



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

Adaptation in Translation of International News from English into Lithuanian

Master's Final Degree Project

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Kaunas, 2024



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Translation and Post-editing of Technical Texts (6211NX031)

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Adaptation in Translation of International News from English into Lithuanian

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Summary

Novelty and relevance of the topic. Even though translating news from around the world may not be the most recent study issue within the discipline of translation studies, it is still contemporary enough with a variety of approaches and requires further study (Valdeón, 2021). Since international news articles are widely available to anybody with an internet connection, they have become an integral part of the lives of numerous individuals worldwide. News report production is regarded as an intricate procedure, and adaptation is an essential feature in the news translation process as it requires several distinct adaptations in order to accommodate the expectations of the target demographic, which is frequently disconnected from the source of the information by distance and culture, in terms of the format and content (Gambier, 2006; Bielsa, 2016; Valdeón, 2023). In order to accomplish this aim, journalists can employ a variety of adaptation processes, such as reconstructive reporting, summary reporting, fictive reporting or transcreation, as well as plain reporting if the source text did not contain any material or intricate cultural elements for which adaptation would be needed (Mossop, 2010). **The object** of this research is adaptation in translation of international news from English into Lithuanian. **The aim** of the research is to analyse the instances of adaptation in translation of international news from English into Lithuanian. In order to achieve the aim of the research, the following **objectives** have been set:

1. To present a general overview of the theoretical framework of international news translation and adaptation;
2. To theoretically ground the significance of adaptation in the translation of international news
3. To present the empirical findings of adaptation in international news translation;
4. To analyse the examples of adaptation in translation of international news in translation from English into Lithuanian.

The research methods employed during the study are quantitative method, content analysis as well as comparative and descriptive approaches. The research encompasses introduction, a theoretical part with emphasis on relevant literature about the theoretical, translation, and adaptation elements of news discourse. Details on the quantity of data gathered and the method for adaptation processes categorization implemented is available in the research's methodological section. The research's empirical part classifies and examines the data that was gathered. The research concludes with the findings obtained from theoretical and empirical parts.

In this research, the analysis of adaptation of international news from English into Lithuanian has been conducted. It showed that adaptation processes proposed by Mossop (2010) are employed in translation of international news from English into Lithuanian. Summary and fictive reporting were

the most common adaptation processes employed in the translation of international news articles. Furthermore, reconstructive reporting was identified in less than a third of the analysed texts, suggesting that it is the least commonly employed adaptation process in this type of work. Some of the collected Lithuanian articles were translated literally without undergoing any adaptation, therefore they were regarded as instances of plain reporting. Finally, there were no instances of transcreation process recognized in the analysed target articles. Presumed reasons of adaptation involved not conveying repetitive and vague or irrelevant information to the target readership, providing clarifications regarding foreign concepts or names by adding additional information, including pronunciation of names and surnames, changing the structure of the article to put more relevant information at the beginning as well as simplifying parts of the text. Furthermore, probable reason for plain reporting was that the source news articles did not contain any material or intricate cultural elements for which Lithuanian audience would need adaptation.

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Santrauka

Temos naujumas ir aktualumas. Nors naujienų iš viso pasaulio vertimas nėra naujausias vertimo studijų disciplinos tyrimo klausimas, jis vis dėlto yra pakankamai šiuolaikiškas, pasižymintis įvairių požiūrių įvairove ir reikalaujantis tolesnių tyrimų (Valdeón, 2021). Kadangi tarptautiniai naujienų straipsniai yra plačiai prieinami visiems, turintiems interneto ryšį, jie tapo neatsiejama daugelio žmonių gyvenimo dalimi visame pasaulyje. Naujienų straipsnių kūrimas laikomas sudėtinga procedūra, o adaptacija yra esminis naujienų vertimo proceso elementas, nes, siekiant patenkinti tikslinės auditorijos, kuri yra atitolusi nuo informacijos šaltinio kultūros, lūkesčius, reikia kelių skirtingų adaptacijų, susijusių su formatu ir turiniu (Gambier, 2006; Bielsa, 2016; Valdeón, 2023). Žurnalistai, siekdami šių tikslų, gali taikyti įvairius adaptacijos procesus, pavyzdžiui, rekonstrukcinio pranešimo, apibendrinamojo pranešimo ir menamojo pranešimo tipus ar transkreaciją, taip pat paprastojo pranešimo tipą, jeigu originaliame straipsnyje nėra jokio turinio ar kultūrinių aspektų, kuriuos reikėtų adaptuoti (Mossop, 2010). **Tyrimo objektas** – tarptautinių naujienų adaptacija verčiant iš anglų kalbos į lietuvių kalbą. **Tyrimo tikslas** – išanalizuoti tarptautinių naujienų adaptacijos atvejus verčiant iš anglų kalbos į lietuvių kalbą. Siekiant tyrimo tikslo, buvo iškelti šie **uždaviniai**:

1. pateikti bendrą tarptautinių naujienų vertimo ir adaptacijos teorinę apžvalgą;
2. teoriškai pagrįsti adaptacijos reikšmę verčiant tarptautines naujienas;
3. pateikti empirinius adaptacijos verčiant tarptautines naujienas rezultatus;
4. išanalizuoti tarptautinių naujienų adaptacijos atvejus verčiant iš anglų kalbos į lietuvių kalbą.

Tyrimo taikomi šie **tyrimo metodai**: kiekybinis metodas, turinio analizė, taip pat lyginamasis ir aprašomasis metodai. Šį tyrimą sudaro įvadas, teorinė dalis, kurioje aptariama su tema susijusi literatūra apie naujienų diskurso teorijos, vertimo ir adaptacijos aspektus. Metodologinėje šio tyrimo dalyje pateikiama išsami informacija apie surinktų duomenų kiekį ir taikytą adaptacijos procesų skirstymo metodą. Tyrimo empirinėje dalyje klasifikuojami ir analizuojami surinkti duomenys. Tyrimo pabaigoje pateikiamos teorinėje ir empirinėje dalyse gautos išvados.

Šiame tyrime buvo atlikta tarptautinių naujienų adaptacijos verčiant iš anglų kalbos į lietuvių kalbą analizė. Ji parodė, kad verčiant tarptautines naujienas iš anglų kalbos į lietuvių kalbą taikomi Mossop (2010) aprašyti adaptacijos procesai. Apibendrinamojo ir menamojo pranešimo tipai buvo dažniausiai adaptacijos procesai, taikyti verčiant tarptautines naujienas. Be to, rekonstrukcinis pranešimas buvo nustatytas mažiau nei trečdalyje analizuotų tekstų, o tai leidžia manyti, kad jis yra rečiausiai naudojamas adaptacijos procesas šios srities tekstuose. Kai kurie iš analizuotų lietuviškų straipsnių

buvo išversti pažodžiui, neatliekant jokios adaptacijos, todėl jie buvo laikomi paprastojo pranešimo atvejais. Galiausiai, analizuotuose lietuviškuose straipsniuose nebuvo nustatyta nė vieno transkreacijos proceso atvejo. Numanomos adaptacijos priežastys buvo šios: pasikartojančios ir neaiškios ar tiksliniam skaitytojui neaktualios informacijos neperteikimas, nežinomų konceptų ar pavadinimų paaiškinimas pridodant papildomos informacijos, įskaitant vardų ir pavardžių tarimą, straipsnio struktūros pakeitimas, kad svarbesnė informacija būtų pateikta pradžioje, taip pat teksto dalių supaprastinimas. Be to, numanoma paprastojo pranešimo priežastis buvo tai, kad originaliose naujienose nebuvo jokio turinio ar sudėtingų kultūrinių aspektų, kuriuos reikėtų adaptuoti Lietuvos auditorijai.

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Introduction

Recent years have seen considerable advancements in technology around the globe. Smart devices with internet connectivity, such as smart watches, or smart phones, are commencing to be apparent everywhere. People connecting to the internet to carry out activities such as checking social media or reading news has become the norm. Curiosity in other countries, their cultures, traditions, and current events has increased due to this increased accessibility. In addition, a vast quantity of information is available on a variety of subjects, and journalists strive to provide readers with the most up-to-date news in the shortest possible period. International news stories have become increasingly common, since news pieces can now be freely accessed on the internet, diminishing the necessity of purchasing newspapers in person as was formerly the case. An additional benefit of news articles is that they are available in the reader's native language. On the other hand, most worldwide news reports are actually based on original stories that have been made public in an alternate language. Journalism therefore is dependent on translation, and particularly on news translation. Without it, those who can communicate in various languages or come from different cultures would not have the ability to comprehend news from around the globe (Bielsa & Bassnett, 2009). Translation of news content into another language is not the only task associated with it, though. In addition, it entails rewriting, editing, and condensing the text whilst being mindful of time and space constraints as well as what the reader thinks of the translated news article (Bassnett & Conway, 2006). When translating news, the intended text is prioritized and modified to suit a specific target group or culture in order to address disparities in culture (Van Doorslaer, 2012). News report production is regarded as an intricate procedure, and adaptation is an essential feature in the news translation process as it requires several distinct adaptations in order to accommodate the expectations of the target demographic, which is frequently disconnected from the source of the information by distance and culture, in terms of the format and content (Gambier, 2006; Bielsa, 2016; Valdeón, 2023). In order to accomplish this aim, journalists can employ a variety of adaptation processes, such as reconstructive reporting, summary reporting, fictive reporting or transcreation, as well as plain reporting if the source text did not contain any material or intricate cultural elements for which adaptation would be needed (Mossop, 2010).

The object of this research is adaptation in translation of international news from English into Lithuanian. **The aim** of the research is to analyse the instances of adaptation in translation of international news from English into Lithuanian. In order to achieve the aim of the research, the following **objectives** have been set:

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Relevance of the topic. Even though translating news from around the world may not be the most recent study issue within the discipline of translation studies, it is still contemporary enough with a variety of approaches and requires further study (Valdeón, 2021). In addition, the translation of news articles entails more than just translating; it additionally consists of customizing the content to the

norms and customs of the target population. Numerous methods and phases have to be considered, including text preparation, translation and its associated approaches, transediting techniques, cultural and societal characteristics, and adaptation. Research efforts on the translation of news in Lithuania are scarce, despite the fact that news translation has emerged as an increasingly popular topic among international academics (Gambier, 2006; Bielsa & Bassnett, 2009; Koskinen, 2012; Valdeón, 2022). One possible explanation for the situation could be because news translation is a relatively recent field, subsequently there is not sufficient background knowledge in this particular field to support more extensive research. Nonetheless, the topic of research deviates from the conventional translation paradigm which suggests that the original text should be rendered as accurately as feasible into the target language, for this reason further investigation is necessary. The aim of this research is to critically evaluate and review the translation and adaptation of international news articles, particularly when it concerns a less commonly spoken language such as Lithuanian, thereby it is relevant to the field of translation studies. **The research methods** employed during the study are quantitative method, content analysis as well as comparative and descriptive approaches. The research encompasses introduction, a theoretical part with emphasis on relevant literature about the theoretical, translation, and adaptation elements of news discourse. Details on the quantity of data gathered and the method for categorization implemented is available in the research's methodological section. The research's empirical part classifies and examines the data that was gathered. The research concludes with the findings obtained from theoretical and empirical parts, along with a presentation of the literature that was reviewed and appendices.

1. Theoretical background of news discourse and news adaptation

The following section defines news, provides insights into modern news production, highlights the crucial function that news translation provides in the interdisciplinary fields of translation and media journalism, and overviews various approaches that are utilized in the process of translating and adapting news. An extensive review of research on the translation and adaptation of news is presented, along with a discussion of an appropriate methodology to examine news adaptation.

1.1. The intricacies of news discourse

News discourse is significant in the present world because people desire to learn about developments and topics of concern throughout the globe. Nevertheless, news discourse, particularly that regarding ongoing events, continues to change rapidly and vast amounts of information are being disseminated. Consequently, it is imperative for translators and journalists to carefully examine the information, choose which topics are most relevant, and compose clear and insightful articles. Since news discourse is an intricate field, journalists have to be aware of the nuances of this line of work.

Since the early 1970s, studies in the fields of semiotics, discourse, and linguistics have been a part of the news discourse. However, their focus has been on basic news, how to obtain them, journalism works, etc., neglecting topics such as sociology and the economics of news production. Nonetheless, in the 1980s initial methodical discursive and cognitive methods for news production, news interpretation, and news structures have emerged (Van Dijk, 2009). Additionally, it is necessary to attempt defining the concept of discourse in the first place because it is challenging due to its multiple meanings and varied yet interconnected applications. Discourse is additionally explained as language that is beyond the sentence, beyond the clause, or as language in practice. Another illustrative case relates to culinary recipes and their ingredient lists or instructions, as well as the ability of readers to comprehend the text's discourse (Baker, 2006). News discourse should not be simply perceived as texts; it goes beyond them because texts are not merely interconnected symbols, they are the medium to understanding the ways of the human mind. Personas, principles, views, and connections of a person can be perceived through the use of language in a text. These aspects of discourse are relevant to texts or, in this case, news articles, as far as the production and reception of them are concerned (Hjelm, 2021). In terms of definitions, news is a rather straightforward concept that is defined in dictionaries as reports or information on current events or something comparable, yet it is also a somewhat simplified version of the concept that continues to be researched in the present day (Harcup, O'Neill, 2017).

The idea of news has been the subject of extensive academic discussion. According to Niblock (2005), news plays a crucial role in informing readers about important current events that have an influence on their lives. However, the definition of news goes beyond of the mere occurrence of events. In favour of this viewpoint, it is claimed that news that is provided on media platforms, such as radio, television, and newspapers, is produced by media professionals rather than serving as a precise depiction of reality (Sissons, 2006). This viewpoint highlights the subjective nature of news and questions the prevailing belief that news is an unfiltered account of events. Bednarek and Caple (2017) go into further detail on what constitutes news, including how it appears in both conventional formats and modern ones such as blogs, social networks, and online platforms. This expanded scope addresses how the news consumption environment is developing. Dominick (2005) highlights an ongoing consistency in journalism methods across multiple formats by noting similarities between

online and conventional news channels, such as content variety, structured presentation, and their function in historical documentation. According to Bednarek and Caple (2017), news is an intricate concept that is affected by audience dynamics, media interpretations, and core journalism principles. It is more than just a record of events; it is a story shaped by the way these many components interact. Reporting the truth is the objective that a reporter should aim to accomplish, but the audience's interpretation is dependent not merely on the events depicted as well as on how impartial the news report is (i.e., whether the facts are the primary focus, whether all sides and their perspectives are portrayed fairly, and whether readers have the opportunity to decide to which side they feel closer to) (Benham, 2020). These viewpoints raise doubt on the idea of impartial reporting and emphasise the importance of critical media literacy in a time when audiences actively influence news rather than merely consuming it. The idea of news changes as the media field does, requiring both media workers and consumers to continuously examine and adjust it.

