specific to the universal” (Cronin, 2005). In order to better understand the ways of facilitating intercultural communication in the news Conway introduces a notion of “cultural resistance” which, according to the author, is the characteristic of news content transformation in order to present a culture that differs from their audience (Conway, 2010). There are two types of such resistance: first one is affected by the receiving culture as it needs adaptation to comply with local understanding; it can be measured by the degree of change applied by the translator (journalist) (Conway, 2010). In description of this first type the author agrees with Bassnett, that failing to adapt the content for local culture might affect the comprehension and distort the initial message (Conway, 2010). The second type concerns the resistance of source culture “as a

way of life” being transferred to another language (Conway, 2010). Every culture has its own way to render meaning to the symbols and concepts around them (especially, national symbols, like flags, etc. or notions such as patriotism, honor, etc.), so the translator (journalist) tries to transmit the meaning to her target culture, but, according to Conway, it can never be done completely (2010). When the communication happens between very distant countries with extremely different history, values and outlook on the world, the text becomes a subject of adaptation with the functional aim to transfer its meaning.

The translation in the journalistic field might not always get the proper acknowledgment; however it is inevitably involved and has a complex triple role: it is used for easier dissemination of information, it functions as a gatekeeper between different cultures and ideologies, and finally it maintains the intercultural communication worldwide. What makes the translation of news so difficult is that it seems to have conflicting roles when dealing with different cultures – it has to maintain the communication between the countries while complying with local value system and being comprehensible to its local target audience.

1.3. Definition of indirect translation

In order to see how discussed roles of translation manifests in the case of indirect translation, it is important first to understand how the process of indirect translation functions. In contemporary translation studies, term of *indirect translation* (ITr) has been a rather a complicated point of discussion. It relates with the negative evaluation of this process which is often assumed to be derivative and making the text distorted and in a broader sense “worse” (Rosa et al. 2017). Until the beginning of the 21st century, indirect translation was mostly researched from literary, philosophical or sacred text translation point of view (Pieta et al., 2022). However, some recent developments of media and events demanded the indirect translation for making the products or news to be accessible worldwide (Pieta et al., 2022). Also, due to overreaching globalization practice of indirect translation in the field tends to increase – many texts reach marginal languages through the *lingua franca* due to fast pace of information spreading and greater necessity for intercultural text transfer through dominating languages (Rosa et al. 2017). This has brought more attention to the indirect translation and its importance in the present day occurrences.

Indirect translation has had many names throughout its history. Known as pivot, intermediary or relay translation, it has finally gain ground as indirect translation in most English written dictionaries or handbooks of Translation studies (Rosa et al., 2017). Despite the terminological discrepancies, nowadays this term is mostly understood as a translation of a translation (Gambier, 2010) where the source text reaches target text not in a direct manner but going through a mediating or pivot language. A narrower way of defining such translation could be “a translation done via a third language – a language that is different from the language of the original and the language of the final translation” (Kittel and Frank, 1991 in Rosa et al., 2017). This implies that at least three languages are involved in the process of indirect translation. Anthony Pym suggests that “In the absence of any really happy solution, stick with indirect translation and accept mediated translation. Avoid the others” (2011) to create more consistent research terminology for this complex and sometimes even “messy” linguistic

transfer. After prior efforts to structure this phenomena (Dollerup, 2000) the most recent research on the terminology of indirect translation suggests creating sub-categories for this phenomena, such as: Compilative Indirect Translation, Mixed Indirect Translation, and Hidden or Open Indirect translation (Rosa et al., 2017). More importantly scientists have provided basis for this categorization: quantity of mediating texts and languages, degree, presentation and status of indirectness (Rosa et al., 2017). They also suggest various other aspects which should be considered when studying indirect translation, for instance, text genre, participants, addressees, historical context of the sources, intercultural relationships between the translating languages and the opinion on indirect translation by the involved parties (is it hidden or openly displayed), etc. (Rosa et al., 2017). Even though there are still a lot of grey areas in the research of this field, the extended study range should help to analyze the indirect translation and facilitate its identification in the process.

For a long time it was only recognized as a practice used for old literary text translations (for instance, the Bible, I Ching or the works of Shakespeare) and was thought to be not relevant anymore (Pięta, 2019). However, with the growing interest in the concept since mid-2010s, more and more research has been done to the nowadays instances of ITr, exploring modern applications of this technique and revealing different areas where it is evident. It was observed in audio-visual translation (Chaume, 2018; Jin et al., 2022), in journalistic or news translation (Valdeon, 2022b; Davier, 2022) and even in game localization (O’Hagan, 2022). Indirect translation is also talked about in the context of interpreting (here, it is commonly called *relay* translation) (Dollerup, 2000). The growing importance and interest in the field is also magnified by the creation of IndirecTrans website, where the three leading researchers of ITr Pięta, Ivaska and Maia have put effort to promote the research on the phenomenon and potentially gather all interested. This project also has systemized the most recent studies on the topic and provides various literature and articles on topic for easier access and research thereof. The identification of different fields where indirect translation could be applied not only helps to reduce the research fragmentation of this topic, but also incorporate indirect translation as a common practice and even include it in the translation study programs and trainings (Torres-Simón et al., 2021). Therefore, broadening the knowledge about the scope of indirect translation application is important not only for the research, but also for practical reasons.

Some scientists have tried to understand the reasons behind the indirect translation. When thinking about the use of ITr in the interpreting, it is obvious that it can help to facilitate translation for multiple languages simultaneously through *lingua franca*, rather than translating it from one low-diffusion language to other (for instance, from Chinese-Lithuanian) (Andre, 2009). However, when analysing the written forms of indirect translation there are various other reasons, for instance, lack of accessible original text (especially common in literary texts), specialists with certain language knowledge, cost or used as a means of censorship or gatekeeping (Washebourne, 2013). Other group of reasons is regarding a prestige of the languages involved. This means that if certain languages have a “higher” global status it might be preferred to be used as a mediating translation tool in order to “raise” the status of the text (Washbourne, 2013). In some cases indirect translation is comprehended as more appropriate for transferring the text forward (Washbourne, 2013). In some cases, for instance, news production, indirect translation is the only way of transferring the information onwards through oral, verbal and written forms when working in multilingual news agencies. In the contemporary times

where cost and time effectiveness are the most important work aspects, such practices as indirect translations become inevitable and highly functional.

1.3.1. Better understanding of indirect translation through its challenges

Due to its complex and generally not recognized existence in the Translation studies field, indirect translation faces many challenges. Many scholars have researched various aspects of this phenomenon. A special edition of the journal “Target” dedicated to the ITr phenomena and its editors Pięta, Ivaska, Gambier (2022) questions what the research of this notion can add to the research of translation and how it can reinterpret the current concepts. Pięta (2017) has questioned the reasons for and ways of better understand the limitation of this concept and current gaps in its research. Rosa et al. (2017) provided a wide scope of issues regarding the term and analyzing the reasons of why such translation has not reached a “desirable degree of sophistication”. Some scientists have tried to find out the reasons why indirect translation occurs. Washbourne (2013) in his publication about relay translation (a synonym for ITr) provided an extensive list of possible suggestions, such as: not enough translators who know every possible language combinations, reliable source or original text not available to the translator, geographical distance between two languages or uneven prestige between these languages or texts involved. Also, the author states that mediating language might be considered as more “apt for the onward translation” or is used for easier editing or censoring purposes (Washbourne, 2013). It is obvious that ITr requires wide linguistic competence translators, who know at least three languages and the price of such services might be higher than translating it from a well known language. It might be one of the reasons why ITr is noticeably often applied in translation of low-diffusion languages (Whyatt, Pavlović, 2019; Torres-Simón et al., 2021). However, it suggests that some (hypercentral) languages and cultures have “prestige” over the others (Pięta, 2018) and as Heilbron puts it, “many aspects of the translation process are affected by the way they are embedded in the structure and the dynamics of this world system of translation.” (2010) In order for information to reach target culture with less dense population, it often requires an intervention of a pre-dominant language. Without a doubt, English language is hyper-central in the globalised world and often acts as the main tool for further information spread onwards (Heilbron, 2010). The effect of mediating language and its impact has been mostly researched in the context of literary books (Heilbron; 2000; Hadley, 2017), however it is nevertheless present and impactful in other genres of translation, such as journalistic.

Other challenge of ITr is difficulty of tracing the ultimate source and target texts involved in the process. Due to the mentioned tendency to hide the existence of ITr, in most cases the fact that the original text was written in a different language is not even mentioned. R. Valdeon even states that “the availability of texts for the study of this translational phenomenon is next to none” (2022b). Typically target texts are assumed to be indirectly translated when observing some signs of intervention of the mediating text (Rosa et al., 2017). In some genres of translation (for instance, journalistic) content is not only translated, but also adapted and supplemented with new information which sometimes is called a “hidden translation” (Valdeon, 2022b). Such hiding creates a chain of unfortunate events: insufficient recognition of the ITr term prevents translators from indicating it in their work and treating the translation as it actually is – indirect. In cases of news translation, researchers analysing the indirect translation tend to choose corpora without the clearly identifiable source texts (Davies et al., 2018). The

researchers argue that in the traditional translation studies sense, such corpora requires the extended notion in order to comprehend it as content with translation elements and a spread common sense (Davier et al. 2018). However, due to ambiguous nature of news and indirect translation, as well as, considering all the other layers and aspects involved (culture, ideology, sociology, politics, etc.) in such translation, it seems that the researchers have to work with such limitations or supplement the linguistic analysis with fieldwork methodology (Davier et al., 2018). Therefore the difficulty of source identification in the indirect translations is one of the most difficult aspects of its research and analysis.

Lastly, the obvious challenge that indirect translation goes through is the cultural changes arising from traveling from a source language to a target via a pivot language. The texts become narratives or “junctures where systemic relationships and historically determined norms intersect and correlate“ (Toury, 1995 in Washbourne 2013). Some scientists researched how indirect translation affects culture. This issue was looked at through discursive identity perspective using the concatenation effect hypothesis – the omission of cultural aspect in the translated text (Hadley, 2017). The study revealed that the cultural aspects lost in the first linguistic transfer have a lower possibility to appear in the second one (Hadley, 2017). This research was followed by corpus-based analysis of the ITr which helps to better understand the cultural elements and the context around them this way avoiding confirmation bias (Buts et al., 2022). Their study has shown the importance of the context in evaluating cultural aspects as with change of context, the communicative function of the text might change as well (Buts et al., 2017). However, this research was explicitly done for literary works and there are not many studies done around the cultural elements in the technical translation area of ITr. Some research papers covering journalistic translation from Arabic to English (Guessabi, 2021) could be found, as well as, other technical (document) translation (Stolze, 2009), and a great deal of work covering audiovisual product translation. There is still a knowledge gap of cultural translation impact on indirect translation in technical field application.

Despite the challenging nature of indirect translation and the neglecting of researchers and practitioners, it becomes more and more relevant phenomena in the globalised world. Translation scientists began the journey of trying to find the best ways to approach this process, taking in consideration various complicated aspects of indirect translation. At the same time they try to question some traditional thinking about translation, which would allow indirect translation to be easier identified and further researched. There are assumptions that some part of the indirect translation will be overtaken by machine translation as the use of indirect translation is not supported and the use of machine translation has to be “closely monitored” according to European Commission (Pięta et al., 2022). However, the authors argue that it will not succeed in the low-resource combinations, as well as, would have questionable quality and pose ethical and environmental issues (Pięta et al., 2022). Therefore indirect translation has a promising future ahead, however for this to happen the deeper and more thorough research has to be done for it to gain a proper acknowledgement.