Researchers have been arguing about how to categorize news into soft and hard news, with different definitions of these categories varying substantially in terms of precision and clarity. The current categorization of news is still binary, separating it into hard and soft categories, despite the arguments of some academics for a more complex typology that includes other categories like general news (Lehman-Wilzig & Seletzky, 2010). It has been determined that this binary categorization provides the most useful framework for comprehending news creation. Even though the hard and soft news classification is widely used, it can be difficult to determine the specific criteria that set them apart. Scholars are specifically curious on how these categorizations affect how readers view news stories and how certain aspects of news classification might be evaluated. While elements of audience impact and news creation are frequently included in definitions, there is not much discussion of quantifiable criteria for these elements (Reinemann et al., 2012). Reinemann et al. (2012) suggest that certain aspects, such as the subject matter, style, and focus of the text, should be taken into account when classifying news. These features offer insightful information about how to differentiate between hard and soft news. News reports can be categorized based on factors such as the degree of personalization and the political significance of the subject matter in reporting. Furthermore, a news report's emotional tone and effect are major factors regarding the categorization of news. Since reader-friendly narrative and infotainment are frequently given priority in soft news, the importance of emotional involvement and personalization is especially apparent. Soft news articles are flexible in terms of presentation and timing, permitting them to satisfy the audience preferences for information alongside entertainment (Shoemaker & Cohen, 2006). On the contrary, hard news focuses on breaking situations and major disturbances to everyday life and is distinguished by its urgency and immediate significance, for example reports on political matters, accidents, military conflicts, etc. These news reports necessitate timely reporting and frequently induce strong emotions in readers, compelling them to take immediate action or alter their behaviour (Boukes & Boomgaarden, 2014). Hard and soft news may be distinguished primarily by the reader's emotional response, the degree of personalization, and the urgency of the reporting. Soft news provides a more casual and personalized storytelling style targeted at both entertaining and enlightening the readership, whereas hard news focuses on the timely spread of urgent information.

The concept of news values has a significant impact on news discourse. These values, which are basically the standards by which events are judged newsworthy, have been subject to a number of taxonomies and interpretations by scholars. In the disciplines of communication and journalism, news values are frequently defined as characteristics of stories or events or as criteria or rules that

journalists employ to define what news is and how best to arrange and convey it (Bednarek & Caple, 2012). The authors further investigated this by looking at how news discourse makes events newsworthy, claiming that language and images are used to create news values rather than being innate in events or internal ideas. The connection they suggest between news providers, news discourse, and the audience supports this point of view. It was explained that news producers have preconceived notions about what constitutes newsworthy and what readers believe to be newsworthy, which may impact how they develop newsworthiness by means of discourse. Additionally, it is suggested that the written piece or news discourse by itself seeks to attract readers' interest by showcasing a newsworthy narrative. Brighton and Foy (2007) attempted to define the fundamental characteristics that define anything as news, but they encountered difficulties in their attempt to interpret news values as representing the audience's perceived preferences. This research was advanced by Harcup and O'Neill (2017), who suggested a revised set of news values observable in news of the present day. These include, among others, surprise, significance, exclusiveness, and conflict. The choice and arrangement of news are subtly influenced by these standards, even if journalists may not be aware of them. Spencer-Thomas (2021) emphasises the role of news values in engaging the audience, noting that while certain traditional factors like proximity and frequency remain important, others, like impact, have gained prominence, especially in the context of major global events like the coronavirus pandemic. This phenomena emphasises how news values are dynamic and adapt to events and societal developments. Various frameworks of news values have been presented by O'Neil and Harcup (2009) and Cocking (2018). O'Neil and Harcup (2009) concentrate on aspects such as the authority of the elite, scale, and newspaper agenda, whereas Cocking (2018) classifies news values into categories including attraction, cultural framing, and timeliness, amongst other factors. Bednarek and Caple (2014) also noted similar news values, such as superlativeness (the more X, the more newsworthy), closeness (proximity in terms of culture or location), negativity (negative elements, for instance, negative impacts, incidents, death, catastrophe, incidents, war), eliteness (elite standing), and even more. These varied points of view draw attention to the complexity of news values and how they influence how world events and affairs are portrayed in the news. The concept of news values has an essential role in understanding how journalists and media outlets determine which kind of information is worthy of being published as news. Researchers have developed a variety of taxonomies that offer an approach for examining the selection and presentation of news, revealing the intricate relationship between the preferences of readers, journalism procedures, and society norms.

The advancement of technology is certainly one of the more significant aspects of news discourse and the way it has evolved. Around the world, societies of recent and current times have undergone major advances around the end of the 20th and beginning of the 21st centuries, primarily because of the rapid progression of digital technology as well as communication instruments. These changes have had an impact on a variety of parts of life, including politics, economics, and social interactions (Quandt & Singer, 2009). The purpose of the printed press changed when radio and television were introduced in the news field because printed press was not the fastest channel to publish news anymore. There was a decrease in the use of conventional newspapers as a greater number of people started to access news by means of electronic gadgets (Bell, 2003). According to a number of scholars, the digital shift has prompted journalists to carry out considerably more tasks as well as gather and publish news that is compatible with the novel and different platforms that are now available (Mitchelstein & Boczkowski, 2009).

Research in semiotics, discourse, and linguistics since the 1970s has contributed to understanding news discourse, initially focusing on basic news acquisition and journalism processes but later addressing broader socio-economic aspects. Defining discourse is challenging due to its multifaceted nature, extending beyond sentences and clauses to language in practice, exemplified by culinary recipes. News discourse transcends mere texts, providing insight into human perspectives and connections, challenging the notion of impartial reporting. News values play a crucial role, serving as standards to judge newsworthiness, with language and images used to imbue events with significance. Scholars propose various frameworks to understand the complexity of news values and their influence on news portrayal. Technological advancements, particularly the rise of digital technology, have reshaped news dissemination, therefore reducing the prominence of printed press and prompting journalists to adapt to novel platforms.

1.2. News in the current digital era

The technological transformation has caused the diversification of news reporting due to the integration of written works, visuals, as well as video and audio recordings. Furthermore, the reporting of news timeliness has also been expedited (Fernandez et al., 2006; Bednarek & Caple, 2012). The internet has enabled the completion of formerly time-consuming and resource-intensive processes such as content generation, presentation, delivery, and dissemination in a more efficient and simpler way. News outlets now have the option to delegate some of their tasks to online content aggregators or distribution intermediaries. This delegation allows for the rapid collection of relevant information from multiple online sources, significantly enhancing the speed of news dissemination. Consequently, news organisations can benefit from decreased expenses, as less work and time are required to put together an article (Águila-Obra et al., 2007). This change is in line with an overall development in the field of journalism, where speed has become essential. Since news is now constantly changing due to the transition towards instantaneous online news sites, journalists must effectively manage their time and draw readers in with the newest items. Reducing the amount of time between information receipt and publication is the issue, even if doing so may jeopardise the level of quality of stories (Magin & Geiß, 2019). News has become an uncontrolled wave of speculations and facts that change every hour in the age of digital media (Henderson, 2004). Rapid and brief updates have priority over detailed reporting in the "fast news" culture (Reinardy, 2010). Many news outlets still prioritise accuracy, regardless of their focus on speed (Shapiro et al., 2013). However, their desire to publish the news report faster than the competition takes precedence over their commitment to accuracy since it increases web traffic and revenue from advertisements (Lewis & Cushion, 2009; Nyhan, 2013). The rivalry among journalists has been intensified by the Internet, which has increased their fixation on breaking exclusive stories and being first (Saltzis, 2015). Prioritising speed might have negative consequences in terms of quality journalism. When there is a rush to publish, speculative content is more likely to be included, while verified material is less likely to be provided (Lewis et al., 2005). As a result of the increased pace, journalists have to depend on a smaller number of sources and perform less extensive verification of facts (Reich & Godler, 2017).

In the context of the speed-focused modern media landscape, the credibility of news and the critical thinking abilities of readers have become increasingly significant. The general population's assessment of a news organization's plausibility is commonly referred to as media credibility (Bucy, 2003). It's an intricate concept that has been put into practice in a number of ways. For example, Bucy (2003) utilises a total of five criteria (believability, fairness, accuracy, informativeness, and comprehension), whereas Meyer et al. (2010) employ six (fairness, impartiality, accuracy, reliability,

dependency, and believability). Conscious of these aspects, media organisations make an effort to increase their credibility. For example, the Associated Press (AP) leverages social networks to develop a strong online presence (Griessner, 2012), while Lauk and Einmann (2019) highlight the importance of in-house quality assurance processes and competent employees in preserving credibility. On the contrary, credibility problems are mostly related to the reporting manner and content (Chiagouris et al., 2008). This becomes especially crucial at a time when reporting too quickly can result in mistakes or the "report first, confirm second, correct third" philosophy (Lee, 2014).

The speed aspect can also be one of the reason that in recent years newsrooms began to increasingly automate news stories (Linden 2017). Conventional news organizations, such The New York Times, Associated Press, and The Washington Post, have effectively implemented artificial intelligence technologies into their activities (Chan-Olmsted 2019). For instance, machine learning systems for texts have advanced to a new level with the introduction of GPT-3 in 2020. These days, artificial intelligence can handle a wide range of activities with less processing power, including prediction, translation, summarization, and the creation of articles (Gage 2020). While artificial intelligence can frequently supplement the work of people to make it more effective or of higher quality, it cannot perform any of the essential journalistic responsibilities of listening, reporting, pushing back, discussing with sources, or having the inventiveness necessary to put it all together (Diakopoulos, 2019). Broad coverage is provided by journalism automation, while in-depth coverage is added by automation in conjunction with expert journalists (Diakopoulos, 2019). Additionally, automation can handle repetitive tasks so that journalists can concentrate on intriguing reports (Diakopoulos, 2019). Wu et al. (2019) further emphasize that automation could allow the journalist to perform more in-depth reporting, which includes longer-form feature pieces that provide contextual information and background as well as additional analysis, investigative coverage, local news material, and exclusive reports. Gradually increasing the level of automation in news reporting may assist with saving time and even reallocate labor, which might support more profound coverage of a subject (Diakopoulos, 2019). While automating news production has drawbacks, like reduced interpretive capability or flexibility, it may additionally provide news outlets a competitive edge. At the same time, roles and obligations of people will shift from traditional tasks of a journalist to managing the creation, upkeep, and oversight of automated content systems (Diakopoulos, 2019).

Henderson (2004) highlights that the news media functions as a facilitator as well as an impartial outlet, engaging in discussions with various groups of interest and shaping and presenting information prior to distributing it to the general public. Sissons (2006) underlines that news is a product of human work, and as a result of this human factor, news is an interpretation based on impressions and beliefs, despite the fact that it is accurate. In addition, Gelfert (2018) addressed the topic of what defines news, characterising it as a specific type of testimony offered by news sources. This aligns with the previously discussed ideas of various researchers that news is in part a product of an individual's interpretation of what constitutes newsworthy events. With regard to the aforementioned, readers need to be more vigilant about assessing the credibility of news reports because of the complex nature of the media and the fact that reading the news is nowadays a part of nearly every person's routine. This includes everyone, from kids accessing online news by means of electronic devices without being supervised by adults to older individuals who may trust anything provided it has been released by legitimate news organisations. Since a large portion of news coverage is consumed without rationally thinking about it, critical thinking is therefore required in order for individuals to be media literate, meaning taking an active role in the process of understanding and debating the information

that is written in news reports (De Abreu, 2019). Guillem et al. (2017, p. 159) stress that it is important for consumers to recognise media outlets as credible providers of information. Particularly in light of the fake news phenomenon, which gained prominence during crucial events like the referendum regarding Brexit and the presidential election of 2016 in the United States and has since become a major topic of discussion in the news discourse (Gelfert, 2018).

The principles of deception, manipulation, and rumours that underlie false news are not new, as interactions between people have always included them. Nevertheless, online communication tools, which have made it simpler to produce, disseminate, and consume incorrect or misleading information, have impacted the modern context of fake news (Kalsnes, 2018). Furthermore, Zhang and Ghorbani (2020) also note that the problem of fake news is further aggravated by the quick distribution, massive output, and usually straightforward format of such news, as well as the fact that they are hardly ever monitored by any organisation (Zhang & Ghorbani, 2020). Research suggests that fake news articles are frequently shared more than stories from legitimate news outlets, demonstrating the effectiveness of social networks in spreading misleading information (Silverman, 2016). Digital platforms such as wikis, blogs, and social media platforms are decentralised, which makes it easier for false information to enter the public realm (Kalsnes, 2018). The largest online platforms have put forth an effort to stop the spread of misleading information. Facebook has collaborated with qualified fact checkers to identify false news that is spreading in the newsfeed, to lessen the monetary rewards for creating fake news web pages, and to acknowledge reliable news sources (Solon, 2016; Mosseri, 2018). In order to promote good-quality content and restrict the circulation of deceptive or offensive content, Google has structurally altered its search algorithms (Gomes, 2017). The efficiency of fact-checking tools is hampered by the lengthy process of manually verifying information by specialists, which is contradictory to the speed of news production and publication. Furthermore, since there are a variety of news forms and categories, the usefulness of these fact-checking tools is limited because their concentration is on ensuring the accuracy of political news (Zhang & Ghorbani, 2020). Along with these measures, education and media literacy are becoming acknowledged as essential instruments that help readers discern credible and questionable online sources (Kalsnes, 2018). The issue is successfully navigating the complex environment of information on the internet, where the quick dissemination of fake news keeps testing the resilience of credible reporting and educated public discourse.

A news article's headline, which is frequently regarded as an essential element of journalistic texts, has a significant impact on how readers connect with and perceive the content. As Bitinienė (2007) point out, headlines function as a bridge connecting the author and the audience by summarising the key points in a captivating way. They are not just introductions but have a significant role in determining the prospective success and readability of news pieces. This is supported by Valdeón (2015), who emphasises the importance of titles in attracting readers' attention. To accomplish this, headlines must frequently strike a balance between being informational and slightly outrageous in order to stimulate readers' interest and engagement. A number of purposes of the headlines were outlined by Bednarek and Caple (2012), including an informative function that is related to the summarisation of information, an interpersonal function for catching the reader's attention, a news value function that maximizes the newsworthiness of news articles, as well as a framing function that consists of offering a viewpoint associated with the subject of the article. There are also a few types of headlines, such as thesis headlines that provide the article's primary thesis as well as subject headlines which outline the news article's topic (Marcinkevičienė, 2008). Additionally, there are label

headlines that feature an omitted premise and a prevailing subject, commentative headlines that incorporate remarks (Petronienė & Žvirblytė, 2012), and descriptive headlines that are detailed and filled with details (Saxena, 2004). Bednarek and Caple (2012) provide more insight into the intricacy of headline creation. They view headlines as vital parts of news stories requiring in-depth examination because of their distinctive writing style, known as "headlines." Saxena (2006) highlights headline creation as a form of art and offers a methodical, systematic method for producing headlines. The author provided a number of rules for journalists who write titles to follow, which revolve around the application of straightforward, culturally relevant language. Ifantidou (2009), on the contrary, doubts the importance of the briefness and clarity of the headlines in comparison to engaging the reader's interest and argues for a more flexible, creative approach to headline writing. In order to produce this kind of title a variety of graphic and linguistic elements may be used, including font, arrangement, the inclusion of strong, emotional speech, rhetorical tools, and metaphors, all of which aim to improve readability and engagement (Bednarek & Caple, 2012).

The growth of internet-based media has resulted in an additional transformation in the purpose of headlines, underlining the transition from informational to attractive headlines in digital media. This tendency has the potential to change perspectives since titles are becoming more abstract (Molek-Kozakowska, 2013). The notion of clickbait represents an important development in headline creation in the age of digital media. The primary objective of clickbait is to boost interest among readers and visitor numbers, frequently despite the loss of factual and informative material. According to Kuiken et al. (2017), the observed trend indicates an increasing concentration on drawing readers' attention in a fiercely competitive internet environment. A crucial aspect of the modern online news landscape was noted: the digital media industry generally depends on monetizing website visitors by means of advertising income. Accurate reporting could rarely be regarded as the primary objective of internet-based journalism anymore since it is now frequently centred on visitor numbers, with clickbait titles being one of the indicators of this shift (Chen et al., 2015). Similar findings were reached by Blom and Hansen (2015) after their investigation revealed that forward-referring titles are typically employed as clickbait in order to encourage people to follow the link and read the whole news piece, thereby improving the news website's appeal to advertisers. Moreover, according to Orosa et al. (2017), the application of clickbait titles is to be blamed as the main factor in the news headline shifting from being not only a crucial tool to convey information but also a key element that motivates the audience to spend more time on the news outlet website, something that is turned into a profit by the website owners, to the use of clickbait.