1.3.2. Presence of indirect translation in the news

One way or another, indirect translation was always present in the news production. Starting from the beginning of the journalism to this day, indirect translation is used to facilitate the news dissemination

when there is a lack of language specialists or time. Valdeon, who researched ITr's presence in the history of news production states that the main issues why ITr remains an underresearched area, is the difficulty to trace the source texts (Valdeon, 2022b). Even though the common sense points that with the start of journalism in 17th century, indirect translation was used for the faster and easier spread of news across Europe, it is very hard to find the proof for that. It is mainly because there was no concept as copyright (interestingly enough, the authorship is still vaguely attributed in the news production nowadays) and a lot of news were spread via form of rumors or just by word. However, gathering various historical examples of newsletter or newspapers production, the author states that the news was in most cases translations of foreign texts through mediating language (most commonly German, Dutch or English) (Valdeon, 2020). Even though the ideological and political manipulation could already be noticed in the historical news dissemination (the information who was to blame for certain event was often adapted in accordance with the local prevalent ideology), the translation could not be avoided for the information spreading (Valdeon, 2020). The unique aspect of early news dissemination was a commonly used practice of oral transfer which when transferred to a written form and sent to the European cities would become a part of newsletter or gazette (Valdeon, 2020). As the first newsletters were mainly published for rulers and political figures, they tend to have their personal translators (Valdeon, 2020). Information travelling a long way starting from the eyes of an event observer until the newsletter of a country's government inevitably confirms the presence of indirect translation from the beginning of the press.

In the contemporary world, news stories are generated daily in the news agencies and travel in the speed of light via digital technologies. Usually, news agencies have in-house translators or journalists who also translate and write the articles. Fieldwork done in the multilingual news agencies based in Canada and Switzerland showed that indirect translation in the news field is a daily used practice and direct translation, actually, is a rare case scenario (Davier, 2022). Indirect translation happens in conversations about event the summary of which later on becomes a written article, quotations gathered from the news conference in English which later on are translated to French and many other occurrences that happen in the news agency is a prove of presence of this phenomena. Basing her research on the classification of indirect translation proposed by Rosa, Pieta and Maia (2017), Davier explores the cases of translation in the news agencies and reveals the difficult linguistic transfer through several languages and sources. The most commonly used types of indirect translation are compilative indirect translation (mediating-language mediated) and compilative indirect translation (ultimate target-language mediated) (Davier, 2022). The first one means that there are several mediating sources and the news story is compiled by translating different parts, paragraphs and sentences into mediating language and later on translating it further to the target language. Other prominent type of ITr in the news translation is compilative indirect translation (ultimate target-language mediated) which indicates the repeated usage of an already translated speech or quote. The author herself compares such indirect translations and states that their exact sources can only be speculated; however the presence of the indirect translation in the news agency is a "rule" (Davier, 2022).

The key aspect where indirect translation and news translation meets is the invisibility of both processes (Davier, 2022). As previously discussed, journalists tend to avoid acknowledging the

existence of translation in their work or see it as an inferior task (Valdeon, 2018; Davier, 2014; Doorslaer, 2010; Bassnett 2005). In the field study conducted by Davier in two multilingual news agencies in Switzerland and in Bern, interviewed journalists associated the translation task with a rigid, limited, literal process, even called it a “burden” as opposed to the creative news reporting work (which sometimes ironically mainly consists of translation) (2014). The journalists rather choose words like “editing” or “rewriting” rather than calling their task a translation. As in news production translating and rewriting are both equally applied, it is rather difficult to find the boundary where one ends and other begins. However, it seems that journalists tend to think about their job mostly as providing the circumstances of an event in most accurate way possible, without necessarily being very faithful to the source text (Doorslaer, 2010). In regards to the indirect translation, it is often hidden or concealed because of its negative connotation (Rosa et al., 2017). Similarly to the use machine translation which is widely used and quickly developing as its importance is growing and the shift towards “post-editing” is happening in the Translation studies, practitioners of various translation and communication industry fields are using indirect translation strategy to save time, save money for looking qualified multilingual professionals and facilitate the intercultural communication between distant locations of the world (Washbourne, 2013). However the theoretical side of this phenomenon still remains a “territory of no-man’s land”, a secret posing the risk for the reputation and evaluation of the translation and the translator (Washbourne, 2013). Therefore, both the media translation and indirect translation notions although deemed invisible are evidently present and could no longer be ignored.

Furthermore, challenging nature of the source text is a communality of the two phenomena. It is already established previously that translators and translation itself tend not to get proper acknowledgment in the journalistic story creation process. Another aspect dominant in the journalistic field is a compilative nature of the text – it can include several different sources starting from interviews, colleague’s notes from press conference, other news media outlets, local or foreign tabloids, etc. In cases of a published article, editor’s name is often mentioned or sometimes the reporter’s, however there is no way of knowing who translated the text (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009). This is why most journalistic research focuses on the changes visible in the target text and studies it from the “audience design” perspective (Davier and van Doorslaer, 2018). Most researchers agree that in the journalistic field finding a confirmed source text due to the nature of this translation genre requires a very thorough analysis. The same applies to the indirect translation. As previously discussed, it is still perceived as “unwanted” practice of translation, even though it is practiced quite often without acknowledging it. This causes challenge in indicating the ultimate source text, especially in the news translation, as it poses risk to the information objectivity and direct translation is given a priority (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009). However, due to the fast pace nature of this translation genre, lack of attribution is evident, making it difficult to trace the source text (Valdeon, 2022b). The classification proposed by Rosa, Pięta and Maia (2017) helps to unravel various indirect language transfers and the fieldwork research done by Davier (2022) in the multilingual news agencies confirms the evident presence of indirect translation throughout almost every step of the news creation process even when the source text is hardly identifiable.

Both concepts of journalistic and indirect translation are quite challenging and complex. Journalistic translation also deals in between the fields of communication and translation; therefore it has to find the

notions favorable for both. Transediting seems the most prominent concept, combining the practices of journalists and translators, as well as, providing the suitable framework for researching the news translation. Despite the obvious role of translation as news spreading agent, it also functions as a means of gatekeeping and facilitator of intercultural communication. Indirect translation has recently started to gain its ground in the translation studies, therefore still requires a proper acknowledgment and research. The two translation phenomenon meet at the crossroads of invisibility of both processes, the difficulty of finding source texts which makes their research quite complex, however needed for broadening the understanding of the translation itself.

2. Impact of indirect translation in translating the news

Finding the cases of indirect translation can be tricky due to the reasons mentioned in the theory part; however not impossible. The news between geographically distant countries still finds the way to reach their destination, employing *lingua franca* as a means of mediation. Further research aims to find out the impact of such journalistic content transfer.

2.1. Research methodology

The object of the research is digital media content (72 articles) in Chinese, English and Lithuanian languages) containing the same or similar content. This choice was made in order to see how indirect translation affects the information transferred from source language to target via mediating language (in this case, English). Lithuanian news website “LRT” (“Lithuanian National Television and Radio”) translates the news related to China from a daily an English-language Chinese newspaper “Global Times” operating under the Chinese-language Chinese newspaper “People’s Daily”. The most content in “Global Times” is adapted from Chinese to English and this way “passed on” for a global audience. The chosen articles are all related by their topic, which is opening of Taiwan’s representative office in Lithuania. This controversial and high-profile political topic was chosen for the research assuming it will clearly highlight the differences in political ideologies and culture as it was an internationally discussed case of intercultural communication between Lithuania and China, involving United States of America, as well as, several EU countries. The articles are dated between March of 2021 and December of 2022 as during this period the tension between countries generated the most media content. The scope of the research consists of analysis of these four media reporting websites, of which the average number of articles analysed is 21 in Lithuanian, 21 in English and 30 in the Chinese language accordingly. The content of the Chinese newspapers was back-translated to English by the author of this thesis. It is important to mention that scope of this research is limited due to the number of translated by Lithuanian media. In “People’s Daily” there were around 100 articles mentioning Lithuania during the chosen term, and around 82 of them were translated to English. Finally, only 21 were translated to Lithuanian and therefore could be used for research.

Since news translation and indirect translation phenomena are of interdisciplinary nature, the chosen method to analyse the information is systemic literature analysis for the theory of thesis and descriptive and comparative analysis for research part. The information is compared in regards to the role of translation: how the information itself is altered during the transfer (is some facts or details are omitted, added, transcreated or newly created; what translation strategies are applied), what political changes it goes through (is gatekeeping evident in the text, does political background impacts the information), and finally, what cultural aspects appears or, on the contrary, disappears during this transfer. In addition to that, the analysis of imagery supplementing the textual articles information will be analysed as well. The methods used to answer this question are the descriptive and the comparative analysis. The research is divided into 3 parts: first the dissemination of information is overviewed and translation strategies used identified. In the second part, the political aspect of the translation is discussed, its impact on the content identified. Finally, the third part reviews the cultural aspects of the translation.

Due to its hidden or camouflaged nature, indirect translation is often based on the hypothesis leading to the possibility of its presence in the text. The chosen news media outlets “People’s Daily” and “Global Times” are both state owned and the latter is owned by the original Chinese media “People’s Daily” it is hypothesised that most of the information is translated from Chinese to English. Also, the “Global Times” tabloid in their “About us” section states that “the Global Times takes great pains to present facts and views that could help the readers better understand China” which also confirms the hypothesis that information between these two outlets are shared and later on adapted for an international audience in English (in “Global Times”). As previously mentioned in the theoretical part, news translation is often based on multiple sources, therefore it is often hard to confirm the fact of the exact source text. The hypothesis of translation is based on the fact that the English version of the newspaper is both state-owned by the Chinese government and it uses “Global Times” tabloid to spread Chinese news further in the English-speaking world.

In the first part of the research the content of the articles was evaluated according to the news translation strategies proposed by Mossop (2010).

- Plain reporting;
- Reconstructive reporting;
- Summarizing reporting;
- Fictional reporting;
- Adapting.

This classification is quite broad and emphasizes the importance of the translator and their intent. This is relevant to the research of news translation as the creator of a news story is adapting the information to a different context and often has multiple aims.

In the second part of the research paratext of the same corpora will be analysed in regards to the gatekeeping of the translation. The news articles in Chinese, English and Lithuanian languages will be analysed in order to identify the transediting techniques applied in order to manipulate the information, as indicated by Cheesman and Nohl (2011). In this part headlines and imagery are analysed and compared in between articles.

The third part of the research overviews and analyses the cultural aspects noticed in the translation and identifies if foreignisation and acculturation strategies proposed by Venuti (1986) and cultural resistance theory suggested by Conway (2010). Textual changes occurring during the process of indirect translation are identified.

2.2. Analysis of the impact of indirect translation in the news

This part of the thesis presents a descriptive and comparative analysis of online news portals in Chinese, English and Lithuanian languages (72 articles). Analysis is divided into three parts analysing the linguistic, political and cultural aspect of indirect translation in the news. Linguistic part is analysed using Mossop (2010) translation strategies, the second part employs Cheesman and Nohl's (2011) theory, the last part is analysed through theory proposed by Conway (2011).

2.2.1. Linguistic impact of indirect translation

In this section the focus is on the textual information and the translation strategies applied. This is the essential part not only of this research, but also of the news translation as the readers are expecting to receive the information catered to them via translated news as accurate as possible. Since Lithuanian media is gathering news about China not directly from Chinese sources, but from their prepared English versions, and indirect translation phenomenon appears, it might cause some information alteration or even distortion. The aim of this section is to compare the translations in three languages and establish the strategies and differences of it.

This section is divided into several parts according to the indirect translation tendencies:

1. Plain reporting – Plain reporting
2. Fictive reporting – Plain reporting
3. Adapting – Plain reporting
4. Adapting – Reconstructive reporting/Summarizing reporting
5. Adapting – Adapting

The strategy of Plain reporting – Plain reporting is commonly used when the exact meaning has to be transferred to the target text and no changes in the text are intended. This is rather rare practice in the news translation and can be noticed mainly in quotations of speech. It also is often called a literal translation.