In the digital age, online news is an integrated part of daily life, available to anybody with a connection to the internet. However, the narratives in these articles are frequently interpreted through the perspectives of the group of people that wrote them, which results in a biased account of what happened. Since speed sometimes trumps careful fact-checking and quality, the rush to post news quickly often jeopardises the depth and accuracy of these reports, raising questions about the reliability of the material provided. Fake news is becoming more and more common due to the ease with which it can be shared across different media platforms and the absence of strict verification procedures. False information flourishes in this kind of neglected environment with no effective fact-checking systems, especially when it is spread by those with bad motives. As such, it is necessary for readers to think critically and confirm the legitimacy and factual basis of news stories. Also, a news article's headline is crucial because it draws the reader in and promotes interaction with the content. The art of writing a headline has changed over time, resulting in the establishment of rules and

practices. Nevertheless, the focus has changed from just informing readers to keeping them on websites for extended periods of time. The reason is that web-based news is more commercialized through earning money from advertising. It also affects the format and tone of the headlines, making them more dramatic and controversial. The changing nature of news discourse is a challenge for journalists, who must adapt to these developments while upholding the fundamental goals of journalism in an ever-evolving online setting.

1.3. Adaptation in translation of international news

The function of translation in news discourse is receiving greater interest in the evolving fields of media studies and journalism. The mainstream media's understanding of translation constantly changes, and recent scholarly works have argued for the inclusion of news production in the definition (Schäffner, 2020; Xia, 2019). This change is in line with the multidisciplinary nature of news translation, taking extra-linguistic elements into account in addition to language transference, and requires a comprehensive research approach (Xia, 2019). Despite its critical function in mediating the worldwide flow of information, news translation has traditionally been undervalued in the creation of international news (Bielsa, 2016; Valdeón, 2020; Xia, 2019). Journalists, who generally avoid identifying themselves as translators, are frequently in charge of this part of the job. Even though they are effectively translating writings from multiple sources, they think of their job mainly as editing rather than translation (Bielsa & Bassnet, 2009). Furthermore, according to Valdeón (2014), when a piece of writing is transformed from its original form to its target form, journalists do not view this process as translating, instead, they see it as tailoring the original news report to meet the needs of the target audience. This approach is in line with an overall pattern of considering translation as a lesser process in news reporting. Despite the fact that translation fulfils a significant role in this field as there is a need to provide readers with information in another language, it is frequently overlooked. There are instances where academics who have studied translation in news discourse discuss it insufficiently and just briefly throughout the course of their research (Valdeón, 2015). Within newsrooms, the notion of translation is associated more with adapting or rewriting than with traditional linguistic meanings (Krebs, 2014; Valdeón, 2014). The fact that journalists frequently perform a complicated set of tasks, such as the collection of information, translation, rewriting, contextualising, selecting, and editing, could be helpful in understanding why translation and linguistics are marginalised in the news media (Van Doorslaer, 2010). Moreover, the adoption of terminology such as “journalator” reflects the industry's increasing acknowledgement of this complex position (Van Doorslaer, 2012). Within the field of news translation, the transition from a reporter to a "target language author" highlights the intricacy and originality needed in this line of work (Károly, 2012).

The expression transediting has become an integral concept in the fields of journalism and translation since it emphasises how interconnected editing and translation are in the news production process. In order to illustrate the at the time uncertain relationship between translation and editing, Stetting (1989) coined the term transediting. According to Stetting (1989), editing is an essential component of translation and includes tasks like unit conversion, contextualising references with cultural connotations, and even fixing mistakes found in the original text. Additionally, there are three evident transediting areas specified:

- Adaptation to an efficiency standard for expression: ‘cleaning-up transediting’;

- Adaptation to the translated text's intended purpose in the new social setting: ‘situational transediting’;
- Adaptation to the demands and norms of the target culture: ‘cultural transediting’.

Such tasks transform a translator into a “transeditor”, a role that transcends conventional translation by incorporating elements of editorial work (Stetting, 1989). Nonetheless, debates about the specific definition of “transediting” have arisen because of the way it is used. Since conventional translation involves writing and editing, there can be an argument that the word may be ambiguous by nature (Schrijver et al., 2015). That being said, the term accurately describes the nature of journalistic translation, in which editing and translation are closely connected and of equal importance (Hursti, 2001). Schäffner (2012) points out that different fields employ transediting in different ways. While in discourse analysis and media studies transediting usually focuses more specifically on the changes made during the translation process, in translation studies, it highlights the strong link between editing and translating. This difference in application may result in a more limited comprehension of translation within the journalism setting. An expression like transediting is necessary since journalism is a complicated field in which specialists who are generally not qualified translators perform translation as a necessary but secondary function in addition to broader job responsibilities. As Van Doorslaer (2012) points out, the emergence of transediting emphasises how translation and journalism are inseparably connected in today's media environment. A cultural change in news translation study and application emphasises the necessity for multidisciplinary frameworks to better comprehend this phenomena (Xia, 2019). Regardless of these developments, there is still disagreement on the importance of translation in the worldwide distribution of news, necessitating further research and recognition in the disciplines of media studies and translation.

News agencies are essential to the spread of international news in the modern worldwide media environment. As explained by Bielsa (2007), these agencies work mostly with local markets before eventually expanding internationally, often working together alongside other agencies. Due to financial constraints, local media outlets in certain countries that compete for readership must depend on global news agencies, using their information as a foundation for news report translation and adaptation (Tsai, 2012). Major news agencies notably, Agence France Presse and Reuters, have emerged as a result of this development, assuming influence over the international news landscape. Similar to large translation companies, news agencies are entrusted with accurately and quickly translating massive volumes of content. The dissemination of news articles throughout media platforms, including conventional channels such as newspapers, radio, television, and web pages, is made possible by this translation process, which is essential to their activities (Bielsa & Bassnett, 2009). According to Bielsa (2007), the translation of news is characterised by its speed and focus on a broad readership, as well as limitations of time and space. Additionally, translators must be versatile since they handle a wide range of subjects while trying to meet short deadlines. The creation of foreign news entails numerous layers since news texts pass through multiple levels of hierarchy inside the agency before they are read by readers (Paterson, 2008). Additionally, the concept of shared authorship is important in news translation. It entails a shared duty between reporters, editorial staff, and translators, in contrast to literary translation, which emphasises individual authorship. This collective model highlights how news creation is collaborative and that everyone has responsibility for the writing style and reliability of the material (Bielsa, 2007). Since news translators' work is essential to the finished product that is presented to the public, this procedure emphasises the strict limitations under which they work. Despite the significance of translation, news agencies hardly ever

hire dedicated translators because it is usually part of the editorial duties. Thus, multilingual journalists, many of whom lack professional translation training, are required to provide accurate translations quickly, highlighting the relationship between translation and journalism expertise (Bielsa, 2007). In this setting, the importance of foreign reporters cannot be emphasised enough. They have a crucial role in multicultural mediation, providing local audiences with interpretations of international events. Their texts connect different cultures and regions, making them more influential than local news (Bielsa, 2016).

Translation in other areas is not the same as translating international news. The preparation of news articles is described in two distinct manners regarding translation. In news discourse, the typical scenario of standard translation, when one source text is translated into one target text, is different. Many news agencies can employ one news article as their basis and produce their own translations of the material for the target audience. Therefore, a source text results in more than one target text, which occurs frequently when translating international news (Van Doorslaer, 2012) (Fig. 1).

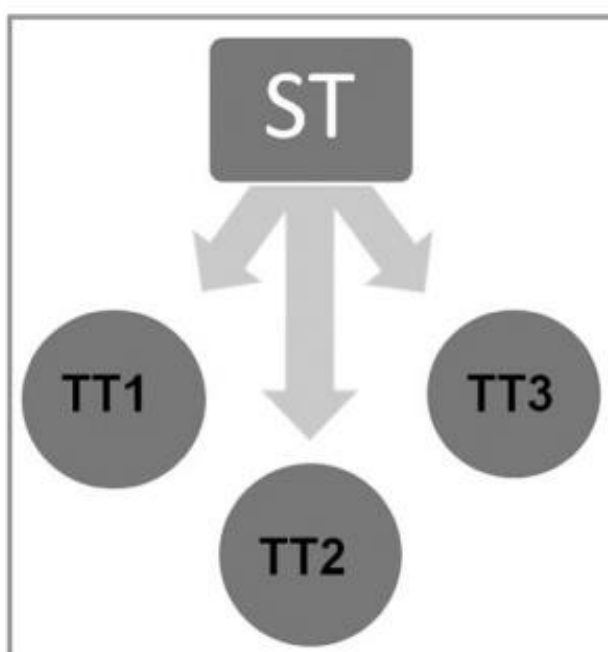


Fig. 1. Multiple target texts resulting from one source text (Van Doorslaer, 2012, p. 1048)

On the contrary, translation in journalism might sometimes happen in the opposite circumstances. Whenever producing a journalistic work, writers will use various sources for their work, for example, previous reports, information, and opinions from specialists related to the topic, and maybe even other local and foreign coverage of the subject (Van Doorslaer, 2012) (Fig. 2).

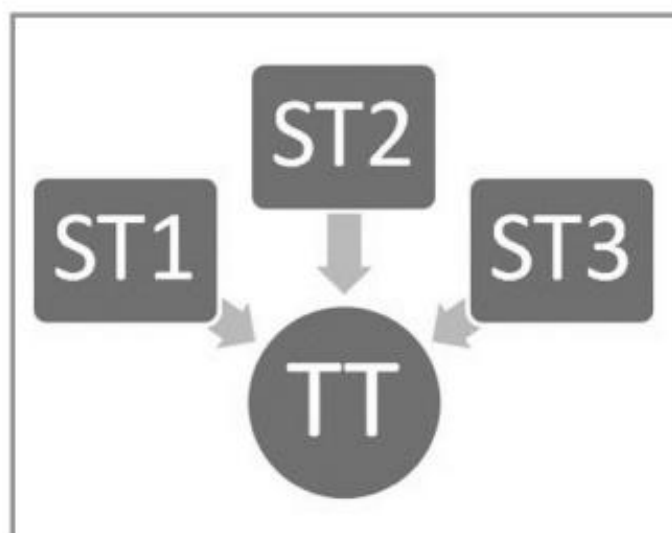


Fig. 2. One text target resulting from multiple source texts (Van Doorslaer, 2012, p. 1049)

According to Orengo (2005), translated pieces are "dismembered" and utilised as raw material for the creation of a new text. If the text is translated and created according to this model, it is harder to trace the source text of the target text because one text is made of pieces of several source texts. As a result, it may be considered an evolution of the conventional idea of one source text and one target text (Van Doorslaer, 2012). The reason for this evolution is probably that different information can be presented in various sources, and some of them might provide information that is more relevant than the information in another source. As a result, for the purpose of writing a relevant, coherent, and informative written work, journalists have to choose what is most important for them from a number of original materials (Radev, 2000).

The relationship between domestication and foreignization approaches is a complicated and delicate area in news translation. Paloposki (2011) and Koskinen (2012) define domestication as the process of modifying the cultural setting or words that are unique to the source culture in order to make them closer to the target culture. By giving readers a feeling of familiarity, this strategy seeks to increase the readability and relatability of international news. However, foreignization maintains the true nature of the foreign aspects by preserving the original names, context, and specifics of the source culture (Paloposki, 2011). Bielsa (2016) emphasises a crucial component of news translation, which is the global setting in which news is distributed. Foreign news, according to Bielsa (2016), is often created in original way for a varied, international audience rather than being a rewritten version of local news for global readers. As a result, news translation involves more re-reporting and filtering through local perspectives and frames than literal translation from the source language to the target language (Bielsa, 2016). Introducing the word 'acculturation' as an alternative term for domestication, Bassnett (2005) highlights the critical role that it has when translating news. Time restrictions, audience requirements, and the complexity of language processes in foreign news production make acculturation, or domestication, essential. This method is frequently regarded as the most commonly used approach to translating news, offering the target readership full comprehension. Furthermore, the author emphasises the necessity of achieving a balance between the inevitable presence of certain foreign features as a result of globalisation and the potential decrease of foreign cultural aspects due to domestication. The significance of domestication related to the adaptation

of the original content to a style suitable for the target language is also emphasised by Kang (2011). This ensures that political or cultural differences are understandable and relevant. Moreover, Yin (2012) points out that although foreignization successfully conveys cultural connotations, it can also distort meaning or go against the norms of the target language. However, Venuti (2008) opposes the prevalent domestication practice and encourages a translation strategy that introduces readers to the original culture. When translating news, domestication and foreignisation are approaches used to achieve a balance between maintaining the source material's authenticity and seeking cultural relatability.

The process of translating foreign news is complex and involves several transformational and translation methods, going beyond mere language conversion. According to Gambier (2006) and Bielsa (2016), news translation entails not just adapting the language but also structure and context-related adjustments in order to accommodate the expectations of the target demographic, which is frequently disconnected from the source of the information by distance and culture. Moreover, Valdeón (2014) agrees with this point by noting that by translating and adapting international news for the target audience its expectations are respected in terms of the format and especially in terms of the content. Additionally, Valdeón (2014) highlights that adaptation of the news articles is not employed to merely make the text more readable for the target reader, but that adaptation is one of the reasons that the reader even has a possibility to read the article, otherwise the text would remain unknown for the local audience. According to Budasoff (2019), a translation bureau translates the texts chosen for publishing into Spanish, and the media outlet then adapts the translated texts while accounting for factors like the country the news piece is about and the target text's naturalness of expression. Furthermore, Valdeón (2023) notes that adaptation is an essential feature in the news translation process as it requires a number of distinct adaptations to match the expectations of the intended audience. Hursti (2001) emphasised that the procedures of transformation and transfer are essential to this process. Transformation occurs when linguistic operations get employed by translators or editors to significantly change the original text. Transfer, on the contrary, involves conveying details from the original text to the target article without making any major modifications. Furthermore, Gambier (2006) distinguishes four news translation operations that journalists frequently utilise: addition, substitution, deletion, and reorganisation. These methods are essential for the process of transformation since they involve modifications not only at the lexical or phrase level but also frequently at the paragraph or text level.

- **Reorganisation:** in the translation of news articles, the initial and pivotal strategy often employed is the reorganisation of the text. The decision-making process for translators or 'journalators' begins with a critical assessment of the source text's structure to decide if it can be seamlessly transitioned to the target text or if adjustments are necessary (Hursti, 2001). When the structure of the source text is found to be misaligned with the needs of the target text, a restructuring is mandated (Gambier, 2006). The primary aim here is to reshape the target text in a way that might involve relocating individual words or adjusting story elements between paragraphs (Hursti, 2001). This can involve changes in the structure of paragraphs to suit stylistic preferences or to emphasise certain information (Bielsa & Bassnett, 2009). This need for reorganisation is driven by several factors, including the disparities between the source and target languages, differing oratory traditions, and the imperative to align the text with the expectations and needs of the target audience (Hursti, 2001). Bielsa and Bassnett (2009) note that journalistic norms in the target region also play a crucial role in this process. Hursti (2001) further underscores the strategic importance of reorganisation, as it sets the stage

for the application of other translation strategies. The approach taken in reorganising content not only adapts the text for a new audience but also influences the subsequent steps in the translation process, highlighting its integral role in the crafting of news for diverse readerships.