Table 1. Illustration of plain reporting in Chinese-English and English-Lithuanian

Chinese	English (BT)	English	Lithuanian
立陶宛背信弃义，站在公理和正义的对立面，绝不会有好下场。[...] 分裂势力沆瀣一气，一条道走到黑，终将会被扫进历史的垃圾堆。“他说。	<i>Lithuania is breaking their promise and stands on the opposite side of axiom and justice, this will never end well. The separatist forces are colluding and going all the way to the dark, they will eventually be swept into the history garbage bin.</i>	<i>Lithuania stands on the opposite side of universal principles and justice which will never end well, Zhao said, noting that those who insist on acting in collusion with Taiwan secessionist forces will eventually be swept into the garbage bin of history.</i>	<i>„Lietuva stovi kitoje universalių principų ir teisingumo pusėje, o tai niekada nesibaigs gerai, sakė Zhao Lijianas, pridėdamas, kad tie, kurie ragina veikti susimokius su Taivano secesionistų jėgomis, galų gale bus sušluoti į istorijos šiukšliadėžę“ [...]</i>

Table 1 represents a rare case of plain reporting in the case of indirect translation. In this case, the source text is a speech provided by China's Foreign Ministry representative Zhao Lijian in response to the Lithuania's intent to open Taiwan's representative office in Vilnius. As it was transferred to the

English version, the sentence was not altered in any way, despite the changed order of the words to sound more natural in the English language. The minister’s quote was shortened in the English version of the text omitting one sentence and a short expression “一条道走到黑” (English: *and going all the way to the dark*). The Lithuanian translation very closely follows English translation and could be called plain reporting as here no restructuring or rewording could be noticed. The sentence is also put in quotation marks as it was word-for-word translated from the “Global Times” article.

Table 2. Illustration of direct speech translation

Chinese	English (BT)	English	Lithuanian
赵立坚说，立陶宛在国际上公然制造“一中一台”，[...] 完全违背了一个中国原则这一国际关系基本准则和国际社会普遍共识，必然遭到唾弃和反对。	<i>Zhao Lijian said that Lithuania’s public international announcement of “One China, One Taiwan” is [...] a complete violation of the “One China” principle, which is an internationally accepted norm and universal consensus; therefore [tr. note: the announcement] is bound to be spurned and opposed.</i>	<i>Lithuania has recklessly violated the One China principle, a basic norm of international relations and a universal consensus held by the international community, a move destined to be spurned and opposed, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Zhao Lijian told reporters on Monday.</i>	<i>„Lietuva neapdairiai pažeidė „vienos Kinijos“ principą, kuris yra tarptautinių santykių norma ir plačiai paplitęs konsensusas, kurio laikosi tarptautinė bendruomenė, toks negali būti neatmestas ir nekelti pasipriešinimo“, – cituojamas Zhao Lijianas.</i>

Table 2 shows once more present similar situation. Transferred from Chinese text (which was based on Zhao Lijian verbal commentary) English text just retells his words. Although middle part of the sentence was chosen not to be translated and was omitted, the other half of the sentence is translated literally. Lithuanian translation is also a case of plain reporting of Zhao Lijian’s speech presented in the English version. Of course, comparing Lithuanian and Chinese version we can already see some changes which have occurred due to intervention of mediating language. For instance, English version added an adverb *recklessly*, which is not present in the Chinese version, however is further translated as *neapdairiai* in the Lithuanian article. Other than that the Lithuanian translation is so close to the Chinese original that it is regarded as a translation from Chinese language.

The next section analyses Fictive reporting in the Chinese-English transfer and Plain reporting in English-Lithuanian translation. During the research it was noticed that during the transfer from Chinese to English changes are more obvious and evident, while Lithuanian translators (journalists) tend to choose literal translation and quotations from the “Global times” tabloid. The reasons for that could be several: first of all, representatives of Lithuanian media in this case have an aim to present the opinion of the Chinese politicians and show their genuine reaction to Lithuania’s actions. Secondly, from the perspective of Lithuania, China has to be portrayed as an aggressive rival, a big opposing force, therefore the tone and the style of the Chinese politicians is maintained very closely to portray them as such. Meanwhile looking at the Chinese-English textual transfer, it is noticeable, that plain reporting is not often used in the translation from Chinese to English. As Table 1 presents, it can only be found in cases where a person’s speech is quoted (in this case, it is Foreign minister of China’s quote). Despite that the content goes through the phenomena of *recontextualisation* as the Chinese content is created for the audience of China and Taiwan (Mandarin speaking countries), and is later on adapted to the

English language for completely different audience of the Europe, US and further world (English speaking countries). Recontextualisation, as it was previously mentioned in the theory, often causes shifts in meaning and can emphasize different things of the same content in source and target languages. The Chinese – English translation in Tables 3 and 4 represents the cases of fictive reporting as the information translated is almost the same; however the sentences are paraphrased, some information is added, or as Mossop puts it, this strategy is used when the translator conveys “what *might* have been written” (2010). For instance, Table 3 conveys the same meaning in all three languages, however when transferred from Chinese to English *USA* became *Washington*, *manipulating in the dark* became *the hidden hand* and the *DPP* (Democratic Progressive Party ruling Taiwan) disappeared at all. These choices made by the translator (journalist) seem logical as the Western audience greatly understands the symbol of Washington, however might not be able to comprehend an abbreviation of “DPP” so well known to the Chinese and Taiwanese people. Meanwhile in this case Lithuanian translation is utterly close to the English one. The expression *hidden hand* (according to Collins dictionary has a meaning of *an unknown force or influence believed to be the cause of certain, often unfortunate, events*) was translated as *slaptoji ranka* even though in Lithuanian there is no such expression. Another interesting part of this translation is *Lietuva [...] neturi „išminties“ sukelti didelę sumaištį* which sounds very unnatural and weird as Lithuanians would normally not say “to have wisdom”, rather “to be wise”. This example shows the intent of the translator (journalist) to stay as close to their source text as possible and to show what China really thinks about Lithuania’s actions.

Table 3. Illustration of Fictive reporting in Chinese-English translation, Plain reporting in English-Lithuanian translation

Chinese	English (BT)	English	Lithuanian
民进党当局和立陶宛走近的背后，是美国一直在暗中操弄。	<i>There is USA manipulating in the dark behind DPP authorities and Lithuania coming close.</i>	<i>Washington must be the hidden hand behind Vilnius, as Lithuania itself does not have the "wisdom" to cause such a big stir.</i>	<i>„Vašingtonas turi būti slaptoji ranka už Vilniaus, nes Lietuva pati viena neturi „išminties“ sukelti didelę sumaištį.</i>

Next example (Table 4) is very similar. The meaning of the sentence in three languages is very close, but once again the Chinese version has some unique aspects which are mainly targeted to Chinese speaking people. Firstly, it is obvious that the Chinese expression “一石三鸟” (ENG: *killing three birds with one stone*) is omitted in the English translation as using such expressions does not go along with the style of Western journalism. Secondly, the shift of focus (a characteristic of Fictive reporting) can be traced in this example: Chinese version mentions how Lithuania’s actions will impact China-EU relations, while in the English version it becomes a force “*tearing the region [EU] apart*”, and China is not mentioned in the English translation at all. So the translator (journalist) here assumed what should have been said in this new context and provided information with almost invisible changes. Lithuanian translation in Table 4 present a word for word translation of the English text and is a direct quote from the “Global Times” tabloid. The only small adjustment was an explanatory note added by the translator (journalist) who was intending to keep the same sentence order as the English version, but noticed that without the explanation it does not really make sense in Lithuanian.

Table 4. Illustration of Fictive reporting in Chinese-English translation, Plain reporting in English-Lithuanian translation

Chinese	English (BT)	English	Lithuanian
这是个“一石三鸟 ¹ ”之计，既给大陆添麻烦，考验欧盟是否团结，还可以离间中欧关系。	<i>This is a strategy of “killing three birds with one stone” which will not only make trouble for China, test the unity of EU, but also will worsen the EU-China relations.</i>	<i>Lithuania made its choice in catering to the US and constantly provoking China. But now it is kidnapping the EU to do the same and tearing the region apart.</i>	<i>„Lietuva pasirinko tarnauti JAV ir nuolat provokuoti Kiniją. Bet dabar ji įkaitu imą visą ES, kad (Bendrija – LRT.lt) elgtųsi taip pat ir skaldo 32regioną, – rašo „Global Times“.</i>

Similarly illustration in Table 5 maintains the same sentence structure in Lithuanian as it does in English and provides exactly the same meaning without any visible changes. The only case in the sentence that could be noticed and coined as a slight change is *support verbally* in English was transferred as *retorika paremti* in Lithuanian. This translation sounds natural and professional, fitting well with the journalistic style in this case. At the same time this example illustrates quite different versions of Chinese and English information. The text semantically conveys the same message in both mentioned languages, however some information was omitted: Chinese version mentions that solidarity of EU was expressed towards Lithuania and some EU parliament members even visited Taiwan; meanwhile English translation provides a summarized version of this text *Yet given the complicated backdrop, the EU may show some support to Lithuania verbally later* without going into further detail what kind of support was or will be expressed. This decision might have been made to hide the specifics of the EU support to Lithuania as it does not comply with the main message of the article, where emphasis is put on the negative consequences of supporting Lithuania and its decisions. In addition, once again the unique stylistic feature of idioms commonly used in the Chinese journalistic reporting is omitted in the English version.

Table 5. Illustration of Fictive reporting in Chinese-English translation, Plain reporting in English-Lithuanian translation

Chinese	English (BT)	English	Lithuanian
在立陶宛这件事上，虽然欧盟出台一些决议案表示声援立陶宛，欧洲议会也有亲台议员访台，但总体而言“多是口惠 ² ，提不出实质措施”。	<i>Even though the EU countries expressed their solidarity with Lithuania and some pro-Taiwan EU parliament members had visited Taiwan, it was mostly “lip service with no real action implemented”.</i>	<i>Yet given the complicated backdrop, the EU may show some support to Lithuania verbally later, but with no practical moves.</i>	<i>Tačiau atsižvelgiant į sudėtingas sąlygas, ES gali vėliau retorika paremti Lietuvą, bet nesiimti praktinių veiksmų.</i>

The third strategy analysed is Adapting text from Chinese to English, and Plain reporting in the English-Lithuanian transfer. As the text from Chinese language is travelling through one unique language and culture system to the other more universal and worldwide (*lingua franca*) it inevitably needs to be adapted or even neutralised. Previously mentioned recontextualisation requires bigger textual changes in order to be comprehensible in a new cultural and value system, therefore Chinese-English translation

¹一石三鸟 [lit. t. *Killing three birds with one stone*] – accomplishing multiple goals with one action. Lithuanian – “nušauti du zuikius vienu šūviu”

²口惠 [lit. tr. *Mouth favour*] – empty promises that benefit others, but are not fulfilled. Lithuanian – “tušti pažadai”.

often applies adapting. As the aim of Lithuanian media is to portray China's politicians' opinion, the translation is transferred word by word, applying plain reporting strategy. The use of machine translation could be questioned here too, but there is no way to know that without the fieldwork in the news agency.

Table 6. Illustration of Adapting in Chinese-English translation and Plain reporting in English Lithuanian

Chinese	English (BT)	English	Lithuanian
立陶宛涉台问题的是非曲直已十分清楚，责任完全在立方。中方敦促斯洛文尼亚和欧盟方面在涉台问题上采取正确客观立场，不要借题发挥，给中欧关系制造新的麻烦。	<i>In regards to Taiwan issue, Lithuania's right and wrong doings are very clear and Lithuania is solely responsible. China suggests for Slovenia and EU to take on the right and objective position regarding Taiwan-related issues and should not use it to create new issues in China-EU relationship.</i>	<i>Obviously, Lithuania set a very bad example in challenging China and Chinese people by violating the one-China principle – which is the basis of establishing diplomatic ties with China. [...] Slovenia should have learned from Lithuania.</i>	<i>„Akivaizdu, Lietuva parodė labai blogą pavyzdį, kai pažeidė „vienos Kinijos“ principą, kuris yra diplomatinių santykių su Kinija pamatas, ir metė iššūkį Kinijai ir jos žmonėms, – rašo „Global Times“. – Slovėnija turėjo pasimokyti iš Lietuvos.“</i>

One more interesting example (Table 6) is based on the answer of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China in reaction to the Slovenian Prime Minister addressing EU in regards to China dismissing Lithuanian ambassadors. The Chinese version provides direct speech of Ministry Representative Zhao Lijian provided during press conference. It was later on translated to English by adapting the content and shifting focus on the “one China principle” with which countries have to comply if they wish to enter diplomatic relations with China. The Lithuanian translation, on the other hand, closely follows the English version and no adapting could be noticed in this transfer. Similarly as in previous examples, the source text is simply quoted and indicated between the quotes.