- **Deletion:** a complex and at times debated linguistic procedure for news translation entails the deliberate removal of certain parts from the original text throughout the translation process. The strategy includes deleting a variety of text components, from individual words to whole paragraphs (Gambier, 2006). Deletion is not a decision that is taken lightly. Since deletion can be interpreted as a mistake in translation and may result in uncertainty or manipulation, it is recommended to use it as the final option in translation only in cases where alternatives such as transferring, reproduction, or substitution are insufficient (Dimitriu, 2004). Qian (2010) notes that cultural factors also should be taken into consideration, since material that is unrelated to the intended viewership or does not have cultural equivalents may be omitted, especially if the viewership is located far from the place where the event happened. Moreover, factors such as the space limitations of newspapers or webpages and the necessity to verify the information also influence this decision. There is disagreement about whether this tactic is suitable, though. According to Pažūšis (2014), omitting something from the source text is acceptable as long as it doesn't affect understanding and prevents needless repetition in the target text. He makes the argument that certain details could be understood implicitly and do not necessarily require being translated explicitly.
- **Addition:** when translating international news, the addition strategy is essential for overcoming language and cultural barriers between the original and target texts. Rasul (2015) makes a distinction between explication and addition, characterising the latter as the introduction of completely new information that cannot be inferred from the circumstances, co-text, or setting, while the former entails the addition of information that may be inferred from the situation or context. The author points out that this approach is applicable to all parts of the text, ranging from just words to whole paragraphs. The main reason an addition must be carried out is because of language or cultural differences. It clarifies information that is implied in the source text, especially when the target language does not have specific elements present in the original language, and as a result, the meaning might be lost (Albainy & Jabak, 2022). According to Molina and Albir (2002), addition serves a variety of functions, which include introducing implicit features, changing grammatical categories, explaining meanings, and adjusting to the peculiarities of the target language. As noted by Hursti (2001), additions can improve the reader's comprehension by providing particular information regarding events, for example, location, date, and characteristics. The frequent application of addition in order to make texts more understandable and relatable for the readership, especially when cultural components are involved, is also acknowledged by Gambier (2006) and Valdeón (2008).
- **Substitution:** Within the field of translation studies, the substitution strategy is acknowledged as a complex linguistic tool that is essential to tailoring texts for target readers. This strategy uses a range of methods, involving addition, deletion, and reorganisation, with the goal of altering texts so that the target readership can better engage with the content (Hursti, 2001; Gambier, 2006). When it comes to simplifying text that might not be very important to target readers, for example, rounding off exact numbers to more general ones, substitution is highly beneficial (Hursti, 2001; Gambier, 2006). Moreover, the process might include generalising information regarding culture, simplifying explanations of cultural aspects, or making some details less clear or particular (Gambier, 2006). Depersonalization is a noteworthy use of

substitution. In this situation, roles or national connections may be used instead of particular names, especially when referring to foreign persons. These changes accommodate the audience's expected acquaintance with specific individuals, which improves the translation's relevance and understanding (Gambier, 2006). Politicians from a tiny, distant country, for instance, might not be well-known to readers in Europe, but information about their position or the nation they represent may be more meaningful. Summarization is another approach included in substitution. This process entails condensing the text to the crucial parts, perhaps shortening the article's length. Summarization can often be prompted by webpage limitations or the target audience's preferences, who may favour brief news articles (Gambier, 2006). Since substitution involves changing some elements of the text, translators must carefully choose in which situations to use it and to what extent. The essence of the translation as well as the requirement to achieve the right balance of adaptation and source originality have an impact on these choices (Junining & Kusuma, 2020). Crucially, while utilising substitution, translators should adhere to the style of the original article to maintain its tone and essence (Albainy & Jabak, 2022). This factor is essential for preserving the original content's integrity while simultaneously altering it to suit the linguistic and cultural background of the intended viewership (Bani, 2006).

Translation, according to Mossop (2010), is the reporting of the original discourse. The translator has the option to be a motivator in this reporting, i.e., to convey personal ideas through the translation by adding anything in the target text that is not present in the source text, or not. The author discusses that some may be tempted to think that whenever anyone says or writes anything, they put a little of themselves into it, and that this is particularly the case in translation, since the ideas of the source are being processed through the mind of the translator. Furthermore, the intent of the translator is what underlines the reporting and the type of reporting that occurs depends on that intent. Therefore, Mossop (2010) provides an example from the description of a plant in the catalogue that is being translated: “The varied colours and textures of their foliage and swaying flower spikes offer a colourful and restive scene which can rival any field of golden wheat or waving green oats”, analyses the phrase “a colourful and restive scene” where the word *restive* is hypothetically problematic, and proposes several types of reporting:

- **Plain reporting.** In this kind of reporting, the translator attempts to entirely and exclusively convey the meaning which she attributes to the original wording (Mossop, 2010). However, the word *all* should not be taken too literally. The translator may decide, for example, to ignore a minor bit of meaning because, given the lexical and syntactic resources of the target language, it would be hard to capture both that bit and the rest of the meaning without writing a very awkward sentence (Mossop, 2010). Consequently, there is no transediting process conducted, and the source text is equivalent to the target text.
- **Reconstructive reporting.** The translator attempts to entirely and exclusively convey the meaning which she attributes to the source after editing any language that does not appear to convey the writer's intention (Mossop, 2010). If the translator thinks the original author would agree that there is a mistake of any kind in the original text, then the reporting is reconstructive (Mossop, 2010). It is the type of reporting when translator changes the construction of the translated text either on wording or paragraph level or paraphrases it. In the example, the translator might consider that the writer made a mistake related to the meaning of words and might have wanted to write it as *restful* or even thought of words *restful* and *festive* and made

the mistake of mixing them together. In this situation the translator decides that she has some freedom of action since this passage does not convey any information that is vital to clients ordering seeds. Therefore, she attributes the word *restive* with the meaning *restful* and translates accordingly because this might have been the intention of the author. This type of reporting can also be referred to as the cleaning-up form of transediting, as the translator transmits “what should have been written” in the source text (Schrijver et al, 2012). Additionally, Mossop (2010) himself names it as cleaning up. As a result, the original text is partially equivalent to the target text.

- **Summary reporting.** The translator does not convey all meaning, only the meaning that she attributes to the source (Mossop, 2010). The translator has to assume that the reader is not going to be misled about the writer's intentions by the summary, despite the fact that the missing information is not going to be recoverable by the target readership (Mossop, 2010). In the example, the situation with the word *restive* is problematic for the translator, who doubts whether she understands the author’s idea. Therefore, the translator chooses the easiest option and utilises the omission translation strategy without conveying the possible meaning of the word *restive*. As a result, the source text is partially equivalent to the target text.
- **Fictive reporting.** The translator conveys the possible meaning by her own message or a message she is conveying on behalf of the author. It is called fictive reporting because there is no corresponding source text. Furthermore, the translator thinks that the additional wording is consistent with the original text's intent, meaning that the original author would accept or at the very least not object to the addition (Mossop, 2010). In the example, there are two possibilities. The translator translates as if the original text was *colourful and inviting scene* by including her own idea with the word *inviting*. Another possibility is that she picked the word *inviting* because it suits the target culture better and therefore it would have a positive effect on target readers in terms of buying the product, which is what the author would want. Alternatively, the translation could be produced as if the source text was ...*colourful, restive, and inviting*... without employing the substitution translation strategy and just the addition one. In any case, the translated text should be compatible with or loyal the original text (Schrijver et al. 2012). The original text is partially equivalent to the target text.
- **Transcreation.** If translators no longer believe that their text is compatible with the source text, then translators cease to be involved with reporting of any kind. In this case, they move from reporting to transcreating, writing a piece that the source text's author would not have written (Mossop, 2010). The example of the phrase *colourful and inviting scene* is mentioned once more. Presumably she is aware that the commissioner of translation is only concerned with accuracy in the parts of the text that contain technical details like the names of plant types. Therefore, she can be more creative and engage in different types of reporting when translating the mentioned phrase. However, if she is not concerned whether her ideas and translation are compatible with the motivation of the original text, then it is not fictive or any other type of reporting but transcreation.

The distinction between adaptation and reporting is dependent on the translator’s stance on the source text, which means that only the translator is capable of defining the target text wording as adaptation or reporting (Schrijver et al., 2012). Summary and fictive reporting are conditioned by the translation assignment and the requirements of the target reader, they can, to a certain degree, correlate with Stetting's cultural and situational transediting (Schrijver et al., 2012). In general, there are two ways

to interpret transediting. One perspective is that problems with source text quality could prompt a translator to utilise transediting. While the other perspective is that transediting may result from the translation commission since the target text is different from the source text in respect of function, readers customs, and/or norms, necessitating a (partial) rewriting of the source text (Schrijver et al., 2012).

Different from translating the main content, translating headlines is an entirely distinct type of difficult and complex operation. Considering that headlines are the first point of interaction between readers and the news report, certain translation approaches exist. According to Petronienė and Žvirblytė (2012), there are a number of challenges with translating headlines, such as complicated structures of headlines, differences in syntax between the original and target languages, and a lack of corresponding expressions and particular cultural terms. They also highlight the important influence of various writing norms and linguistic characteristics among cultures. Baker (1992) made a contribution to the discipline by proposing novel approaches and variants of equivalence in translation and classifying them into levels consisting of equivalence of words, equivalence of grammar, equivalence of text, and equivalence of pragmatics. Bayar (2007) broadened this framework by presenting more levels of equivalence for headline translation. These included zero equivalence, indicating that there are no comparable parts between headlines; translation that is milder or stronger (translated headline contains stronger or weaker wording in order to convey a suitable impact of the text); optimal translation, which preserves semantical, stylistic, content, and grammatical equivalence; and more.

Nevertheless, considering the current context of clickbait headlines, a closer examination of headline translation is necessary than just using equivalence as a point of view. Lee (2022) highlights the two purposes that news headlines have: the pragmatic function, which aims to evoke interest in readers, and the semantic function, which seeks to provide a concise and accurate summary of the news report. The pragmatic function is more compatible with industry goals such as generating traffic to the website and optimising advertisement income, while the semantic function focuses on the text's readability and comprehension. Consequently, Lee (2022) applies two types of indicators to determine the extent to which headlines are attention-grabbing or informative. In order to assess how much information is provided in the headline, she employed the *5W1H* approach (which of the where, when, who, why, who, and how questions are answered) for the semantic function. Regarding the pragmatic function, the researcher made the decision to determine if the headline contains any attention-grabbing tools, such as questions, adverbs, direct quotes, and metaphors. Therefore, the art of translating headlines not only involves balancing linguistic equivalence and cultural nuances but also requires a sophisticated grasp of the dual functions of headlines in both attracting readers and accurately summarising the news content.

Machine translation is yet another component of translating foreign news that should be at least briefly covered. Machine translation systems are among the many sophisticated tools and machinery that humans have recently developed. As a result, it is reasonable to wonder if these machines could translate text as well as humans or even roughly match the quality. Hybrid machine translation, statistical machine translation, rule-based machine translation, as well as neural machine translation are the four primary categories of machine translation systems (Post, 2018). According to Adilin (2020), a neural machine translation system is a software which employs an artificial neural network to ascertain the possibility of a given word sequence, often expressed as a phrase. The primary advantage of the neural machine translation system, according to her, is that it can be developed

directly on both the source and target texts, overcoming the need for any specialized statistical machine learning systems. Among the most popular neural machine translation systems are *DeepL* and *Google Translate*, both of which are widely available, cost-free, and easy to use. As a result of news articles translation's practical and economic significance, accessibility to a vast quantity of comparable information on the internet, and many government-sponsored programs and assessment campaigns, news translation has been a popular topic for the community of machine translation for an extensive period of time (Hassan et al., 2018). This is in line with the findings of Vyslozil and Surm's (2019) research, which found that the advancement of machine translation was a frequent topic in the interviews about the future of news agencies given that it is believed to be a crucial component of market development. One of the interviewee specified that later this development would be simpler to manage due to automatic translation developing very fast, therefore more opportunities will be provided. Regarding the application of machine translation systems in practice, Ruano (2021) noted that in some of the analysed cases the translated Spanish texts had almost no changes compared to the original text, while in other cases the target texts contained unusual collocations, source text-related structure which is different from the Spanish language structure, and strange singular form of some plural-only nouns. Conversely, one of the subjects of the study characterizes translation tools like *SDL Trados Studio* and *Snowman* as "very good and sophisticated" at the translation level; consequently, writers just have to alter the machine's translated draft a bit (Wu et al., 2019). In addition, a large number of experts are conducting research on different machine translation systems with the goal of bringing machine translation to human parity. Popel et al. (2020), for instance, describe *CUBBITT*, a neural-based translation system that performs comparably to human translation and in certain cases even better. Furthermore, they make the claim that in situations when preservation of meaning is the main objective, deep learning might possess the capability to take over humans. Readers of news articles as well as journalators may be reading international news or translating the content into the target language and publishing it for the intended readership by employing open-source machine translation systems, like the ones mentioned earlier, which are highly unlikely to be capable to provide the same level of accuracy as *CUBBIT*. Consequently, it's crucial for everyone to be mindful that the news story may not have accurately transmitted content due to it being translated by a computer rather than human.

Most definitions of news include reporting about current events that is subjective and only includes selected specifics. The relationship between journalism and translation has grown more intricate in the current digital era, especially when it comes to producing international news. News reporting field has gone through a significant transformation as a result of technological advancements, the growth of digital media, globalisation, and the increasing popularity of online news. Therefore, translators and journalists have more duties, since they now have to adjust to a number of media formats and the demand for quicker news dissemination. This shift is reflected in the concepts of journalators and transediting, which highlight the critical role that translation plays in shaping news for various media formats and cultural settings. In the "fast news" culture of the digital age, journalators now have to achieve a balance between the need to report stories quickly and maintaining the news's integrity and accuracy. They are tasked with manipulating the source text through techniques such as deletion, addition, reorganisation, and substitution. They also engage in adaptation of the source text by means of plain reporting, reconstructive reporting, summary reporting, fictive reporting, and sometimes even transcreation. This is done in order to craft a translated international news piece that resonates with the target culture and meets the readers' expectations while keeping it equivalent to the source material, at least to some degree.

2. Results of the analysis of adaptation in translation of international news from English into Lithuanian

In order to provide findings on the adaptation in translation of international news from English into Lithuanian, this part of the research goes into greater detail about the methodology employed and the content analysis of the empirical data gathered. The content analysis consisted of 65 English hard news reports in international news websites and their 65 Lithuanian counterparts in Lithuanian news websites. The news articles in Lithuanian have been compared with the source language articles and examined using the Mossop (2010) taxonomy of reporting categories to identify processes of adaptation.

2.1. Methodology

Gathering the required international news articles in the source and target languages to create the corpus was the initial stage in this research. The most well-known Lithuanian news websites DELFI, 15min, and LRT (Lithuanian National Radio and Television) were chosen to collect the news stories in Lithuanian from their international news segments. Gathering of the source language news texts was a bit complicated due to the fact that Lithuanian news websites rarely indicate the source text on which they relied to publish their own Lithuanian version. Therefore, these news texts were gathered by searching for the international articles on the same matter by taking into consideration the date of publication and the textual observations or references in both texts. The source language news reports which were translated in Lithuanian by local news websites were selected from a variety of foreign news outlets, such as Barrons, France24, etc. The corpus consisted of 65 English articles and their translated Lithuanian versions, while the collection of the texts happened from February 2024 to April 2024. Data gathered during this period of time was sufficient to provide insights about tendencies of adaptation in translation of international news from English into Lithuanian.

The categorization of adaptation processes in the analysed news articles was made by employing taxonomy of four main types of reporting and one type of reporting which is rarely found in the field of hard news that were discussed by Mossop (2010).

- **Plain reporting.** Entirely and exclusively conveying the meaning which is attributed to the original wording with exception to the cases of ignoring a minor piece of meaning due to the lexical and syntactic resources of the target language.
- **Reconstructive reporting.** Entirely and exclusively conveying the meaning which is attributed to the source text but at the same time changing the construction of the translated text either on wording or paragraph level or paraphrasing it.
- **Summary reporting.** Only the meaning that is attributed to the source text is conveyed, however not entirely and without compromising the readers' comprehension of the main idea of the text.
- **Fictive reporting.** Conveying the meaning of the original piece of text and also providing additional information that is consistent with the source text and does not compromise it, although such information does not exist in the source article.
- **Transcreation.** Moving from reporting to transcreating a partially similar text that is different from the source text and is not compatible with the goal of the author.

This taxonomy has been employed because it is divided into four distinct types of adaptation processes and another type that can be called as moving beyond the adaptation. These processes and motivation of their usage are analysed in detail and explained clearly by the author, therefore not complicating the analysis of the collected data.

Throughout the research quantitative method, content analysis, comparative method, and descriptive method were employed. In this research, descriptive method was utilized to define the theoretical framework which consisted of intricacies of news discourse, news in the current digital era, as well as translation and adaptation of international news. Comparative method was used for comparing the source news reports and the target news reports in order to assess what adaptation processes were in the translation. Content analysis method was used in this research in order to analyse the adaptation processes in the translation of international news from English into Lithuanian and discuss potential explanations for such changes. Furthermore, the quantitative method is utilized to calculate the frequency of adaptation processes that are implemented and to evaluate the prevailing levels of adaptation in the international news translation.

2.2. Results of adaptation in news translation

After using the comparative method and comparing the selected 65 English international news articles and the 65 news articles which were translated into Lithuanian, the empirical findings showed that a bit more than half of the news texts in the target language had some type of adaptation processes involved (Fig. 3). Although, it can be seen from the chart that there were 10 cases (15%) of plain reporting in the analysed news articles texts which means that the translated texts were not adapted in any way. Nevertheless, the workers in the news outlets utilised summary reporting in 39 articles (60%). Furthermore, the findings showed that fictive reporting adaptation process was employed at the same rate as summary reporting – in 39 articles (60%), which means that certain parts of the translated news reports ranging from simply a single word to even a whole paragraph or more were either omitted or included additionally. According to the empirical data, the least common adaptation processes were identified to be reconstructive reporting which was noticed in 18 cases (28%) and transcreation which was not found in any of the analysed 65 Lithuanian news articles. In order to prevent any confusion regarding percentages, it should be noted that one Lithuanian news report can contain every type of adaptation processes in its translation, i.e., reconstructive reporting, summary reporting, and fictive reporting could have been incorporated in the same text. The possible motivations behind these processes will be discussed in the further subsections dedicated to the specific type of adaptation.

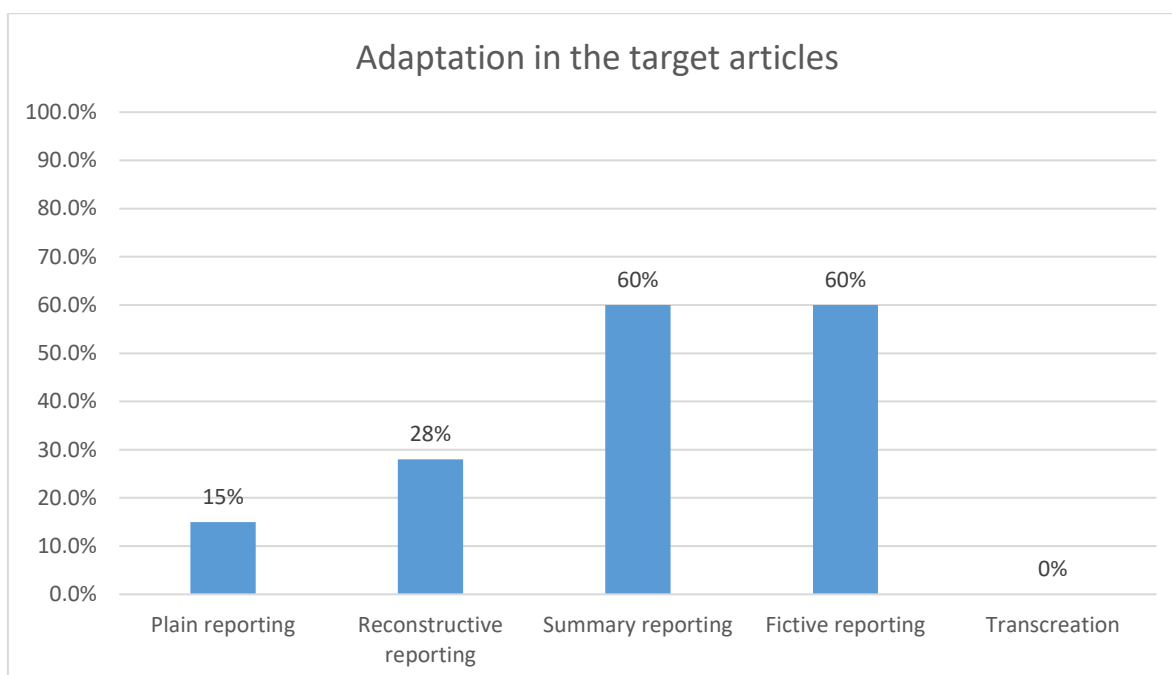


Fig. 3. Results of adaptation processes in the target articles

To present the examples of the adaptation processes in translation of international news from English into Lithuanian in a more comprehensible manner, tables with textual examples from both source and target texts and the number of the articles have been included in all subsections in order to present a visual aid. Due to the quantity of identified cases of some of the adaptation processes and the extent of examples, only the ones that could be considered as the most representative are presented and discussed. The relevant parts of the text are underlined in either the source news report or the target news report. In addition, in the reconstructive reporting examples parts of both the source articles and target articles are portrayed by bold, italic, and underline formats to better represent the structure and wording of the text and how they change.

2.2.1. Plain reporting

In some cases, regarding the translation of international news reports it might not be necessary to adapt the text for the target language readers if the journalist perceives all the parts as the understandable and relevant or if the adaptation would presumably not bring as much value as publishing the text faster. Therefore, plain reporting occurs due to the absence of any adaptation processes in the production of the text. Consequently, after the translation process the target language text could arguably be regarded as equivalent of the source language text. Plain reporting can also be perceived as literal translation or word-by-word translation. In this research the scale of plain reporting was selected to be the whole news article, i.e., the source text is conveyed to the target language as closely as possible without undergoing any adaptation processes in any part of the text, in order to discover whether there are and, in that case, what is the rate of international news articles being translated from English into Lithuanian without adapting them in any manner. Furthermore, the findings about plain reporting might also be connected to the theoretical overview in relation to the speed in journalism as well as application of artificial intelligence and machine translation in the production of news items.

Taking into account the findings provided in the Figure 3 which shows that plain reporting was identified in 10 articles (15%), Lithuanian journalists presumably tend to adapt the international news reports more often than just basically looking it through and publishing without taking into consideration the needs and requirements of target readers. However, there were cases when the source news item was arguably translated word-by-word with only a small part of it adapted indicating that plain reporting might be more popular among the Lithuanian news outlets than it seems.

The first example of plain reporting is provided below in Table 1.

Table 1. Plain reporting in news article number 59

<p>59</p>	<p>Pope Francis has accepted the resignation of Polish bishop accused of covering up child sexual abuse by priests, the Vatican said on Saturday, the second such decision in as many months.</p> <p>Andrzej Dziuba, the 73-year-old bishop of Lowicz, central Poland, resigned "at the request of the Holy See", said the apostolic nuncio representing the Vatican in Poland.</p> <p>Polish media have reported allegations that Dziuba knew of at least two paedophile priests in his diocese.</p> <p>Instead of launching an investigation, he had simply transferred them to different parishes.</p> <p>The apostolic nuncio said the Vatican had identified "difficulties" in Dziuba's management of the diocese, "in particular negligence in handling sexual abuse cases committed by some clergy against minors".</p> <p>Last month, the Holy See announced the resignation of Andrzej Dzięga, a former archbishop of Szczecin, who is also embroiled in a sexual abuse cover-up scandal.</p> <p>Poland, long considered a Catholic bastion, has in recent years seen the once-powerful Church shaken by cases of paedophilia attempts by high-ranking clergy to conceal them.</p> <p>Pope Francis has made combatting sexual assault in the Church one of the main missions of his papacy and has insisted on a "zero-tolerance" policy following multiple wide-reaching scandals.</p>	<p>Popiežius Pranciškus priėmė lenkų vyskupo, kaltinamo kunigų seksualinės prievartos prieš vaikus slėpimu, atsistatydinimą, šeštadienį pranešė Vatikanas. Tai jau antras toks sprendimas per kelis mėnesius.</p> <p>73 metų Andrzejus Dziuba vyskupas iš Vidurio Lenkijoje esančio Lovičiaus atsistatydino „Šventojo Sosto prašymu“, sakė Vatikanui Lenkijoje atstovaujantis apaštališkasis nuncijus.</p> <p>Lenkijos žiniasklaidoje pasirodė pranešimų apie įtarimus, esą A. Dziuba žinojo apie mažiausiai du kunigus pedofilus savo vyskupijoje. Užuoat pradėjęs tyrimą, jis tiesiog perkėlė juos į kitas parapijas.</p> <p>Apaštališkasis nuncijus sakė, kad Vatikanas nustatė „sunkumų“, susijusių su A. Dziuba’os vadovavimu vyskupijai, „visų pirma aplaidumą nagrinėjant atvejus dėl seksualinės prievartos, įvykdytos kai kurių dvasininkų prieš nepilnamečius“.</p> <p>Praeitą mėnesį Šventasis Sostas paskelbė apie buvusio Ščecino arkivyskupo Andrzejaus Dzięga’os, kuris taip pat yra įsivėlęs į seksualinio išnaudojimo slėpimo skandalą, atsistatydinimą.</p> <p>Pastaraisiais metais Lenkijoje, ilgą laiką vadinamoje katalikų bastionu, kadaise galingą Bažnyčią supurtė pedofilijos atvejai, kuriuos bandė nusišlėpti aukšto rango dvasininkai.</p> <p>Popiežius Pranciškus kovą su seksualine prievarta Bažnyčioje paskelbė viena iš pagrindinių savo pontifikato misijų, primygtinai reikalaujamas laikytis „nulinės tolerancijos“ politikos po daugybės plačiai nuskambėjusių skandalų.</p>
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It is evident from this example that the source news report was translated literally or word-by-word without undergoing any adaptation by providing additional information, omitting irrelevant parts, etc. Therefore, it can be inferred that the Lithuanian news article did not undergo any type of adaptation

for the target readers due to the possibility of conveying the content and meaning of the source text by employing literal translation. It is evident that all of the conveyed content is understandable and does not contain any intricate cultural elements that the Lithuanian audience would find unfamiliar. Although it may be argued that sometimes certain terms specific to Christianity and Church such as *diocese* or *Holy See* should be adapted at least to some extent by providing additional information and explaining them, it is not necessary as Lithuanian people generally have enough knowledge regarding these matters. One particular matter from the perspective of translation which should be noted in the target news piece is the inconsistency. In one of the sentences the phrase *sexual abuse* was translated as *seksualinės prievartos*, while in the next sentence the same expression was translated as *seksualinio išnaudojimo*. Even though it might not be identified as a translation error due to these phrases arguably having the same meaning, it is quite noticeable as the sentences containing them are written one after another. As a result, some of the readers may imply that the journalist responsible for the production of the target news text did not pay much attention to it due to the goal of publishing the text as quickly as possible and therefore this inconsistency remained in the Lithuanian version. Although it is only an assumption, another reason for this matter could be that the source news article was translated with a machine translation system which can sometimes be inconsistent in translating the same expression. This point might be argued further due to the fact that a widely known machine translation system *Google Translate* correctly translated previously mentioned terms related to Christianity and Church. Therefore, the journalist might have trusted the quality of machine translation and just briefly edited the translated text resulting in the noticed inconsistency. Nevertheless, the presence of machine translation in the target news article cannot be confirmed without doing extensive research for this matter or certainly knowing the working practices of Lithuanian news outlets.

Another identified instance of plain reporting is provided below in Table 2.

Table 2. Plain reporting in news article number 65

65	<p>Iceland's Prime Minister Katrin Jakobsdottir said Friday that she was resigning in order to run for president in the upcoming June elections.</p> <p>Jakobsdottir, 48, has led a left-right coalition government since 2017.</p> <p>The three parties in the ruling coalition, including her Left-Green Movement, reached an agreement in 2021 enabling her to stay in power for another four years after winning parliamentary elections.</p> <p>"I have decided to resign as Prime Minister of Iceland and run for the office of the President," Jakobsdottir said in a video posted to social media.</p> <p>The president "has to promote, in a robust way, the fundamental values Icelandic society are built on ... both at home and on the international stage," she said.</p>	<p>Islandijos ministrė pirmininkė Katrin Jakobsdottir penktadienį pareiškė atsistatydinanti, kad galėtų kandidatuoti į prezidentes per rinkimus birželį.</p> <p>48 metų K. Jakobsdottir kairiųjų ir dešiniųjų koalicinei vyriausybei vadovauja nuo 2017 metų. Trys valdančiosios koalicijos partijos, įskaitant jos Kairiųjų ir žaliųjų judėjimą, 2021 m. pasiekė susitarimą, leidusį jai išlikti valdžioje dar ketverius metus po pergalės parlamento rinkimuose.</p> <p>„Nusprendžiau atsistatydinti iš Islandijos ministrės pirmininkės pareigų ir kandidatuoti į prezidento postą“, – socialiniuose tinkluose paskelbtame vaizdo įrašė sakė K. Jakobsdottir.</p> <p>Prezidentas „turi tvirtai propaguoti pamatines vertybes, kuriomis remiasi Islandijos visuomenė (...) tiek savo šalyje, tiek tarptautinėje arenoje“, – sakė ji. „Mano patirtis politikoje, manau, galėtų būti panaudota šiose pareigose“, – pridūrė ji.</p>
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<p>"My experience in politics could, I believe, be put to good use in this office," she added.</p> <p>Incumbent President Gudni Johannesson, in office since 2016, announced earlier this year that he would not seek re-election to the largely ceremonial post.</p> <p>Born into a family of academics and parliamentarians, Jakobsdottir was the second woman to hold the post of head of government in Iceland.</p> <p>She enjoys a high level of popularity in the country, in contrast to her political party.</p> <p>Her coalition has particularly focused its second term on climate issues.</p> <p>She has also had to manage a resurgence in volcanic eruptions that forced a series of evacuations on the Reykjanes peninsula in southwestern Iceland.</p>	<p>Dabartinis prezidentas Gudni Johannessonas, einantis pareigas nuo 2016 m., anksčiau šiais metais paskelbė, kad nesieks perrinkimo į šias iš esmės reprezentacinio pobūdžio pareigas.</p> <p>K. Jakobsdottir, gimusi akademikų ir parlamentarų šeimoje, buvo antroji moteris, užėmusi Islandijos vyriausybės vadovės postą. Ji turi didelį populiarumą šalyje, kitaip nei jos politinė partija.</p> <p>Jos koalicija per antrąją kadenciją ypač daug dėmesio skyrė klimato klausimams. Jai taip pat teko vadovauti per atgijusių ugnikalnių išsiveržimus, privertusius evakuoti daugybę žmonių Reikjaneso pusiasalyje pietvakarių Islandijoje.</p>
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It is another example of plain reporting employed by Lithuanian journalists when the whole news report is translated literally and without undergoing any type of adaptation process. It might be inferred that the source text is relatively simple and there is no necessity of adaptation in order to convey the message of the source text. Although the source news report contains a variety of information, for example about upbringing and age of now former Iceland's Prime Minister Katrin Jakobsdottir and context of political parties and ruling coalition in Iceland, the journalist assumed that every part of the text should be relevant for the Lithuanian readership and did not omit anything. Moreover, the journalist also did not include more content arguably due to the text already having enough information and due to the reason that the translated article would be too long for the target readers considering that they might not be overly interested in the politics of Iceland. Consequently, since adaptation processes are absent in the text, it can be noted that plain reporting implies target news article being comprised of just one source news article.