Table 7. Illustration of Adapting in Chinese-English translation and Plain reporting in English-Lithuanian

Chinese	English (BT)	English	Lithuanian
兰斯伯格斯还鼓动其他欧洲国家一同退出“17+1”合作机制，攻击该机制对欧盟构成了“分裂”因素。	<i>Landsbergis also encouraged other European countries to withdraw from “17+1” cooperation mechanism, assaulting it for being EU “dividing” factor.</i>	<i>However, Landsbergis' efforts to urge other CEEC members to abandon the platform will not influence China's cooperation with those countries. It's just a childish act for such a small country to try to involve itself in great power competition.</i>	<i>„Landsbergio pastangos paraginti kitas formato nares atsisakyti platformos neturės įtakos Kinijos bendradarbiavimui su kitomis valstybėmis. Tai tiesiog vaikiškas poelgis, kai tokia maža šalis bando įsitraukti į didžiųjų galių varžybose“, – rašoma „Global Times“ tekste.</i>

Another example (Table 7) presents Adapting of Chinese source text travelling to English and plain reporting from English to Lithuanian. English version seems to add an evaluation or a critiquing commentary in regards to Lithuanian politicians (in this case G. Landsbergis). The source text in this case retains more usual journalistic style which simply provides facts and information. The only aspect where the judgment could be sensed is that Lithuania is blamed for allegations against the cooperation mechanism by the Chinese. Meanwhile the English translation assess information through an ideological viewpoint and provides an evaluating commentary (calls it just a *childish act*). Text further

being transferred to Lithuanian maintains the same information and tone from the English text, once again translating the text literally in quotes straight from the article.

Noticeable change occurring in case of indirect translation from Chinese to Lithuanian is strategies of Adapting and Reconstructive or Summarizing reporting. The first phase of translation to English maintains the tendency of Adapting due to the same reasons mentioned above (recontextualisation, adapting the content for English speaking regions). On the other hand, the text from English to Lithuanian does not “suffer” from a big change as English language and culture is easily comprehensible and known to Lithuanians, and the text present in English language has already been consciously adapted to the intended target audience (EU and USA). Therefore in cases of adaptation between Chinese and English languages, translation from English to Lithuanian commonly goes through Summarizing and Reconstructive reporting processes. The first one indicates subtraction of information from the source version; it can be also called omission. The latter reporting implies some corrections made to the source text, adding some information in the target version, supplementing it.

Table 8. Illustration of Adapting in Chinese-English translation and Summarizing reporting in English-Lithuanian

Chinese	English (BT)	English	Lithuanian
立方投机行为或许能在短期内引起美方重视，但考虑到美国将战略重心放在印太地区、试图稳住俄罗斯以加强对华战略竞争，立陶宛到头来只会得不偿失。	<i>Lithuania's opportunistic behavior can attract the attention of the USA for a while, but bearing in mind that US strategic attention is on Indo-Pacific region and attempts on stabilizing Russia to strengthen its competition with China, Lithuania in the end will only lose more than gains.</i>	<i>Lithuania wants to gain the praise of the US. However, the island of Taiwan cannot give Lithuania what it wants, while Washington's praise is less than an illusion. The US can stab its allies in the back anytime to secure its own interests. This is what a small country like Lithuania can never afford. Not to mention the possible countermeasures taken by China.</i>	<i>Kartu Vilnius kaltinamas įtikinėjantis JAV bei pagrasinama, kad Vašingtonas „bet kada gali durti savo sąjungininkams į nugarą. Tokia maža šalis, kaip Lietuva, to niekada negali sau leisti. Jau nekalbant apie galimas atsakomąsias Kinijos priemones“.</i>

In Table 8 the adaptation from Chinese to English is evident even though the meaning and the intent of the sentence is pretty much the same. The source text (Chinese) calls Lithuania’s actions an *opportunistic behavior* which aims to attract US attention. Later on Chinese text provides two arguments why US is not really interested in Lithuania as it has bigger strategic plans. Meanwhile the English version adapted the text to be way more aggressive. Such expressions like *gain the praise*, *Washington’s praise is less than illusion*, *US can stab allies in the back*, *a small country like Lithuania can never afford*, etc. creates a feeling of threat and intimidation. Interestingly enough, such journalistic style is way more often used in the Chinese version of the articles and is quite unexpected to see in the English adaptation of the text. The source text only ends with an “aggressive” note mentioning that at the end Lithuania’s loss will be greater than gains, while the English version puts Lithuania in between two big threats (China and USA) and intimidates it to be left alone without support from neither of big countries. The text further travelling from English to Lithuanian provides a summarized version of the one in the article. The translator (journalist) did not aim to convey all the threats rather decided to summarize it and add only half of the text as a quote from “Global Times”. The quoted part is the most

intensive one, describing how the US might deceive its allies at any given moment. Finally, interesting translation choice was to translate *Lithuania wants to gain the praise of the US* to *Kartu Vilnius kaltinamas įtikinėjantis JAV* which means that Lithuania is trying to *convince* US, rather than to *gain praise*. Such translation obviously changes meaning of the sentence.

Table 9. Illustration of Adapting in Chinese-English translation and Summarizing reporting in English-Lithuanian

Chinese	English (BT)	English	Lithuanian
立陶宛单方面宣布退出“17+1”、打“台湾牌”并非中国压力所致，而是其为获取美支持的主动行为 [...]。	<i>Lithuania's one-sided announcement to withdraw from 17+1 and use "Taiwan card" was not because of China's pressure but rather its wish to gain support from US.</i>	<i>Such action by Lithuania to provide an opposing voice among EU members is aimed at "making its own moment" on the European stage and once again proves it is just a pawn of the US on the anti-China frontline by "doing what the US likes to see" [...].</i>	<i>Lietuva tiesiog bando „pasinaudoti šansu“ ir vėl elgiasi „taip, kad patiktų JAV“.</i>

Table 9 once again reveals the same adapting situation in Chinese-English translation and summarizing reporting in English-Lithuanian version. The Chinese version provides more detail of what actions of Lithuania is discussed (withdrawal from 17+1 cooperation and the establishment of Taiwan's representative office) and denies it being affected by China, rather sees it as a behavior to please the USA. Meanwhile English version adapts it by adding more vivid expressions, such as *making its own moment on the European stage, it is just a pawn of the US on the anti-China frontline*, trying to create a bigger impact and once more to threaten and intimidate about the consequences of Lithuania's actions. In this case Lithuanian translator (journalist) chose to summarize the content by leaving the essence of it (the most vivid expressions) and omitting the mentioned impact on the EU (*Such action by Lithuania to provide an opposing voice among EU members*). This way only partial opinion of Chinese media is presented to the Lithuanian readers.

The last section presents tendency of double adaptation in both language transfers. This occurs quite often in news translation, as well as, in cases of indirect translation as the translators (journalists) intend to convey the meaning in the words that would be relatable and comprehensible to their target audience. Here the intent of the author changes from presenting the opinion or outlook of the source text, to rather shaping the same meaning in a different way, being “disloyal” to the source text (Mossop, 2010).

Table 10 shows how the decision made by Lithuanian Foreign minister G. Landsbergis to leave the economical cooperation “17+1” in the midst of Taiwan representative office related events was evaluated and further translated from Chinese to Lithuanian. The Chinese media presented experts' opinion in regards to China and its further cooperation with European countries. The English translation suggests adaptation of the same information. This might be done with intent that Lithuania and other EU countries would evaluate the risks of acting against China. Finally, Lithuanian version provides once more summarized information without going into further detail, just simply stating the position of China.

Table 10. Illustration of Adapting in both language pairs

Chinese	English (BT)	English	Lithuanian
专家认为，中立关系对中国-中东欧国家整体合作、中欧整体合作影响不大，因为立陶宛在整体合作中的重要性有限。	<i>Experts believe that Lithuania's and China's relationship will have no impact on China's cooperation with Eastern, Central and Europe overall, due to Lithuania's impact on overall cooperation is limited.</i>	<i>Now Lithuania has shut the door to such development opportunities, but the trend toward China-CEEC cooperation under the long-term mechanism won't be affected.</i>	<i>Kinijos komunistų partijos dienraščio „People's Daily“ leidžiamame leidinyje anglų kalba „Global Times“ pasirodė straipsnis kuriame teigiama, kad Lietuvos pasitraukimas iš formato nepaveiks šios grupės darbo, o kitos šalys esą neseks Vilniaus pavyzdžiui.</i>

Table 11. Illustration of Adapting in both language pairs

Chinese	English (BT)	English	Lithuanian
鉴于其地理位置、人口、经济和全球影响力，立陶宛退出对中国和中东欧国家合作机制的影响有限。[...] 中东欧国家，尤其是波兰和波罗的海三国视俄罗斯为心腹大患，依赖美国提供的安全保障。	<i>Considering its geographical location, population, economy and global impact Lithuania's withdrawal will have a limited influence on the cooperation between China and Eastern and Central European countries. [...] CEEC, especially Poland and three Baltic countries, deems Russia as a big threat and therefore depend on USA for security guarantee.</i>	<i>However, Lithuania represents only a small fraction of China's trade with Central and Eastern European countries. [...] So when China and Russia are getting closer strategically, out of that fear, Lithuania has to keep certain distance from China.</i>	<i>Valstybinė Kinijos žiniasklaida pašiepė Lietuvą, pabrėždama šalies dydį, mažas prekybos apimtis ir pareiškė, esą sprendimas priimtas dėl to, kad Pekinas suartėja su Maskva.</i>

Table 11 firstly represents common practice in journalistic translation whereas the information is gathered from different parts of the article and, secondly, is adapted for the intended audience. Overall, the Chinese source text provides reasons why China and its cooperation with European countries will not be affected by Lithuania's withdrawal. Further in the article it also suggests the idea that Lithuania is depending on US for security against Russia. The English translation could rather be called adapting as it present the same idea, however linguistically different choices were made: less details and reasons on why Lithuania is not very impactful are mentioned (*represent only a small fraction*), no dependence on USA is mentioned, just the fact that Lithuania is keeping a distance with China out of fear of Russia. Finally, Lithuanian version also added and omitted certain details, providing the final version which is the shortest, and is less detailed than two previous translations. It does not mention the “fear” factor causing Lithuanians to depend on USA and overall summarizes the information in the English version by setting the tone of the Chinese media with a verb “pašiepė” (eng. ridiculed”).

To conclude this section, the content going through indirect translation from Chinese via English to Lithuanian is translated and/or adapted twice. The audience of three versions of the same information differs, and so does the news story itself. As the examples above show, different strategies are applied when translating the text. When content is transferred from Chinese to English, it is amended and adapted quite heavily – mostly due to the changes in context to which the information is provided. The

Chinese articles are written for Mandarin speaking countries, therefore in order to present them to English it has to be recontextualised or made comprehensible for English speaking audience. Going further, the information is then translated from English to Lithuanian with the main tendency of plain reporting or possible machine translation. In some more rare cases, other translation strategies are used of summarizing, reconstructing and adapting the information for target readership. The reasons behind lesser change in transfer between English and Lithuanian might be smaller leap of context (the information provided in English has already been adapted to the context of “Western world”) and the intent of Lithuanian translators (journalists) to present China’s opinion as closely as it actually is, without adapting and changing its intended meaning. With further examples, the topic of political background of translation will be overviewed in the next part.

2.2.2. Political impact of indirect translation

As the translation examples have showed, the content of the news article goes through quite a change travelling from Chinese language to Lithuanian via mediating language English. However, not only the information itself is impacted, changed, amended or adapted, but also its political background as well. It is well known that China has a different political ideology and overall their political principles and outlook is rather different from the ones celebrated in the Western world. In case of Indirect news translation, text is inevitably subject to the phenomena of gatekeeping. As it was mentioned in the theory part, it does not only go through the institutional level of gatekeeping (editor, news agency, various laws and dominant political ideology of the country), but also the content also is subject to individual gatekeeping of the translator (journalist) herself. This means that the professional is adapting (and is therefore limited to) the content to not only comply with local political ideology but also to represent the opinion of the present government and politicians. Translator therefore becomes a mediator in the midst of intercultural communication between countries and politics.

The corpora of this research represent a case of communication between two very distant countries on a quite sensitive topic. It touches upon a delicate issue for China and became a long-term discussion theme in the media. As it could be seen from the first part, Chinese media tried to communicate with Lithuania through the English translated and adapted articles in order to show its position, opinion, in some cases even to threaten, intimidate and educate. For this part, transediting techniques suggested by Cheesman and Nohl (2011) were applied in order to see different ways of forming the audience’s point of view and opinion. According to the authors, the gatekeeping is implemented by giving news story a name, globalizing it, adding or deleting certain information, using nostrification, re-focusing the story by rendering meaning to certain action or text, and finally by linguistically provoking emotions.

One of such examples could be seen if coming back to the Table 5. Translation from English to Lithuanian has several interesting points in regards to verbs, implying the relationship between countries. Chinese source text is quite neutral and uses such expressions as *to create trouble*, *to test unity*, and *worsen the relations*. When transferred to English, it becomes stronger and more intense. In the English version *Lithuania is catering to US* in order to provoke China. In Lithuanian it is translated as *tarnauti JAV*, even though the meaning according to the Cambridge dictionary is “to provide, and sometimes serve, food” (Cambridge, 1995) and could be rather translated as “įtikti”, however the

stronger and more aggressive word was used. Other example is the “[Lithuania] *is kidnapping the EU*”, translated as *įkaitu ima ES* once more asserting the aggressive tone of China. Lastly, the EU and Lithuania’s relationship is described as potentially worse in the future due to Lithuania’s actions: *EU may likely turn a cold shoulder to Lithuania* which was translated as *ES galėtų į Lietuvą nereaguoti*. Here we can see the opposite change – the tone is slightly softer, rather than translating as “ES galėtų nusigręžti nuo Lietuvos” or “ES galėtų ignoruoti Lietuvą”, the quite neutral option of “not reacting” was chosen in this case. Such use of verbs creates an aggressive outlook towards Chinese, as they seem to be threatening Lithuanians.

Paratext also provides a great example of the gatekeeping process. One of its main aspect, headlines, is the first thing that presents the content of the article, as well as, the first thing that the reader sees, and therefore decides if wants to know more. In addition to that, headlines most of the time have to be sensational, unique and attention-grabbing, therefore their creators most of the time chooses the most extraordinary information from the article, sometimes even exaggerating and emphasizing it. For instance, Table 12 shows how headlines vary when transferred from one language to another and how they differently present the diplomatic relations between countries. For instance, initial article in Chinese is titled *Lithuania’s treachery will not end well*. It has an aggressive tone and style, creates an emotion of threat and indicates that Lithuania has done something wrong. This headline connects only two countries – China and Lithuania – and puts the latter in a lower position of a “villain”. When adapted to English language, the headline expands: it explains that Lithuania will *suffer* from *US-style* sanctions and they will also be a lesson for others on how to handle Taiwan question. This headline poses several different questions: who are the others implied? Why Lithuania will be sanctioned? What does it mean to play the “Taiwan card”? Here the audience is noticeably wider, it includes “others” (probably, other countries, or EU countries as they mostly read the English version of the article) that should learn from Lithuania’s mistakes. Finally, reaching the Lithuanian market the headline is recreated once more: here China’s Foreign minister is *attacking* Lithuania and uses the most intensive quote from the minister’s speech. Overall, all three headlines maintains the aspect of threat and aggressive tone, however they all have unique way of presenting it and involves different parties in the situation, according to the target context.

Table 12. Illustration of transediting used for setting a certain mood of the headlines

Chinese	English (BT)	English	Lithuanian
立陶宛背信弃义绝不会有好下场	<i>Lithuania’s treachery will not end well</i>	<i>US-style sanctions could hurt Lithuania, deter others from playing ‘Taiwan card’</i>	<i>Kinijos URM atstovas užsipuolė Lietuvą: tokie bus sušluoti į istorijos šiukšliadėžę</i>

The following Table 13 is a case of using globalization transediting technique. In the Chinese source text provides an intriguing headline, mentioning different countries are tangled in a situation: US is manipulating Lithuania and Taiwan to resist to China, therefore it seems that the main “villain” here appears the US, leaving the other three parties “victims of manipulation”. The headline is concluded with expert’s opinion and intimidation for Taiwan. The source text has not been globalised and allows hypothesising that the article is initially meant for Taiwanese. Translation to English loses the second part of the headline (initially meant for Taiwan) and states that once again manipulated by the US,

Lithuania is kidnapping EU. Here the shift of focus is put on Lithuania and other countries that might be possibly affected by Lithuania’s actions. Finally, the adaptation for Lithuanian audience uses strong words as *Chinese media once again is attacking Lithuania* and further indicates a somewhat summarized quote of the English headline, maintaining the same globalised point of view and mentioning the parties involved: China, EU, USA, and Lithuania.

Table 13. Illustration of globalising transediting impact in headline translation from Chinese to English and English to Chinese

Chinese	English (BT)	English	Lithuanian
美国操弄台湾与立陶宛“抗中”，台教授：立做“替死鬼 ³ ”，台做“冤大头 ⁴ ”	<i>US manipulates Lithuania and Taiwan to “resist to China”, Taiwanese professor says: stand up to being a “scapegoat”, Taiwan will “be fooled”</i>	<i>Instigated by US behind the curtain, Lithuania tries to kidnap EU on Taiwan question</i>	<i>Kinijos žiniasklaida vėl užsipuolė Lietuvą: „jie bando paimti įkaitais ES, už visko stovi JAV“</i>

The following two examples involve different parties than the usual ones (China, Lithuania, Taiwan and USA). Here the strategy of rendering the meaning to an action can be traced. Table 14 shows the adaptation of an article headline regarding the Nicaragua’s diplomatic move to end the relationships with Taiwan. The source text already presents three parties involved in the situation: Taiwan, Nicaragua and Lithuania. Taiwan is related with an issue, Nicaragua is putting efforts and Lithuania in the headline is associated with a *cunning plan*. This headline mysteriously introduces Nicaragua as a country “fixing” Lithuania’s wrongdoing, however it the headline does not clearly describe it, and the only hint is the beginning of the headline “Taiwan’s issue”. Translation to English maintains similar tone, mentions the same three parties involved, however is clearer and more detailed as it renders meaning to the action taken by Nicaragua (cutting ties with Taiwan) and suggests it as a lesson for Lithuania. In a simpler way, the headline educates Lithuania on how it should follow Nicaragua, emphasizing the importance of withdrawing from the relationship with Taiwan. Finally, Lithuanian adaptation is very laconic, however omits the “Taiwan” aspect. This could be done either to leave the headline incomplete and attract the readers to open the article to know more, or because Taiwan aspect is implied already in articles about China and statements of China’s Foreign minister. To sum up, all three versions are discussing the same action providing different perspectives and interpretations; however putting emphasis on different actions also impacts the meaning of the text in each language.

Table 14. Illustration of rendering the meaning to an action for gatekeeping purposes

Chinese	English (BT)	English	Lithuanian
台湾问题，尼加拉瓜阳策力压立陶宛诡计	<i>Taiwan’s issue: Nicaragua’s efforts to suppress Lithuania’s cunning plan</i>	<i>Justice served as Nicaragua cuts ties with Taiwan island, a lesson for Lithuania</i>	<i>Kinijos ministras pareiškė, kad Lietuva turėtų elgtis kaip Nikaragva</i>

Table 15 similarly includes third party into the situation, but this time Slovenia is the one to be taught a lesson. The Chinese version does not mention this country in the headline, rather provides a summary of the article where Lithuania is blamed for creating an issue in Europe in regards to Taiwan and

³ 替死鬼 [literal translation] “for the dead ghost” – refers to a person who suffers or takes responsibility for a crime. Lithuanian – “atpirkimo ožys”.

⁴ 冤大头 [lit. foolish bighead] – in Chinese 大头 means “money”, therefore it means being wronged or to spend wronged money. The more exact translation would be “to be fooled”, “uneconomical”, etc.

spreading “wrong” ideas around Europe. English adaptation of the same headline includes Slovenia into the text, however does not mention Taiwan, just the mistakes made by Lithuanian politicians. Lastly, Lithuanian translation once again uses strong, quite aggressive verb to show how Beijing is “punishing” Slovenia. The phrase *Lithuania’s mistakes* is put into quotation marks, even though the source for that phrase in the English version is “Lithuanian politicians’ mistakes”. Throughout the translations emphasis travels from different focuses: in Chinese the focus is on Lithuania’s responsibility; in the English version focus is put on Slovenia and the risk of repeating certain previous mistakes; finally Lithuanian translation renders meaning to the China and its punishment for other countries. This selective emphasis on different actions changes the point of view for each target audience.

Table 15. Illustration of rendering the meaning to an action for gatekeeping purposes

Chinese	English (BT)	English	Lithuanian
外交部：立陶宛涉台问题 责任完全在立方	<i>The Foreign affairs ministry: Lithuania is responsible for Taiwan’s issue</i>	<i>Slovenia should avoid repeating Lithuanian politicians’ mistakes</i>	<i>Pekinas jau baudžia ir Slovėniją – ragina nekartoti „Lietuvos klaidų“</i>

Table 16 presents an example for information reduction or addition as a transediting technique for forming a certain opinion. Three article versions in Chinese, English and Lithuanian features the main topic of Lithuania’s effort to gain the support from EU on Taiwan question. Chinese version of the article indicates that even though some EU countries have visited Taiwan, it was mainly a “lip service” with no real actions implemented and only 40 member of Euro parliament out of 700 participated in a signature campaign launched by the European Commission. Chinese media chose to indicate the exact number of countries. English adaptation is way more general, the article does not mention the said campaign, only indicates “anti-China forces” in the European Parliament and its intention to comply with US. In the Lithuanian version, additional explanatory comment by the journalist was added after quotation regarding possible EU neglecting of Lithuania. In short, it states that EU, USA and other Western countries have supported Lithuania in this conflict and the minister for foreign affairs of Lithuania wants to appeal the European Commission regarding the sanctions from China. This version does not mention the exact number of countries that participated in the campaign, rather generalizes the information, by mentioning the gained support from several regions. Comparing Chinese/English versions with Lithuanian it is visible how selectively reduced or generalized information about the same event changes the meaning of the idea itself. This illustrates how the information differs between sources and could be distorted or selected to cater the given context or audience.

Using these certain gatekeeping strategies via means of transediting, translators (journalists) are providing an adapted and adjusted version of the same events according to the local ideology, diplomatic relations of a country, values of the news agency, and finally, their own intended outlook. The initial news content in Chinese is often laconic, and almost always has an aggressive style which is further maintained in English and Lithuanian adaptations. Emotional impact is created by using intensive verbs. Text transferred from Chinese to English is globalised and diplomatic relations relevant to the new target culture “Western world” are revealed. The most often used gatekeeping technique is

rendering meaning to certain action or text which makes the biggest impact (shocks, intimidates) to the intended audience.

Table 16. Illustration of reduced or added information for forming readers’ opinion about certain event

Chinese	English (BT)	English	Lithuanian
在立陶宛这件事上，虽然欧盟出台一些决议案表示声援立陶宛，欧洲议会也有亲台议员访台，但总体而言“多是口惠，提不出实质措施”。此前欧洲议会曾发起“声援立陶宛”的签名运动，700名议员中只有40人参与。	<i>Even though some EU countries have visited Taiwan, it was mainly a “lip service” with no real actions implemented and only 40 member of Euro parliament out of 700 participated in a signature campaign “Solidarity with Lithuania” launched by the European Commission.</i>	<i>Worse, there are indeed some anti-China forces on the rise in Europe, such as those in the European Parliament. They are eager to take the US side or echo US appeals in terms of China policy.</i>	<i>ES, JAV ir kitos Vakarų valstybės išreiškė paramą į ginčą su Kinija įsivėlusiai Lietuvai, o užsienio reikalų ministras Gabrielius Landsbergis žadėjo kreiptis į Europos Komisiją dėl Pekino įvestų prekybos su Lietuva ribojimų</i>

Another aspect of paratext is imagery. It can be used to make the textual information more appealing to the reader, to attract their attention and to present the content of the article. However, despite these basic functions, images are a power means of framing the readers and reinforcing their opinion on the presented situation. Images are added to supplement the linguistic information and emphasize certain aspects of it. As images are often colorful, vivid and attention-grabbing, it facilitates the reader’s comprehension and emphasises the chosen points of the text. Figure 1 shows images which were chosen to supplement the articles about the Nicaragua’s withdrawal from the relationship with Taiwan. Chinese article uses an image of China’s and Nicaragua’s flags (political symbol) together, which means the intent to recreating the “friendship” between the countries and continuing further diplomatic relations. English version of the article chose quite similar strategy and added an image of Laureano Ortega Murillo, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega’s son and advisor, and Chinese vice Foreign Minister Ma Zhaoxu. Even though the article mainly is about cutting ties with Taiwan and how this lesson could be “learnt” by Lithuania, the imagery emphasises the recreation of relations between China and Nicaragua as it is the main interest of the Chinese. Finally, the Lithuanian version uses an image of Chinese Foreign minister Wang Yi (actually, 4 images of him are added under the article) simply as a supplement for a textual information (in the article minister is educating Lithuania to follow Nicaragua’s example).