The last example that is provided below in Table 3 was not regarded as an instance of plain reporting and it is included here for the discussion purposes.

Table 3. Arguable plain reporting in news article number 19

19	<p>An Italian navy destroyer shot down a drone that was approaching it in the Red Sea, where Yemen's Iran-backed Huthi rebels are attacking shipping, the defence ministry said.</p> <p>"In accordance with the principle of legitimate defence, the ship Duilio shot down a drone in the Red Sea" on Saturday, the ministry said in a statement.</p>	<p>Italijos karinio jūrų laivyno eskadrinis minininkas numušė prie jo priartėjusį droną Raudonojoje jūroje, kur Jemeno Irano remiami husių sukilėliai puola laivus, pranešė Gynybos ministerija.</p> <p>„Laikydamasis teisėtos gynybos principo, laivas „Duilio“ Raudonojoje jūroje numušė droną“ šeštadienį, sakoma ministerijos pranešime.</p> <p>„Dronas, turintis panašių bruožų kaip ir tie, naudoti ankstesniuose išpuoliuose, buvo už šešių kilometrų</p>
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<p>The drone, bearing similar features to those already used in previous attacks, was located six kilometres (<u>about four miles</u>) from the Italian ship and was flying towards it," it added.</p> <p>The Huthis say they are attacking Israeli-linked shipping in solidarity with war-torn Gaza, where Israel is battling Palestinian Hamas militants in a war that has roiled the region since erupting on October 7.</p> <p>The unrest has forced several companies to reroute shipments in the commercially vital waterway, driving up delivery times and costs.</p> <p>Key Israel ally the United States has led reprisal strikes on Huthi targets in Yemen in a bid to quash the attacks, creating an international force to protect shipping.</p> <p>Italy has pledged to take command of a separate EU naval force in the Red Sea, but parliament must first approve the move and the formal procedures have advanced slowly.</p>	<p>nuo Italijos laivo ir skrido jo link“, – priduriama pranešime.</p> <p>Husiai teigia, kad su Izraeliu susijusią laivybą puola iš solidarumo su karo nuniokotu Gazos Ruožu, kur Izraelis kovoja su palestiniečių kovotojų grupuote „Hamas“ per karą, krečiantį regioną nuo spalio 7 dienos.</p> <p>Dėl neramumų kelios bendrovės buvo priverstos pakeisti krovinių gabenimo maršrutus šiuo komerciškai svarbiu vandens keliu, todėl pailgėjo pristatymo laikas ir padidėjo išlaidos.</p> <p>Svarbios Izraelio sąjungininkės Jungtinės Valstijos surengė atsakomuosius smūgius husių taikiniams Jemene, siekdamas numalšinti išpuolius ir sukurti tarptautines pajėgas laivybai apsaugoti.</p> <p>Italija pažadėjo perimti vadovavimą atskiroms ES karinėms jūrų pajėgoms Raudonojoje jūroje, tačiau tam pirmiausia turi pritarti parlamentas, o oficialios procedūros vyksta lėtai.</p>
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In this example of an arguable plain reporting approach there is only one difference between the source news article and the translated news article which is the underlined part of (*about four miles*). The Lithuanian news text was adapted by means of omitting the underlined part due to the measurement being irrelevant for the local readers. However, every other part of the source news report was translated literally, nothing else was not conveyed and there was no additional information provided in the translated version as well as the consistency of the order of the text. From one point of view, the news article was adapted, even if it was done in such a small scale, by taking into consideration that this type of measurement is not relevant for the target readers and not translating it. On the contrary, the whole text, excluding the omitted part, was conveyed in a word-by-word manner, therefore it probably should be regarded as an instance of plain reporting. However, according to the methodology, which was chosen for this research, the translator may decide to ignore and not convey a minor bit of meaning. Nevertheless, the reason for this rather small omission of meaning should be the difference of lexical and syntactic resources between the target language and the source language which would result in writing a very awkward sentence in terms of structure to convey that particular piece of meaning. Therefore, although the part which was ignored was irrelevant and pretty small in comparison to the whole text, it could have been conveyed in a not complicated or awkward way, for example, (*maždaug keturių mylių*). It should also be noted that during the analysis of the collected source and target articles there were a few articles in which the majority of the text was translated in a word-by-word manner and only a small portion of the text was adapted.

Plain reporting approach in translation of international news reports from English into Lithuanian was identified in 10 articles (15%). The translated news articles could be regarded as equivalent to their source counterparts as possible, because they were translated in a direct or literal manner without applying any adaptation processes, such as providing additional information which was not present in the source text, ignoring parts of the text that are not relevant or necessary, shifting the structure

of the news article or paraphrasing it, etc. Therefore, it might be implied that the source news reports did not contain any content which would be complicated and needed explanation or to be simplified, also there were not any intricate cultural elements that the Lithuanian audience would find unfamiliar. Although, the analysis of the collected news reports in which plain reporting was identified did not lack interesting matters, such as inconsistency in translation of the specific expression or possibility of machine translation involvement due to the word-by-word style of translation. However, it is necessary to note that plain reporting approach among the Lithuanian news outlets and their journalists should be at least a little bit more common than the findings of the content analysis indicate, but the instances of plain reporting would be in a milder or more modest manner which could be argued as a type of approach that is between adaptation and not adaptation.

2.2.2. Reconstructive reporting

Textual structures or wording employed in the source news reports sometimes may not be conveyed in the target texts without adapting them. This adaptation process includes reorganizing words, phrases or even paragraphs so that the formation of the information in the text coincides with the needs of a reader. In addition, the same range of texts parts can also be paraphrased and as a result become shorter, longer, or stay the same, although the same meaning is usually expressed in different words. To draw attention to certain aspects that are more interesting and relevant for Lithuanian readers, for example, some material that appears in the central part or at the end of the news story in the source text is shifted to the beginning in the target news article. Moreover, it can be done with the goal of emphasising certain information. Another reason reconstructive reporting might be utilized is that sometimes the phrasing in the source text is unnecessarily complicated or contains some colourful constructions which is then simplified in the translation of the target text in order to avoid confusing the readers or putting burden on them by using too many words to convey something with a little meaning.

The assumption can be made that journalists that work with the selected Lithuanian news articles does not apply reconstructive reporting process that often as it was noticed in only 18 articles (28%). As previously noted, the tables below only display an excerpt of a news article to illustrate how the translated content has been adapted. In order to make the examples more understandable when pieces of texts are moved around, corresponding parts of both source and target news stories are portrayed by bold, italic, and underline formats, while instances of paraphrasing are underlined.

One of the simplest case of reconstructive reporting is provided below (Table 4) when the order of the two sentences in the source text is switched in the target text during the translation process.

Table 4. Reconstructive reporting in news article number 4

4	<p>"The Russian government and Vladimir Putin personally bear criminal and political responsibility for the death of their most prominent opponent, Alexei Navalny," the parliament said in a resolution passed with 506 votes in the 705-seat assembly.</p> <p><u>Putin "should be held accountable", it said.</u></p>	<p>„Rusijos vyriausybei ir asmeniškai Vladimirui Putinui tenka baudžiamoji ir politinė atsakomybė už žymiausio savo oponento Aleksejaus Navalno mirtį“, – sakoma rezoliucijoje, kurią 506 balsais priėmė 705 vietų parlamentas. Prieš rezoliuciją balsavo tik devyni EP nariai.</p> <p><u>Rezoliucijoje teigiama, kad V. Putinas „turėtų už tai atsakyti“.</u></p>
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	Only nine lawmakers voted against the resolution.	
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Although the structure of the text in the source news article is arguably a bit erratic with information shifting from one matter to another, i.e., there is a sentence about what is written in the resolution followed by information about the vote of the resolution in the assembly, but then there is another sentence about the content of the resolution followed by a fact that nine lawmakers were against that document. Journalator who worked on the Lithuanian news report did not adapt the text completely, nevertheless, the order of the information was changed a bit by putting the phrases about the vote of the resolution one after another. Therefore, the target text possibly becomes more consistent in terms of information provided and becomes simpler for the reader to read and understand by avoiding the issue of jumping from one point to another.

Another example of reconstructive reporting (Table 5) is noticed in the form of paraphrasing.

Table 5. Reconstructive reporting in news article number 5

5	Organisers had a fright earlier this month when a tourist boat collided with one its bridges, causing structural damage that has led to part of it being closed to traffic. <u>"There's no risk of us being unable to strengthen the bridge before the ceremony," deputy mayor Pierre Ramadan told AFP earlier this week, referring to the Sully bridge near the Ile Saint-Louis.</u>	Šį mėnesį organizatoriai patyrė išgąstį, kai turistinis laivas atsitrenkė į vieną iš tiltų ir apgadino jo konstrukciją, todėl dalis jo buvo uždaryta eismui. <u>Tačiau miesto valdžia įsitikinusi, kad iki žaidynių tiltas bus suremontuotas.</u>
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In this case of reconstructive reporting there is no change of structure of the source text, but one small part of the news report is paraphrased in the translated version. Although a small part of the meaning is lost during the adaptation process, omitting information about the name and location of the bridge as well as particular person who told this to the news agency, the main idea is still conveyed in a shortened way. Journalator could have believed that this part of the paragraph about particular politician or which bridge is the text about would not be relevant to the Lithuanian readership, because the whole article in general is about the quote of the French president Macron and incoming Paris Olympics. Moreover, this part of the text about the bridge and its repair was at the end of the news article which indicate that it is the least relevant and important information of the whole article. Therefore, journalator adapts a part of the source text and briefly mentions that according to the city authorities everything regarding the bridge is going to be fine.

The next case of reconstructive reporting (Table 6) in the translation process happens at the wider scale, changing the order of larger pieces of the source text.

Table 6. Reconstructive reporting in news article number 41

41	The European Commission says the 27-nation bloc is facing a new "security paradigm" with an expansionist Russia operating a wartime economy as it presses into year three of the conflict with Kyiv.	<i>„Turime priimti didesnę atsakomybę už savo saugumą ir, žinoma, likti visiškai įsipareigoję NATO aljansui“, – sakė Europos Komisijos pirmininkės pavaduotoja Margrethe Vestager (Margretė Vestager). „Turime užtikrinti tinkamą transatlantinę pusiausvyrą, nepriklausomai nuo rinkimų dinamikos JAV. Turime priimti didesnę atsakomybę už savo</i>
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	<p>"To counter the return of high-intensity war on our border, we have decided to kick up a gear," EU internal market commissioner Thierry Breton told reporters in announcing the new initiative.</p> <p>The European Defence Industrial Strategy aims, over the long term, to give incentives to European arms manufacturers to invest more, make their production more agile and -- for the first time -- to collectively catalogue what they have available.</p> <p><i>"We must take more responsibility for our own security, while, of course, remaining fully committed to our NATO alliance," said European Commission Vice President Margrethe Vestager.</i></p> <p><i>"We need to get that transatlantic balance right, irrespective of electoral dynamics in the US," she told reporters, in a nod to Republican White House hopeful Donald Trump casting doubt on the US commitment to its NATO allies should he win reelection.</i></p> <p><i>"An improved ability to act will make us a stronger ally," Vestager said.</i></p> <p><u>The question of financing the ambitious initiative is problematic for a continent that has trimmed defence investment for decades following the collapse of the Soviet Union.</u></p>	<p><i>saugumą, tačiau, žinoma, ir toliau būti visiškai įsipareigoję NATO aljansui“, – teigė M. Vestager.</i></p> <p><i>„Dėl geresnio gebėjimo veikti tapsime stipresniais sąjungininkais“, – nurodė ji.</i></p> <p>EK parengta Europos gynybos pramonės strategija siekiama ilgainiui paskatinti Europos ginkluotės gamintojus daugiau investuoti, didinti gamybos lankstumą ir pirmą kartą kolektyviai kataloguoti turimą produkciją.</p> <p><u>Tačiau žemynui, kuris po Sovietų Sąjungos žlugimo dešimtmečius mažino investicijas į gynybą, kyla problemų dėl šios plataus užmojo iniciatyvos finansavimo.</u></p> <p>ES pareigūnai teigia, kad dabar blokas susiduria su „nauja saugumo paradigma“ dėl ekspansionistinės Rusijos, kuri virto į karo ekonomiką.</p> <p>„Siekdami pasipriešinti sugrįžtančiam didelio intensyvumo karui mūsų pasienyje, nusprendėme įjungti aukštesnę pavarą“, – žurnalistams sakė Th. Bretonas.</p>
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In this case, the texts portrayed by bold, italic, and underline formats are shifted around, while the part of the source text without any specific format remains relatively in the same place. It should be noted that the Lithuanian news outlet made a mistake in the part of the news article with italic format because in the beginning there is a sentence *Turime prisiimti didesnę atsakomybę už savo saugumą ir, žinoma, likti visiškai įsipareigoję NATO aljansui* and then after some words it is repeated again *Turime prisiimti didesnę atsakomybę už savo saugumą, tačiau, žinoma, ir toliau būti visiškai įsipareigoję NATO aljansui*, except one small and irrelevant difference of conjunction. Talking about the movement of the order in the target text, the reason of this reconstructive reporting is not apparent. One of the possible reasons for the change of location of the texts portrayed in bold and underline formats in Lithuanian version could be because of the people who said those words. Margrethe Vestager is European Commission Vice President and arguably have more influence than EU internal market commissioner Thierry Breton, therefore her words might have been put earlier in the text. As a result, words of Thierry Breton have been put towards the end of the target text after a few informative pieces related to the strategy and context in order not to clump so many quotes one after another. This case of reconstructive reporting could have also happened due to the quite common notion of putting more relevant and important information in the earlier parts of the news articles, however the impact of this specific adaptation process might not have been very big.

The last example of reconstructive reporting in translation of the source text is provided below in Table 7.