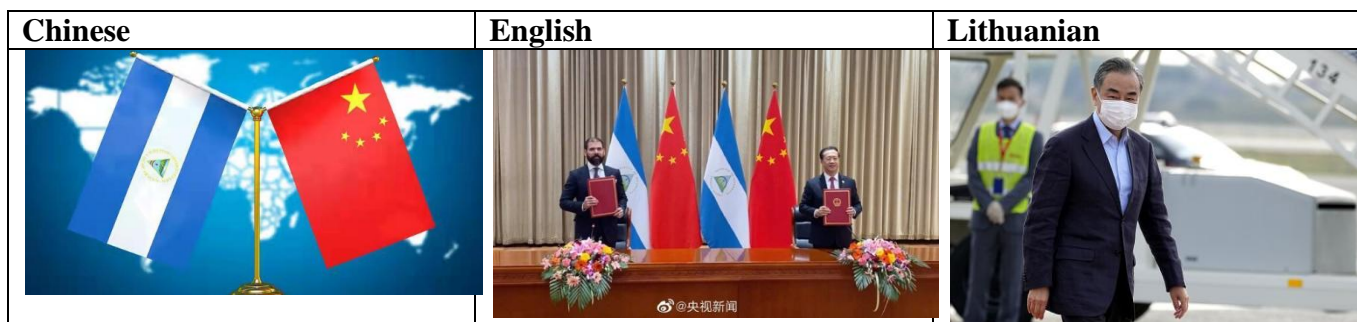


Figure 1. Images in articles about Nicaragua cutting ties with Taiwan

Figure 2 shows the imagery added to the articles on topic of Lithuania’s provocative actions towards China by intent to establish Taiwan’s representative office. Chinese article included a photograph of Zhao Lijian, the spokesperson of the China’s Foreign Affairs ministry. The image itself does not really

provide any information to the reader, only indicates the person who is presenting the opinion of China’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The only notable thing is the gesture of the speaker, which emphasises an aggressive and determined style of the text. English version of the same article is unique because it provides a caricature about the situation. It illustrates a tree with one last branch left and a blond man with a costume is sitting on the said branch with a chainsaw in his hands. “Lithuania” is written on the torso of the man. The cartoon is quite self-explanatory and does not require thinking to be understood. In this case it reinforces the intimidation meant for Lithuania – visually represent the risks that Lithuania is taking, the possible consequences of them and also puts into perspective on how China sees Lithuania. The Lithuanian version of the article uses a photograph of the China’s president Xi Jinping passing through a crowd of politicians standing and clapping. Such imagery aims to show the differences between political regimes (authoritarian and democratic), focusing reader’s attention on the differences and emphasising the “otherness” of different culture.



Figure 2. Images in articles about Lithuanian politicians provoking China

Figure 3 also shows imagery supplementing the articles on topic of Slovenia challenging China on Taiwan’s question and following the example of Lithuania. Chinese version uses an image of Slovenia’s PM Janez Janša, whose photograph probably allows the reader to understand the story better and get to know the person the news story is mainly concerned about. English version once again offers a cartoon: this time a man with a suit and Slovenia’s flag on his chest is juggling torches while standing extremely closely to an unproportionally large bomb. The face of the politician seems oblivious and satisfied. The visualization once again has an aim of intimidation and mockery as the politician is shown clueless and unable to evaluate the risks properly. The Lithuanian article version takes completely different turn and supplements the article with three photos of Chinese government symbols – the President, army carrying China’s flag and the flag itself. As in previous example, these symbols provide the sense of “other”: the President’s face seems grim, dominant color over the photographs is red; therefore they create a mood of order and are quite aggressive.

The last example in Figure 4 presents the visual information in the articles about Lithuania being manipulated by USA. From the Chinese and Lithuanian articles it would be hard to understand the topic of the articles once more journalists used symbolic imagery to reinforce the message. In Chinese article a symbol of flags is used to show the disagreement, divergence of opinions, meanwhile Lithuanian version shows Chinese president Xi Jinping from different point of views. He once again seems determined, hostile and this is reinforced by the red background surrounding him. The image used in the English article is unique and portrays a Lithuania mocking cartoon. Lithuania representing man is shown painfully dropping a big stone with the text

“CONFRONTING CHINA” on his feet, while the USA representing man is standing next to him and giving orders. The attributes of the countries are created using flags or their colors (similarly as in the Chinese article) and Lithuania is portrayed as a complete loser in relation to both “supercountries”.


<p>Chinese</p> 	<p>English</p> 
<p>Lithuanian</p> 	

Figure 3. Images in articles about Slovenia repeating the mistakes of Lithuania

Visual elements are sometimes as important means for gatekeeping as the linguistic ones. They can reinforce the message and grab the reader’s attention more easily. In three versions of the similar articles, imagery used all included national symbols, such as flags or army, as well as, the political figures. Chinese media tend to use national imagery, local politics involved in the story, and similarly does the Lithuanian media. Although the main difference is that the latter also tends to choose imagery containing Chinese political or national symbols this way creating the sense of “otherness”. In English articles linguistic information is often supplemented with a cartoon which seeks to mock and to emphasize the main idea of the news story.

The translation does not function as a way to spread the news content over the world, but also has a function of gatekeeping. During this process translation becomes a means to influence the readers and their opinion. For this function, translators (journalists) tend to use transediting. As the research has shown, it can be done by evoking certain emotions, drawing readers attention to certain aspect of an event, and this way shifting meaning and providing a certain interpretation compliant with the intended readership’s worldview. News content transferred from Chinese to English mostly maintains the same idea and stylistic tone; Lithuania here is the main responsible party, the main “villain”. The English version even reinforces and exaggerates the stylistic aggressiveness compared to the Chinese content. When text reaches Lithuanian media, China becomes the aggressive party which blames, attacks and intimidates. The function of gatekeeping is further reinforced by using images: political and national symbols, politicians and in English version of the articles – mocking cartoons.

Chinese	English
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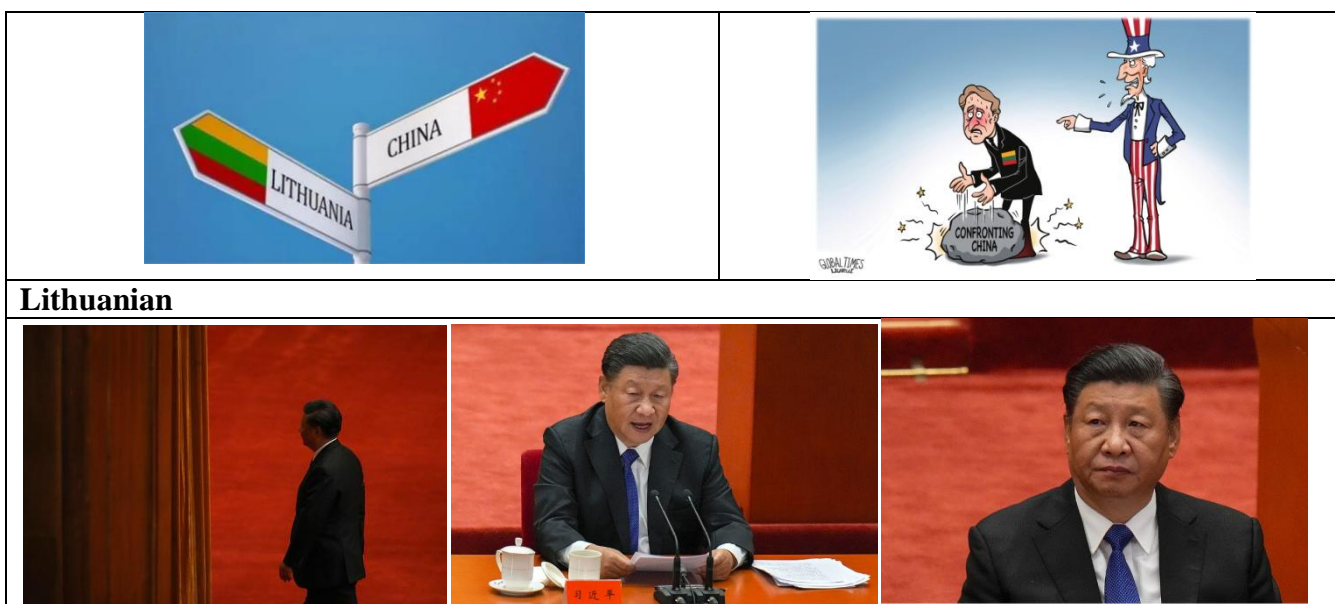


Figure 4. Images in articles about Lithuania being manipulated by USA on Taiwan's issue

2.2.3. Cultural impact of indirect translation

Closely related with the political aspect, cultural background can be easily noticed in the corpora of the articles in Chinese, English and Lithuanian languages. China is one of the oldest civilizations in the world with an extremely unique culture and value system. English language, known as *lingua franca*, is more universal and global; however in the case of this researcher's corpora it represents the opinion of Chinese politics and is used by state-owned news agency to spread the news from China's perspective worldwide. Lithuanian culture is very different from China's and to see if the translation maintains or omits the cultural aspects during the translation process via English language.

Such case is shown in Table 17 where the source text (speech of the Foreign ministry spokesperson) in Chinese is very official and politically correct, whereas the translation to English adds layer of intimidating emotions by such phrases like *extremely egregious*, *blatant interference* or a straightforward threat of *Just wait and see what measures China will impose* which was adapted from *Chinese government will adopt all necessary measure* in Chinese text. In addition, Lithuania's responsibility for the consequences is transferred to English as *Lithuania will pay for its own mistakes*. The journalist (translator) here exaggerated the content and gave it a strong emotional power. When translated to Lithuanian, it is clearly adapted to the Lithuanian audience: the intimidation of the measures to be imposed by China is translated as *pjaus tai, ką pasėjo* which is a Lithuanian expression meaning taking responsibility of one's own actions. What is more, all the phrases with a more aggressive style, such as *siaubingą veiksmą*, *grubiai kišamasi* are put into the quotation marks for showing that these sayings are words of the Chinese (even though *siaubingas veiksmas* is not quite a quote from *extremely egregious*). In this case Lithuanian translation is presenting acculturation and technique since the text is very much adapted to fit the target locale, presenting the other party in a bad light (as aggressive, intimidating rival).

Table 17. Illustration of the acculturation in the indirect translation from Chinese to Lithuanian via English

Chinese	English (BT)	English	Lithuanian
<p>此举在世界上制造“一中一台”，公然违背一个中国原则，背弃立方在两国建交公报中的政治承诺，损害中国主权和领土完整，粗暴干涉中国内政，性质极为恶劣。中国政府表示强烈抗议和坚决反对，将采取一切必要措施，捍卫国家主权和领土完整。由此产生的一切后果由立方负责。</p>	<p><i>This action distinguishes Taiwan from China in the world, publicly violates the “One China” principle, betrays the political commitments of both parties established when entering into diplomatic relations, damages China’s sovereign and territorial rights, and brutally interferes to China’s internal affairs. Chinese government resolutely opposes it and will adopt all necessary measures to guard country’s sovereign and territorial rights. Lithuania shall be responsible for all the consequences thereof.</i></p>	<p><i>Zhao Lijian, spokesperson of the Foreign Ministry, said the opening of a so-called Taiwan representative office in Lithuania is extremely egregious, which is blatant interference in China’s internal affairs. “Just wait and see what measures China will impose. Lithuania will pay for its own mistakes,” he told a press conference on Friday.</i></p>	<p><i>Užsienio reikalų ministerijos atstovas žiniasklaidai Zhao Lijianas sakė, kad Lietuva „pjaus tai, ką pasėjo“, tačiau nepateikė jokių detalių. Zhao apibūdino Lietuvos žingsnį kaip „siaubingą veiksmą“, kuriuo „grubiai kišamasi“ į Kinijos vidaus reikalus.</i></p>

Table 18 indicates abstracts from the opinion piece posted by “Global Times” in regards to intent to open Taiwan’s representative office in Lithuania. Source text in “People’s Daily” presents factual information of how after certain party was elected in Lithuania, the diplomatic policy towards second-largest economy in the world became more radical. Lithuania is distinguished as the only country among EU acting against China. English content transfers the same information (with slight changes of when the party started its work), and later in the article is supplementing it with a critical overview of Lithuania’s actions, especially targeting one political party (the article mainly discusses G. Landsbergis). English text is once more mocking and demeaning Lithuania’s political action calling it *so-called “stance” or a very bad example*. Finally, Lithuanian translators (journalists) chose to translate the most intensive part of the criticism and domesticate it by adding *esq* to put the Chinese opinion into question for the Lithuanian audience.

Further examples explore cultural changes between two languages in case some content is lost in Chinese-English translation; the information is not present in the ultimate target text (Lithuanian) as well. The first type of cultural resistance introduced by Conway is more visible in the English translation to Lithuanian since the receiving culture (Lithuanian) differs greatly from the source one (Chinese, even though it is written in English). As it was previously discussed in the theory part, this type of cultural resistance is subject to greater levels of adaptation which is necessary for proper content adapting to fit the ultimate target audience’s needs. During these changes, some cultural notions or concept belonging to the source culture might be lost as they would not be comprehensible in the new context.

Table 18. Illustration of intercultural communication between China and Lithuania via English

Chinese	English (BT)	English	Lithuanian
2020年10月，立陶宛举行议会选举，中右翼祖国联盟-立陶宛基督教民主党人党主导的执政联盟上台执政，随后立陶宛对华政策风格明显转向激进。[...]立陶宛成为欧洲国家中的反华急先锋。	<i>In the parliamentary elections held in October of 2020, party of The Homeland Union – Lithuanian Christian Democrats came to power. Following that, Lithuania’s policy towards China became more radical. [...] Among EU countries, Lithuania became a vanguard of anti-China.</i>	<i>After the current government of Lithuania started work in December 2020, it has been finding faults with China, turning itself into the vanguard among European countries catering to US’ anti-China campaign. [...] Such a move is a naïve provocation, a deluded as well as an irresponsible move to place national interests for political party gains. By no means can Lithuania gain respect by showing this so-called “stance.” Because it has set a very bad example for European countries with its moves to bluntly break the promises it made when establishing diplomatic ties with China.</i>	<i>Sekmadienį tame pačiame „Global Times“ paskelbtame straipsnyje šis žingsnis vadinamas Lietuvos „užsienio politikos iškraipymu“, „naivia provokacija“, „suklaidintu ir neatsakingu manevru“ – esą Lietuvos politikai užsienio politiką naudoja savo partijos interesams.</i>

Table 19 shows an example of an opinionated abstract from one of the “Global Times” opinion articles assessing Lithuania’s actions (opening Taiwan’s representative office). Here the reader can clearly sense the anger and dissatisfaction with the situation. The most important parts here are the text emphasis on the national issues which as mentioned, are *core* to the Chinese. This culture has an extremely long history which they are utterly proud of and sees their nation as a center of the world (even the China’s name consists of two characters the first one (中) meaning “middle, center” and second one (国) “country”, making China the “central country”). Despite that, China is very proud of fighting off the Mongolians and Japanese who were interested in taking over, so doubting China’s national pride will not only offend them, but also will make one their rival. Lithuanian media takes a look from aside and assesses China’s reaction with phrases, such as *itin jautriai reaguoja, jos nuomone, pažeidžia*, and *jos užsienio politika tampa vis agresyvesnė*, which present China to the readers as aggressive, irrational and hyper-sensitive. The readers of Lithuanian version are not find the same representations of the Chinese values, for instance, China’s sovereignty is omitted during the translation and only generalized term of *svarbiausi interesai* is left. Interestingly enough, this term is also put into brackets: as it is not a quote from the source English text, it seems that Lithuanians are quietly mocking the most important interest of the Chinese. Therefore the first type of cultural resistance can be identified here due to Lithuania is adapting the English content in a domesticating manner to Lithuanians, presenting it as alleged or not complying with the “truth”. In this example both media outlets provide certain opinion and evaluation in regards to other countries behavior and values.

Table 19. Illustration of the first type cultural resistance in English-Lithuanian transediting

English	Lithuanian
<p><i>Chinese officials have repeatedly warned that Lithuania will pay a price for its actions that challenge China's sovereignty. [...] But it should never underestimate China's resolve to protect its national interests. When it comes to core issues like the Taiwan question, there is no wiggle room. Politicians in Vilnius will surely learn about that one way or another.</i></p>	<p><i>Šis Kinijos grasinimas parodo, kad ji itin jautriai reaguoja į bet kokius iššūkius, kurie, jos nuomone, pažeidžia jos „svarbiausius interesus“, ir kad jos užsienio politika tampa vis agresyvesnė.</i></p>

The following example (Table 20) illustrates an excerpt from the opinion article (“Global Times” editorial) published around the same time as Lithuania has announced their wish to open Taiwan’s representative office in Vilnius. The article is titled “Punishing Lithuania like a swatting fly” and, as the example shows, represents the feelings of Chinese government. Interesting points in the example are the use of “we” which represents the aspect of dominant Chinese ideology. It unites the readers and makes them feel a part of a big and powerful structure opposing a “small role” or a “fly”. Another interesting point in the Chinese text is the use of idioms or expressions (in this case *dares to show off its teeth*) which are characteristic for China’s media. Similar examples could be found in the previous parts, where Chinese media uses 2-4 characters expressions from various folk saying or tales (see Tables 4, 5 and 13). Meanwhile, Lithuanian content in the article (which was mainly quotes of spokesperson of China’s foreign ministry) adds a commentary which seems like an explanation or a respond to all the accusations. Lithuanian media here maintains the journalistic style and avoids providing any particular judgment. By not translating (ignoring) the critical speech against Lithuania and providing a different response, Lithuanian media adapts the first type of Conway’s cultural resistance: to Lithuanians and Lithuanian government it is *not* a violation, and it rejects the notions of China’s culture and understanding, providing the adaptation in accordance to its target locale. In this case media functions as a platform for intercultural communication between countries, one is accusing, and the other one is responding both representing the local values and ideology.

Table 20. Illustration of intercultural communication between China and Lithuania via English

English	Lithuanian
<p><i>Lithuania is just a clown that plays bravado and loyalty. China will definitely deal a heavy blow to it, but we don't have to focus too much on wrestling with such a small role because that will be a favor to it. Lithuania dares to show off its teeth with the protection of the US and the EU, which reflects the loopholes in China-US ties and China-Europe ties that enable it to behave so badly. As to how to deal with Lithuania, we should care more about how to rival with major powers.</i></p>	<p><i>Lietuva neigia pažeidusi „vienos Kinijos“ principą, kurio yra įsipareigojusi laikytis užmezgdama diplomatinis santykius su Pekinu.</i></p>

Further are some examples of Chinese translation to English. As it could be seen from Tables 17 and 18, the cultural context in this transfer remains the same (even though the language changes). Table 21 also presents similar content in Chinese and English articles in reaction to Lithuania opening Taiwan’s representative office. Source text in Chinese emphasizes the core China’s values, once again uses a version of a Buddhist proverb to reinforce the main content idea, and expresses national pride and honor. Interesting point here is the third sentence, starting with “The Chinese population cannot be insulted” which implies the notion of “losing face” which is caused by any disagreement or humiliation

by other party. Also, by mentioning the whole population, media is once again emphasising the collective impact on the whole Chinese people – this is also very characteristic to this culture. Similar points are visible in the English adaptation: pronoun “we” is used to show the collective aspect of the issue, the same core values of China are emphasized, and similar threats are expressed in both languages. Here the transfer from one language to another did not impact the cultural background as it remained the same and the second type of Conway’s cultural resistance was used. Heavily adapted, both texts are still easily identifiable as representing Chinese culture and values.

Table 21. Illustration of the Chinese core values and consequences of harming them thereof in Chinese and English articles

Chinese	English (BT)	English
<p>恶因必有恶果⁵。中立关系面临严重困难，责任完全在立方，立陶宛政府必须承担由此产生的一切后果。中国人民不可侮，中国政府维护国家主权安全和发展利益的决心坚定不移。任何国家、任何政客都休想既在核心利益问题上给中国使绊子，对中国下黑手⁶，又从中国获益，不要指望中国会吞下损害国家主权、安全、发展利益的苦果。</p>	<p><i>Evil causes must have evil consequences.</i> <i>China-Lithuania’s relations have serious difficulties and Lithuania is the one responsible for that, and the Lithuanian government will have to bear all the arising consequences. The Chinese population cannot be insulted and the Chinese government’s interest in guarding national sovereignty, security and development benefits is firm and unswerving.</i> No country or politician could break China regarding its core interest by laying a manipulating hand or benefitting from it. Do not expect China to easily swallow the bitter fruit of harming its national sovereignty, security and development opportunities.</p>	<p><i>China needs to make an example out of Lithuania when it comes to consequences for external forces supporting "Taiwan independence."</i> In addition to diplomatic moves, <i>we need to take all effective measures to make the price for their disregard for international law and China’s sovereignty as high as possible.</i> Without learning how severe the consequences could be, countries like Lithuania could be very destructive in many different ways. <i>Making Lithuania pay the high price for its mistake will also serve as a warning to other Western anti-China forces that may be tempted to play the "Taiwan card" for political purposes.</i> This kind of mentality must be swiftly dealt with.</p>

One more similar example illustrates Zhao Lijian responding to accusation in regards to “economic coercion” against Lithuania. Chinese Foreign ministry spokesperson explained all the steps that have to be taken in order to maintain healthy relations with China and used a phrase “dancing with the US” to show what actions would not be supported. After reaching English language, information is changed and re-emphasised to talk directly with Lithuania and it is accused of *playing tricks, passing the buck* (which is very informal saying of “passing the responsibility to someone else”), and confusing the public. Finally, the *dancing with the US* in Chinese became *hugging the American thighs*, which is actually a translation from Chinese colloquialism 抱大腿 (literal tr. hug big thighs), which means to seek protection from one with influence or power. So adapted to the English text became less formal, however maintained the same stylistic features and used a Chinese expression, signifying its cultural understanding and maintaining the source culture. English and Lithuanian articles interact with each other and the countries seem to be in dialogue with one another through the translated content. As English articles in “Global Times” represent the Chinese government opinion, they are filled with

⁵恶因必有恶果[lit. tr. Evil causes must have evil consequences] – adapted from Buddhist proverb (恶因生恶果) meaning “Sin yields bitter fruit”

⁶黑手 [lit. tr. Black hand] – evil backstage manipulator (as previously seen in Table 3 –the hidden hand).

critique, dissatisfaction and intimidation rhetoric. Lithuanian is mainly using domestication strategy (first type of Conway’s resistance): creating the distance between the Chinese and presenting their initial opinion sometimes even exaggerating the aggressive tone and style, or responding to the accusations by providing Lithuania’s stance and the reasoning according to local politics. Text from Chinese to English experience foreignisation (second type of Conway’s resistance). Even though the language and context of the news change, the same style and cultural linguistic features (like idioms) are maintained. However in the English text these emotions are exaggerated and intensified. The reason for that could be English text provided in the Table 21 – Chinese seek to educate Lithuania and deter other countries from taking the same actions, therefore English here functions as a means to convey the intended message by the Chinese.