Table 7. Reconstructive reporting in news article number 60

<p>60</p>	<p>The 87-year-old pontiff was asked by the public broadcaster RTS about a debate within Ukraine on whether to surrender to Russia's invasion.</p> <p>"I believe that the strongest are those who see the situation, think about the people, and have the courage to raise the white flag and negotiate," he said in the interview, which the Vatican said was conducted in early February.</p> <p>He added: "That word negotiate is a brave word. When you see that you are defeated, that things are not working out, to have the courage to negotiate."</p> <p>He said people might feel ashamed but asked how many lives were being lost.</p> <p><u>"Today, for example with the war in Ukraine, there are many who want to act as mediators. Turkey for example," he said.</u></p> <p><u>"Don't be ashamed to negotiate before things get worse."</u></p> <p><i>Speaking about conflict in general, including the Hamas-Israel war, he added: "Negotiations are never a surrender. It is the courage not to carry a country to suicide."</i></p>	<p>Visuomeninis transliuotojas RTS 87-erių metų pontifiko klausė apie Ukrainoje vykstančias diskusijas, ar pasiduoti Rusijos invazijai, ar tai tik įteisintų jėgos galią.</p> <p>„Manau, kad stipriausi yra tie, kurie mato situaciją, galvoja apie žmones ir turi drąsos iškelti baltą vėliavą ir derėtis“, – sakė jis vasario pradžioje duotame interviu.</p> <p><i>Kalbėdamas apie karą apskritai, įskaitant „Hamas“ ir Izraelio karą, jis pridūrė: „Derybos niekada nereiškia pasidavimo. Tai drąsa nevesti šalies į savižudybę.“</i></p> <p>„Tas žodis „derėtis“ yra drąsus žodis. Kai matai, kad pralaimi, kad reikalai nesiklosto, reikia turėti drąsos derėtis“, – sakė jis.</p> <p><u>„Šiandien, pavyzdžiui, vykstant karui Ukrainoje, daug kas nori būti tarpininkais. Pavyzdžiui, Turkija, – kalbėjo Katalikų Bažnyčios vadovas. – Nesigėdykite derėtis, kol reikalai dar labiau nepablogėjo.“</u></p>
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At first glance, this example of reconstructive reporting in the target article might not be that interesting, but that is not the case. Taking into account the current geopolitical situation in the world regarding Russia's invasion in Ukraine as well as the situation with Israel, Hamas, and Gaza, almost every word spoken by influential people about these sensitive topics are quite thoroughly analyzed and discussed. Therefore, the order in which the words and the text are presented becomes important. In the English source news report pontiff, although in this situation the Pope Francis is meant by this word, was asked about a debate within Ukraine on whether to surrender to Russia's invasion he answered "I believe that the strongest are those who see the situation, think about the people, and have the courage to raise the white flag and negotiate" and then added "That word negotiate is a brave word. When you see that you are defeated, that things are not working out, to have the courage to negotiate". Although there is a possibility that the Pope did not mean that Ukraine is already defeated and should figuratively raise the white flag and surrender to Russia, the order of the source text with this information arguably indicates this idea in what could be called strong manner. Moreover, Pope's words "Negotiations are never a surrender. It is the courage not to carry a country to suicide." about conflict in general, including the Hamas-Israel war, are put at the end of the source text as possibly just an afterthought. Therefore, his previous words might have been truly about the situation of Russia and Ukraine and not just speaking generally or even philosophically. On the contrary, there is a different situation regarding the target news report after undergoing a bit of adaptation. The first two pieces of the article remain in the same order, but then the text in italic format regarding war or conflict in general follows, possibly to lessen the probability of idea that these statements were said

towards Ukraine's side and the Pope was just speaking in a general and not such a strong manner. Nevertheless, it could be argued that the underlying still idea remains the same, just a bit defused for what could be various reasons, for example, the news outlet or journalator not wanting to be harsh towards the Pope considering that the Lithuanian readership is majorly Christians, not wanting to risk being a bit wrong after following the tone of the source news article in case the situation turned out to be actually different, or just providing the information and leaving it for the readers' interpretation.

Reconstructive reporting in translation of English international news into Lithuanian has been employed in 28% of studied news articles, and, as it can be noted from the provided and discussed examples, the meaning of the source text does not actually change, except in some cases of paraphrasing when the information is generalized or simplified for the target readers. Furthermore, the order of the English news articles is shifted by adaptation process in order to adjust the focus or tone of the source text, to present the text in a more coherent and consistent manner, and change the order of an article's parts so that more significant and relevant content is presented before less relevant material from the perspective of the Lithuanian readership.

2.2.3. Summary reporting

By employing summary reporting, only the meaning that is attributed to the source text is conveyed, however not entirely and without compromising the readers' comprehension of the main idea of the text. This adaptation process can be applied for various textual levels ranging from the entire paragraph to just individual lexical items. The reasons for applying summary reporting might be to improve the readability of the target news article, if translating particular pieces of the source text would not express any specific meaning in the target news article or if journalator believes that certain information is too specific or repetitive. Furthermore, cultural factors also should be taken into consideration by journalators, since material that is unrelated to the target readers may not be conveyed during translation, especially if the news report is about the place which is located far away.

The assumption can be made that journalators that are involved in preparing and adapting the English news articles for Lithuanian readers employ summary reporting quite often as it was noticed in 39 articles (60%). Moreover, the scale in which the material of the source text was omitted varies greatly as in some situations one or two words were not conveyed, but in other cases the entire paragraphs were deleted.

The first examples of the summary reporting (Table 8) usage involve not conveying a small part of the source news article which becomes irrelevant in the target news report.

Table 8. Summary reporting in news articles number 19, 41, 42, and 43

19	"The drone, bearing similar features to those already used in previous attacks, was located six kilometres <u>(about four miles)</u> from the Italian ship and was flying towards it," it added.	„Dronas, turintis panašią bruožų kaip ir tie, naudoti ankstesniuose išpuoliuose, buvo už šešių kilometrų nuo Italijos laivo ir skrido jo link“, – priduriama pranešime.
41	Breton has spoken of an ultimate need for some 100 billion euros <u>(\$110 billion)</u> for the European Union to rival the Pentagon and US defence industry.	Už vidaus rinką atsakingas eurokomisaras Thierry Bretonas (Tjeri Bretonas) kalbėjo, kad Europos Sąjungai reikės apie 100 mlrd. eurų, kad ji galėtų būti konkurencinga su Pentagonu ir JAV gynybos pramone.

42	<p>India is suspicious of China's growing presence in the Indian Ocean and its influence in the Maldives, a chain of 1,192 tiny coral islands stretching around 800 kilometres (<u>500 miles</u>) across the equator, as well as in neighbouring Sri Lanka.</p> <p>India last week said it was bolstering its naval forces on its "strategically important" Lakshadweep islands, about 130 kilometres (<u>80 miles</u>) north of the Maldives.</p>	<p>Indija įtariai žiūri į didėjantį Kinijos aktyvumą Indijos vandenyne ir jos įtaką Maldivuose – 1 192 mažų koralinių salų grandinėje, besidriekiančioje apie 800 km per ekvatorių, – taip pat kaimyninėje Šri Lankoje.</p> <p>Praėjusią savaitę Indija pranešė, kad stiprina savo karines jūrų pajėgas strategiškai svarbiose Lakšadvypo salose, esančiose maždaug už 130 km į šiaurę nuo Maldivų.</p>
43	<p>The shipments would include Iran's Fateh-110 and Zolfaghar solid-propellant short-range ballistic missiles (SRBM), with a declared range of 300 and 700-plus kilometers (<u>186 and 435 miles</u>), respectively.</p>	<p>Pranešama, kad Rusija netrukus iš Irano gaus šimtus „žemė-žemė“ balistinių raketų, skirtų karui su Ukraina. Siuntos apimtų Irano kietojo kuro trumpojo nuotolio balistines raketas „Fateh-110“ ir „Zolfaghar“, kurių deklaruojamas veikimo nuotolis yra atitinkamai 300 ir 700 kilometrų.</p>

The parts of the source news articles with numbers of miles converted in the brackets following the number of kilometres are underlined in the source news reports number 19, 42, and 43. Since the source text is published in English and is meant for a global readership, the news outlet have also converted kilometres to miles and added it in the brackets in order to assist the readers living in countries where miles are used, for example, those in the United States of America or the United Kingdom, where miles are used in place of kilometres, in understanding the mentioned distance better. However, due to the fact that miles are not used for determining distance in Lithuania, the journalator adapted the source text for the target readers and did not convey the number of miles in the brackets. Otherwise, they would possibly be confused about why the Lithuanian news article contains miles rather than kilometres as the majority would not know what the ratio of these measurements is. A similar instance was identified in the news reports number 41, except in this case the amount of money in another currency has been omitted rather than the distance measurement. For the identical purpose as before, brackets containing the figure of money expressed in US dollars have been included in the source text. In a similar manner, considering the euro is Lithuania's official currency and it is not necessary to convert the sum to US dollars, the Lithuanian news article does not include such details.

Another instance of the utilisation of summary reporting (Table 9) is related to the target text readability in general.

Table 9. Summary reporting in news article number 45

45	<p>Greece's police on Monday said it had sent anti-racism officers to guard the country's first same-sex wedding <u>between men, held under a landmark new law</u>.</p> <p>The police released a letter from the two men, who said they had received "threats to their safety" and thanked the officers for their assistance "during and after the ceremony" at the weekend.</p> <p>"Our marriage, held in the presence of our three <u>underage</u> children, was free of fear and stress, as</p>	<p>Graikijos policija pirmadienį pranešė, kad pasiuntė kovos su rasizmu pareigūnus saugoti pirmųjų šalyje tos pačios lyties asmenų vestuvių.</p> <p>Policija paviešino dviejų vyrų laišką, kuriame jie teigia sulaukę grasinimų ir dėkoja pareigūnams už pagalbą per savaitgalio ceremoniją ir po jos.</p> <p>„Mūsų santuoka, sudaryta dalyvaujant trims vaikams, buvo be baimės ir streso, kaip ir turėtų būti“, – rašoma laiške, remiantis policijos pareiškimu, paskelbtu socialiniame tinkle „X“.</p>
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	<p>it should be," the letter said, according to a police statement on X, <u>formerly Twitter</u>.</p> <p>The head of the main Greek opposition party Syriza, Stefanos Kasselakis, another key proponent of the reform, has announced plans to marry his American partner Tyler McBeth in Greece in the summer.</p> <p><u>The couple previously tied the knot in the United States in October.</u></p>	<p>Pagrindinės Graikijos opozicinės partijos „Syriza“ vadovas Stefanas Kasselakis, dar vienas svarbus reformos šalininkas, paskelbė apie planus vasarą Graikijoje susituokti su savo partneriu amerikiečiu Tyleriu McBethu.</p>
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It can be noticed in the provided table that small scale summary reporting has been applied multiple times in this instance. The first omitted component of the source news text is *between men, held under a landmark new law*. The information about the wedding being between two men may not hold much significance, because the highlight of this article is the fact that it is first same-sex wedding in the country regardless of the participants' genders. Furthermore, another reason for this case of summary reporting could have been to avoid repetitiveness of information as the first part of the next sentence also contains words *two men*. Therefore, journalator might have decided to simply omit that information to avoid repeating the same fact in sentences one after another instead of, for example, substituting the words *two men* in the second sentence with the words *the couple* or something similar. Although, the words *held under a landmark new law* were also omitted and it could be argued as a mistake considering the context that it is the first same-sex marriage in Greece and it is due to this particular new law, the journalator might have decided to omit this part because later in the article a bit more information is given about the law. Another component of the source text that was omitted was words *underage* and then *formerly Twitter*. The former instance of summary reporting seems quite reasonable because it would maybe be unnecessary to further specify that the children are underage in the target text as the main fact is that the marriage happened in presence of their children, regardless of their age. While the reason for the latter case could be that even if social media *Twitter* was a worldwide known name before rebranding to *X* it is time to stop including both names, especially in the online news articles which sometimes have space constraints. The last part of the source article that was not conveyed might have been deemed as irrelevant and to some degree repetitive information for the target readership because majority of the readers arguably do not know who these people and some information about them was already included in the target news report.

Another example of the summary reporting due to the reason of the material in the source news report being too specific is provided in the following table.

Table 10. Summary reporting in news article number 23

23	<p>The Islamic State group claimed the Strasbourg attack, but the then-French interior minister Christophe Castaner said it was taking credit for an attack it hadn't planned.</p> <p>A video pledging allegiance to the group was however found at the assailant's home.</p> <p>– 'Radical convictions'–</p> <p><u>Of the accused only Mondjehi, 42, was charged with "terrorism", while the three others -- all in their 30s -- face</u></p>	<p>Ekstremistinė grupuotė „Islamo valstybė“ (IS) prisiėmė atsakomybę už išpuolį Strasbūre.</p> <p>Tačiau tuometinis Prancūzijos vidaus reikalų ministras Christophe'as Castaneras (Kristofas Kastaneras) teigė, kad iš tikrųjų IS šio išpuolio neplanavo.</p> <p>Vis dėlto užpuoliko namuose buvo rastas vaizdo įrašas, kuriame jis prisiekia ištikimybę šiai grupuotei.</p>
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criminal conspiracy charges for their role in supplying weapons.

A fifth defendant, in his mid-80s, may be tried at a later date after a medical examination found his health was not compatible with taking part in the current long trial.

Mondjehi, a former cellmate of the assailant, played "a key role in supplying a weapon" by putting him in touch with sellers, and "could not have been unaware of, or may have even shared, all or part of Cherif Chekatt's radical convictions", according to the indictment.

Mondjehi told the court this was not true.

"Never could I have known that this weapon could have been for an attack," he said.

His lawyer Michael Wacquez said he was concerned Mondjehi could be used as a scapegoat.

"Mondjehi should not be an outlet for the grief of the victims and should not be condemned because Cherif Chekatt is not there," he said.

According to the investigation, there was no evidence of the other suspects having been aware of Chekatt's plans.

- 'Turn a page' -

Although Chekatt cannot now be brought to justice, survivors and relatives of victims said the trial was still crucial.

The attack "turned my whole life upside down", said Mostafa Salhane, a 53-year-old former taxi driver who spent 15 terrifying minutes with Chekatt who climbed into his cab with a gun in his hand as he fled the scene.

A lawyer representing some of the families, Arnaud Friederich, said the trial was a "key moment" for his clients.

"There will be a before and an after," he said.

Claude Lienhard, a lawyer for several dozen people, said there was a perception the investigation has been dragging on.

"There's a fear that this will be a low-cost trial compared with other terror trials, as many feel they have been forgotten," he said.

	<p><u>Audrey Wagner, who saw Chekatt wound one of her friends, said she expected proceedings to be "distressing" but important to "turn the page".</u></p> <p><u>Jean-Yves Bruckman, a now-retired firefighter who aided one of the victims said he needed answers "to heal".</u></p> <p><u>"One question keeps coming back to me: How can you kill someone like that?"</u></p>	
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As it is seen in the Table 10, the source news text number 23 contained a rather huge part of the text related to the criminals in France who are being prosecuted for terrorism act or being involved in it. However, the journalator did not convey any meaning from this part of the source text by omitting multiple sentences which would have probably been a few paragraphs in the target text. On this occasion, the reason why there is so much material missing in the target news article is probably because a significant portion of Lithuanian readers would consider it irrelevant or unappealing. Moreover, the news article already reminded about the events which happened in the past and portrayed the current situation regarding the trials and defendants. Although France is not a geographically distant location from the perspective of Lithuanians, people who opened the article and read it already were provided enough information and context regarding something that is happening in a foreign country. The readers of this international news report arguably do not need to have such a detailed information about the trial proceedings, defendants, and even about some of the people who interacted with the accused criminals on the day of the event. In addition, considering the amount of comprehensive information offered about matters that would probably only be relevant to a small number of readers, if the journalator had included translations of these source text pieces, the Lithuanian news article would have been significantly longer and even unnecessary lengthy for the target readership.

The last case of summary reporting (Table 11) is presumably related to the possible repetitiveness.