Table 22. Illustration of Chinese and US article versions when translating Zhao Lijian speech

Chinese	English (BT)	English
他表示，欧盟要想维护公正合理的国际秩序，就应该明辨是非，秉持客观公正立场，以实际行动维护中欧关系健康稳定发展，而不是“随美起舞”，站在道义的错误一边。	<i>He expressed that if EU wants to a just and rational international order, it should distinguish between right and wrong, uphold objective and impartial position, and take necessary action to maintain healthy and stable developments of China-EU relations, instead of “dancing with the US” and standing on the wrong side of the morality and justice.</i>	<i>I have reminded Lithuania that playing tricks, passing the buck and confusing the public will not help solve the problem, Zhao said, noting that Lithuania should admit and seriously correct its mistakes, instead of “hugging the Americans' thighs.”</i>

The research of this thesis looked at the indirect translation phenomena between Chinese and Lithuanian via English closer and tried to identify its impact. The first part showed that linguistic content is mostly adapted when translated from Chinese to English: it is globalised and recontextualised from Chinese and Taiwanese audience for the Western world. As the English content already reaches Lithuania adapted from the Chinese, it does not require a lot of adaptation and the most common strategy applied is plain reporting with some cases of summarizing/reconstructive reporting; sometimes adapting. Political impact of the translation is implemented via transediting by giving a text strong emotional background, re-emphasising different aspects of an event to provide interpreted version of an event. Chinese and English article versions provide very similar depiction of the news story (as both tabloids are Chinese state-owned), maintains the same journalistic style. Emotion is mostly reinforced in the English version (for instance, using mocking cartoons) and intensifying the mood of the text. Lithuanian translation turns the situation around and seeks to portray China as the main aggressor and responsible party. Finally, the cultural analysis showed that the news work as a platform for intercultural translation between China and Lithuania. English language version of the articles functions as a way to convey the Chinese government message to Lithuanian and Europe/USA in an intensified manner. Chinese cultural aspects are still present in English version, however are mostly lost in Lithuanian. Using domestication, Lithuanian media creates cultural distance between itself and China.

The first hypothesis of this thesis did confirm, however the aspect of intensification and exaggeration of the content in English was unforeseen. It was expected for information to be neutralised in the English content and formally presented to the world, however the research has shown that it is the

opposite and content is the most emotion-evoking in the English version. The second hypothesis was also confirmed as comparing Chinese and Lithuanian content it is extremely different due to mediating language (English) influence.

Conclusions

1. Journalistic translation is an interdisciplinary topic between translation and communication which makes it a complex concept. The translation has a triple role in the journalism: allows the spread of information worldwide, forms and maintains the political ideology of the readers and functions as a means for intercultural communication. For a long time only considered as a practice in the literary translation, indirect translation is slowly gaining more attention in the Translation studies. Due to having a negative connotation surrounding it, indirect translation is often hidden or camouflaged. The challenges of the two phenomena connects journalistic translation with indirect translation as in both cases translation seems invisible and the source text requires a detective-like work.
2. The research has shown that indirect translation tends to happen in cases between distant countries like China and Lithuania. Linguistic transfer between Chinese and Lithuanian via English goes through the process of recontextualisation. From Chinese to English information is heavily adapted in order to globalise it for a wider audience. From English to Lithuanian the text is translated by applying plain reporting or literal (possibly machine) translation.
3. The political role of translation is evident in this case of indirect translation. The changes made by the means of transediting adhere to a local ideology and political regime, reinforcing certain ideas and opinions, refocusing the emphasis of meaning in the news event. Between transfer from Chinese to Lithuanian via English, the latter functions as an educating and intimidating agent, providing an exaggerated representation of the formal and quite neutral Chinese source text. Reaching Lithuanian language, the text applies domestication and portrays China as an aggressive and distant country and ideological rival. Political function of the translation is evident through the use of symbols, descriptions of diplomatic relations between countries and different interpretations of the same events.
4. The translation functions as an intercultural communication between China and Lithuania, putting English language as a mediator. By applying cultural resistance theory, content is mostly adapted according to the source context from Chinese to English and adapted to receiving context from English to Lithuanian. English version portrays exaggerated and aggressive version of the Chinese source text with an aim of education and intimidation for Lithuania and the rest of the “Western world”. English language works as a platform for the Chinese to further spread the intended message for the English-speaking world.

Recommendations

As this research had several possible limitations due to the nature of journalistic texts and their difficult source traceability, it would be recommended to conduct further research in the news agencies as it was done in European context by Davier (2022), van Doorslaer (2009), Bielsa & Bassnett (2009). It cannot be clearly known if Chinese governmental institutions would allow foreign researchers in such closely with state issues related institution, however such studies would definitely provide more insights on the process of news stories gathering, compiling, and translating. Futhermore, the research done by Davier and van Doorslaer has proposed a triangular research method with fieldwork involved for studying news (Davier, van Doorslaer, 2018). The triangulation is created by adding the latter aspect to the textual analysis. In the opinion of the authors, such methodology sheds more light on the real practices in the news agencies and allows comparing theory with practice. Actually, it seems that Davier's study in 2022 was done using this same method and it was extremely informative on this topic. Overall, it seems that applying the fieldwork method to analyse the news field would be the most appropriate method, if possible.

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Appendix. List of news articles

No.	Chinese articles	English articles	Lithuanian articles
1.	http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2021/0811/c1002-32188868.html	https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202112/1240711.shtml	https://www.lrt.lt/naujienos/pasaulyje/6/1557749/kinijos-ziniasklaidavel-uzsipuole-lietuva-jie-bando-paimti-ikaitais-es-uz-visko-stovijav?fbclid=IwAR3wMa7ciOoTBiBaq7YZqS-p23CWIi3N-W-2-wxYS1sVZ4LQIFoK-RkiLjM
2.	http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2022/0107/c1002-32326465.html	https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/2022/01/1227806.shtml	https://www.lrt.lt/naujienos/pasaulyje/6/1445389/kinijos-ziniasklaidakaltina-lietuva-klasta-pastangos-neriksmingos-pekinas-imsis-atsako
3.	http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2022/0119/c1002-32334460.html	https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/2022/01/1242933.shtml	https://www.lrt.lt/naujienos/pasaulyje/6/1568970/kinijos-urm-atstovas-uzsipuole-lietuva-tokie-bus-susluoti-i-istorijos-siuksliauze
4.	http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2021/1221/c1002-32312876.html	https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202112/1242937.shtml	https://www.lrt.lt/naujienos/pasaulyje/6/1568970/kinijos-urm-atstovas-uzsipuole-lietuva-tokie-bus-susluoti-i-istorijos-siuksliauze
5.	http://jx.people.com.cn/n2/2021/1221/c186330-35060172.html	https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/2022/01/1247994.shtml	https://www.lrt.lt/naujienos/pasaulyje/6/1599203/pekinas-jau-baudziar-slovenija-ragina-nekartotilietuvos-klaidu
6.	http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2021/0810/c1002-32188306.html	https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202107/1227806.shtml	https://www.lrt.lt/naujienos/pasaulyje/6/1445389/kinijos-ziniasklaidakaltina-lietuva-klasta-pastangos-neriksmingos-pekinas-imsis-atsako
7.	http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2021/1222/c1002-32314702.html	https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/2022/01/1224245.shtml	https://www.lrt.lt/naujienos/pasaulyje/6/1416122/kinijos-valstybineziniasklaida-apie-lietuva-jie-bijorusijos-todel-dabar-ima-bijoti-ir-pekinu
8.	https://opinion.huanqiu.com/article/45vmOUfpGpq	https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202112/1241169.shtml	https://www.lrt.lt/naujienos/pasaulyje/6/1575915/kinijos-ministras-pareiske-kad-lietuva-turetu-elgtiskaip-nikaragva
9.	http://hb.people.com.cn/n2/2021/1119/c194063-35012079.html	https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202111/1239412.shtml	https://www.lrt.lt/naujienos/pasaulyje/6/1546433/kinija-del-taivano-atstovybes-ikurimo-grasinalietuvai-pjaus-tai-ka-pasejo
10.	http://sh.people.com.cn/n2/2022/0106/c134768-35083692.html	https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/2022/01/1251938.shtml	https://www.lrt.lt/naujienos/pasaulyje/6/1715541/kinijos-ziniasklaidatsake-landsbergiui-vaikiski-mazos-salies-poelgiai-didziuju-galiu-varzybose
11.	http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2022/0105/c1002-32324814.html	https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/2022/01/1267620.shtml	https://www.lrt.lt/naujienos/pasaulyje/6/1599284/kinijos-ziniasklaidaisdeste-ka-turi-padaryti-vilnius-viesai-atsiprasyti
12.	http://sh.people.com.cn/n2/2022/0119/c134768-35101978.html	https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/2022/01/1250112.shtml	https://www.lrt.lt/naujienos/pasaulyje/6/1591195/kinija-skaldo-baltijos-salis-estijos-ministre-ragina-atsverti-lietuviu-neracionaluma

13.	http://hb.people.com.cn/n2/2021/1119/c194063-35012079.html	https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202112/1243139.shtml	https://www.lrt.lt/naujienos/pasaulyje/6/1569547/ziniasklaida-kinija-svarsto-ivesti-ekonomines-sankcijas-lietuvai
14.	http://tw.people.com.cn/n1/2021/0917/c14657-32229730.html	https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202112/1241734.shtml	https://www.lrt.lt/naujienos/pasaulyje/6/1502355/kinijos-valstybine-ziniasklaida-vel-uzsipuole-lietuva-ataskaita-apie-telefonus-yra-tik-darvienas-triukas
15.	http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2022/0208/c1002-32348006.html	https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202211/1240237.shtml	https://www.lrt.lt/naujienos/pasaulyje/6/1497596/kinijos-ambasada-es-siulo-bendrijai-paraginti-lietuva-taisyti-savo-klaidas
16.	http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2021/1227/c1002-32318281.html	https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202112/1240709.shtml	https://www.lrt.lt/naujienos/pasaulyje/6/1468346/maza-pakvaisusis-kodel-lietuva-kelia-tiek-issukiu-kinijai-ir-ar-grasinimai-nera-tusti
17.	http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2022/0210/c1002-32349625.html	https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202211/1239903.shtml	https://www.lrt.lt/naujienos/pasaulyje/6/1404595/kinija-apsiskaiciavokol-pekinas-kaltina-lietuva-ir-vakarus-ant-plauko-pakibo-svarbisutartis
18.	http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2021/1030/c1002-32269200.html	https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202211/1239806.shtml	https://www.lrt.lt/naujienos/pasaulyje/6/1398568/kinijos-valstybine-ziniasklaida-uzsipuole-lietuva-vilnius-nori-tapti-vakaru-pestininku
19.	http://jx.people.com.cn/n2/2021/1218/c186330-35056378.html	https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202211/1239425.shtml	https://www.lrt.lt/naujienos/pasaulyje/6/1351503/vasingtono-pakalikai-baltijos-salys-supykde-kinija
20.	http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2021/1126/c1002-32293173.html	https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202210/1232070.shtml	https://www.lrt.lt/naujienos/pasaulyje/6/1588667/po-nausedos-komentaru-kinijos-ziniasklaida-prognozuoja-ruosiamasi-aukoti-landsbergi
21.	http://sh.people.com.cn/n2/2022/0111/c134768-35090091.html	https://www.globaltimes.cn/page/202210/1217394.shtml	https://www.lrt.lt/naujienos/pasaulyje/6/1950517/kinijos-ziniasklaida-vel-kaltina-vilniu-del-paslijusiusantykiu-es-vienybe-pirmiausia-sugriove-lietuva
22.	http://sh.people.com.cn/n2/2021/1127/c134768-35025220.html		
23.	http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2021/1228/c1002-32319296.html		
24.	http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2021/1230/c1002-32321133.html		
25.	http://hb.people.com.cn/n2/2021/1224/c194063-35065415.html		
26.	http://opinion.people.com.cn/n1/2021/1119/c1003-32287040.html		
27.	https://m.huanqiu.com/article/45hg0uZ8byE		
28.	https://3w.huanqiu.com/a/de583b/46SdIUp8fAS		
29.	https://3w.huanqiu.com/a/c36dc8/43FmuxGb281		
30.	https://3w.huanqiu.com/a/de583b/		

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31.	https://3w.huanqiu.com/a/c46986/45guD5O2PTA		