Table 11. Summary reporting in news article number 32

32	<p>The Gaza war between Israel and Hamas is a "powder keg" with the potential to spark broader conflict in the Middle East, UN human rights chief Volker Turk said Monday.</p> <p><u>Turk said it was imperative to take all possible measures to avoid a wider conflagration.</u></p> <p>"The war in Gaza has already generated dangerous spillover in neighbouring countries," he said in his global update to the United Nations Human Rights Council.</p> <p>"I am deeply concerned that in this powder keg, any spark could lead to a much broader conflagration. This would have implications for every country in the Middle East and many beyond it."</p>	<p>Izraelio ir „Hamas“ karas Gazos Ruože yra parako statinė, galinti sukelti platesnio masto konfliktą Artimuosiuose Rytuose, pirmadienį pareiškė Jungtinių Tautų žmogaus teisių vadovas Volkeris Turkas.</p> <p>„Karas Gazos Ruože jau sukėlė pavojingą plitimą kaimyninėse šalyse ir esu labai susirūpinęs, kad šioje parako statinėje bet kokia kibirkštis gali sukelti daug platesnį konfliktą“, – teigė V. Turkas savo pranešime Jungtinių Tautų Žmogaus teisių tarybai.</p> <p>„Tai turėtų pasekmių kiekvienai Artimųjų Rytų šaliai ir daugeliui už jų ribų“, – pridūrė jis.</p> <p>V. Turko teigimu, konflikto išplitimo grėsmė labai reali vienu metu susiklosčius kelioms kritiškoms padėtimis.</p>
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<p>He said that overlapping emergencies made the spectre of spillover conflict very real, <u>and cited the examples of Yemen and Lebanon as places where the Gaza war is having a wider effect.</u></p> <p>"The military escalation in southern Lebanon between Israel, Hezbollah and other armed groups is extremely worrying," Turk said.</p> <p>The UN high commissioner for human rights said almost 200 people had been killed in Lebanon and some 90,000 internally displaced.</p> <p>There was also extensive damage to health facilities, schools and vital infrastructure.</p> <p>"Incidents in which civilians, including children, paramedics and journalists, have been killed in attacks must be fully investigated," said Turk.</p> <p><u>Some 80,000 people have also been displaced from areas in northern Israel along the country's border with Lebanon, he added.</u></p> <p>"It is imperative to do everything possible to avoid a wider conflagration," he said.</p>	<p>„Ypač didelį nerimą kelia karinė eskalacija Pietų Libane tarp Izraelio, „Hezbollah“ ir kitų ginkluotų grupių“, – sakė jis.</p> <p>JT vyriausiasis žmogaus teisių komisaras nurodė, kad Libane jau žuvo kone 200 žmonių, o maždaug 90 tūkst. turėjo palikti savo namus ir išvykti į kitas šalies vietas.</p> <p>Taip pat padaryta didelė žala sveikatos apsaugos įstaigoms, mokykloms, gyvybiškai svarbiai infrastruktūrai.</p> <p>„Incidentai, kai per atakas žuvo civilių, įskaitant vaikus, greitosios pagalbos medikus ir žurnalistus, turi būti nuodugniai ištirti, – sakė V. Turkas. – Būtina padaryti visa, kas įmanoma, kad būtų išvengta didesnio gaisro.“</p>
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Already at the beginning of the source news article number 32 it can be seen in the table that the underlined second sentence *Turk said it was imperative to take all possible measures to avoid a wider conflagration* is not translated. The omitted sentence seems quite important as the UN human rights chief, an influential person in politics, talks about taking action in case there is a situation that demands it. However, the same meaning is written once again at the end of the source news report – *"It is imperative to do everything possible to avoid a wider conflagration," he said*. In this instance, the journalator translates the quote, therefore it could be concluded that the reason for summary reporting was to avoid the unnecessary repetition of information. Furthermore, the next part of the source text affected by summary reporting was *and cited the examples of Yemen and Lebanon as places where the Gaza war is having a wider effect*. However, the reason in this case is not apparent and can only be discussed hypothetically. One of the possibilities might have been once again to not repeat the information as the next sentence is about military escalation in southern Lebanon between Israel, Hezbollah, and other armed groups. Furthermore, there are more detailed information about number of casualties and what type of damage was done in Lebanon in order to provide the example about the impact of war in Gaza. However, the mention of Yemen in the source news article was not conveyed in any manner in the target news report as the text was only about Israel and Lebanon. Moreover, the part *Some 80,000 people have also been displaced from areas in northern Israel along the country's border with Lebanon, he added* was also not conveyed in the target text. It might have been the case that the journalator did not want to write again about number of displaced people in the region as there was similar information in the source text previously *The UN high commissioner for human rights said almost 200 people had been killed in Lebanon and some 90,000 internally displaced*, although this piece of text was about statistics in Lebanon, while the part which was not

transferred to the Lithuanian text was related to northern Israel. Therefore, the actual reason for this instance of summary reporting might only be presumed as the motivation behind it is unclear.

The findings of the analysis suggest that summary reporting is relatively common among journalists while translating international news items from English into Lithuanian, since cases of its application were identified in 60% of the examined articles. One of the possible reasons for this relatively common usage might be due to the trend that the Lithuanian news outlets often publish shorter news stories compared to the international news publishers which generally publish their news articles with a lot of information provided. Consequently, the summary reporting process is used to omit information that is not relevant to the target readers as well as to improve the readability of the target news article, if translating particular pieces of the source text would not express any specific meaning in the target news article or if a journalist believes that certain information is too specific or repetitive.

2.2.4. Fictive reporting

By employing fictive reporting, the meaning that is attributed to the source text is conveyed, however a journalist also includes additional information. This adaptation process can be applied for various textual levels ranging from the entire paragraph to just individual lexical items. The reasons for applying fictive reporting might be to improve the readability of the target news article, if a journalist believes that just translating particular pieces of the source text would not convey the necessary meaning or it would not be understood precisely by the target readers. Furthermore, cultural factors also should be taken into consideration by journalists, since sometimes there are foreign concepts in the international news reports that are probably unknown to the target readers, especially if the news report is about the place which is located far away. Therefore, during the adaptation process journalists can include various clarifications, contextual information, or explanations regarding the foreign concepts, in order to assist Lithuanian readers to understand the target news article better.

The assumption can be made that journalists that are involved in preparing and adapting the English news articles for Lithuanian readers employ fictive reporting relatively often as it was identified in 39 articles (60%). Moreover, the scale of additional information provided in the target texts varies from a few words to multiple sentences.

The first examples of the fictive reporting (Table 12) involve additional clarification regarding the pronunciation of names and surnames of involved individuals.

Table 12. Fictive reporting in news articles number 17, 18, and 22

17	<p>Hundreds of pro-Palestinian demonstrators had gathered in front of the Art Gallery of Ontario, where Prime Minister Justin Trudeau was due to host his Italian counterpart Giorgia Meloni, according to Canadian media reports.</p> <p>"Due to security concerns, the event was cancelled," Jenna Ghassabeh, a spokesperson for the Canadian prime minister's office, told AFP without giving further details.</p>	<p>Šimtai palestiniečius remiančių demonstrantų susirinko prie Ontarijo meno galerijos, kur ministras pirmininkas Justinas Trudeau (<u>Džastinas Triudo</u>) turėjo priimti savo kolegę iš Italijos Giorgia Meloni (<u>Džordža Meloni</u>), pranešė Kanados žiniasklaida.</p> <p>„Dėl saugumo sumetimų renginys buvo atšauktas“, – naujienų agentūrai AFP sakė Kanados ministro pirmininko biuro atstovė spaudai Jenna Ghassabeh (<u>Džena Gasabė</u>).</p>
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18	<p>Turkey's Foreign Minister Hakan Fidan said: "There is a serious desire and effort to reach a ceasefire before Ramadan," in closing remarks to an annual diplomacy forum in the Mediterranean holiday resort of Antalya.</p> <p>Fidan confirmed that Abbas would visit the Turkish capital Ankara on Tuesday at the invitation of President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, a vocal advocate of the Palestinian cause.</p> <p>He has branded Israel a "terrorist state" and compared Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to Adolf Hitler while calling Hamas "a liberation group".</p>	<p>Turkijos užsienio reikalų ministras Hakanas Fidas (<u>Chakanas Fidas</u>) baigdamas metinį diplomatijos forumą Viduržemio jūros atostogų kurorte Antalijoje, sakė, kad „yra rimtas noras ir pastangos pasiekti paliaubas iki ramadano“.</p> <p>Jis patvirtino, kad M. Abbasas antradienį apsilankys Turkijos sostinėje Ankaroje prezidento Recepto Tayyipo Erdogano (<u>Redžepo Tajipo Erdohano</u>), aktyviai remiančio palestiniečių reikalą, kvietimu.</p> <p>Jis pavadino Izraelį teroristine valstybe, o ministrą pirmininką Benjaminą Netanyahu (<u>Benjaminą Netanjahu</u>) palygino su Adolfu Hitleriu. Tuo tarpu „Hamas“ turkų lyderis pavadino „išlaisvinimo grupe“.</p>
22	<p>A leading opponent of Chad's ruling junta Yaya Dillo Djerou has been killed in an army assault on his party headquarters, a government spokesman told AFP Thursday.</p> <p>Dillo died on Wednesday "where he had retreated, at the headquarters of his party. He didn't want to surrender and fired on law enforcement," Abderaman Koulamallah, who is also communications minister, said.</p>	<p>Pagrindinis Čadą valdančios chuntos priešininkas Yaya Dillo Djerou (<u>Jaja Dilo Džeru</u>) žuvo per kariuomenės išpuolį prieš jo partijos būstinę, ketvirtadienį naujienų agentūrai AFP pranešė vyriausybės atstovas spaudai.</p> <p>Abdramane Koulamallah (<u>Abdramanė Kulamala</u>) nurodė, kad Y. D. Djerou žuvo trečiadienį savo partijos būstinėje po to, kai atsisakė pasiduoti ir šaudė į teisėsaugos pareigūnus.</p>

The parts of the target news articles with pronunciation of names and surnames of people expressed in Lithuanian letters in the brackets are underlined in the source news reports number 17, 18, and 22. Fictive reporting instances of this manner is in fact very useful for the target readership since they can understand and learn what is the proper way to pronounce names and surnames of individuals from different countries. Older readers who are possibly not acquainted with foreign names and their pronunciations that much should consider it particularly helpful. Prior to the clarifications in the brackets, there are also authentic names and surnames written, although with a one minor but complicated modification. Due to the Lithuanian rules, the foreign names and surnames need to be adapted with the specific ending according to the relevant case. In some instances, names in nominative case do not need a specific ending to them, but quite often there is one added, for example, *Hakanas Fidas* (Hakan Fidan). Furthermore, other cases have their own endings, for example, accusative case of *Benjaminą Netanyahu* (Benjamin Netanyahu). However, an argument could be made that these Lithuanian endings could impair the readers' understanding of how authentic names are spelled. One matter which should be noted is that the majority instances of fictive reporting when pronunciation of names and surnames are specified were identified in the Lithuanian news reports of *15min* news outlet. It could be argued that the inclusion of pronunciation of foreign names and surnames should be included in every target news text in order to educate the local readership.

Fictive reporting adaptation approach is also utilized in instances when it is necessary to clarify specific names as portrayed in the table below.

Table 13. Fictive reporting in news articles number 31 and 52

31	Speaking on the sidelines of an ASEAN-Australia summit in Melbourne, Manalo defended his	Kalbėdamas <u>Pietryčių Azijos valstybių asociacijos</u> (ASEAN) ir Australijos viršūnių susitikimo Melburne
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	government's policy of publicising Chinese manoeuvres in contested maritime territory -- including the recent passage of warships near Scarborough Shoal.	kuluaruose, E. Manalo gynė savo vyriausybės politiką viešinti Kinijos manevrus ginčijamoje jūrų teritorijoje, įskaitant neseniai užfiksuotą karo laivų praplaukimą netoli Skarboro seklumos.
52	The DMA will force six "gatekeeper" companies -- Google's Alphabet, Amazon, Apple, TikTok parent ByteDance, Meta and Microsoft -- to follow a list of do's and don'ts from Thursday.	DMA privers šešias prieigos valdytojų bendroves – <u>JAV informacijos technologijų kompanijos</u> „Google“ patronuojančiąją įmonę „Alphabet“, <u>elektroninės komercijos bendrovę</u> „Amazon“, platformos „TikTok“ patronuojančiąją bendrovę „ByteDance“, <u>socialinius tinklus</u> „Facebook“ ir „Instagram“ <u>valdančią bendrovę</u> „Meta“ ir <u>programinės ir techninės įrangos gamintojas</u> „Microsoft“ ir „Apple“ – nuo ketvirtadienio laikytis reikalavimų ir nurodymų joms sąrašo.

In the source news report number 31 there is a mention of *ASEAN-Australia summit* and probably a lot of readers from continents other than Australia or Asian do not have knowledge about the meaning of the abbreviation ASEAN. Therefore, it is necessary to clarify what is the meaning of this abbreviation in the international target news report. For that reason, the full meaning of *Association of Southeast Asian Nations* is then translated as *Pietryčių Azijos valstybių asociacijos* and included in the Lithuanian version of the article while also conveying the English abbreviation in the brackets. As a result, every target reader understands which organisations or countries participated in the summit and learns the name of a particular association composed of foreign countries from another continent. Similar instance was noticed in the source and target news articles number 52, in which additional clarification was provided regarding the names of various companies. The journalist responsible for the Lithuanian version of the text probably utilized fictive reporting approach in order to provide at least a bit of information about the companies in case the target readers do not have knowledge about them or have only heard the name but did not know in which field the company operates. Therefore, there are words *JAV informacijos technologijų kompanijos* before *Google*, although in this instance arguably the majority of target readers are familiar with it, as well as *elektroninės komercijos bendrovę* before *Amazon*, and *programinės ir techninės įrangos gamintojas* before *Microsoft*, both of which are also quite well-known companies and probably a lot of readers are familiar with their services. Furthermore, journalist indicated that *Meta* controls social media platforms *Facebook* and *Instagram* by including the phrase *socialinius tinklus* „Facebook“ ir „Instagram“ *valdančią bendrovę*. Arguably, names *Facebook* and *Instagram* are more well-known than their parent company *Meta* among some of the people, therefore journalist might have decided to specify this fact. However, it is not clear why the journalist did not also provide additional details about *TikTok* and *Apple*, even if they are also globally famous names, as it was done with the previously mentioned companies. A possible reason for this is that the sentence would be very long and quite complicated with a lot of various information, however, it might seem strange why there are clarifications about some of the companies but not about others. Nevertheless, fictive reporting in this instance was beneficial for Lithuanian readers to obtain information about the companies if they did not have exact knowledge of them.

Another usage of fictive reporting involves providing explanation about foreign concept as portrayed in the table 14 below.

Table 14. Fictive reporting in news article number 28

28	<p>The pernicious "'great replacement' conspiracy theories" spreading in many countries are "delusional" and racist and are directly spurring violence, the United Nations rights chief warned on Monday.</p> <p>United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Volker Turk also took aim at the "war on woke", which he stressed was "really a war on inclusion".</p>	<p>Jungtinių Tautų žmogaus teisių vadovas Volkeris Turkas (Volkeris Tiurkas) pirmadienį įspėjo, kad daugelyje šalių plintančios „didžiojo pakeitimo“ sąmokslų teorijos yra apgaulingos, rasistinės ir tiesiogiai skatina smurtą.</p> <p>JT vyriausiasis žmogaus teisių komisaras taip pat pabrėžė, kad „karas prieš woke (<u>liberaliąją, antirasistinę ideologiją</u>) iš tikrųjų yra karas prieš įtraukimą“.</p>
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In the source news article number 28 there are words spoken by United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Volker Turk *war on woke*, which is relatively new concept. The term *woke* is explained in the dictionary as being aware of and actively attentive to societal issues, especially issues of racial and social justice, and being politically liberal or progressive¹. It recently became quite a popular expression in the United States of America among the various politicians and over the time spread throughout the whole world. However, Lithuanian people arguably are not very familiar with this term and the discussion regarding it since it is mostly related to the racism topic which could be said that is not relevant in Lithuania as instances of racism are relatively rare due to the demography. Therefore, it could be considered as a foreign concept to the local people. Nevertheless, probably due to the popularity of this term in the world, the journalator decided to leave the word *woke* untranslated but explained it briefly in the brackets as *liberaliąją, antirasistinę ideologiją* since the main topic of the source news report is the *great replacement* conspiracy theories. It could be said that this particular instance of fictive reporting is beneficial since the popular term is left untranslated for people who are familiar with it to notice it but also explained in brackets for people who are not familiar with it. At the same time fictive reporting was employed in a brief manner without providing too much unnecessary information in order to not take away attention from the main topic.

The last examples of employing fictive reporting (Table 15) involve providing a sentence or multiple sentences of contextual information.

Table 15. Fictive reporting in news articles number 9, 15, and 42

9	<p>“After two years of a full-scale invasion, you cannot just talk about one man. You have to talk about the country,” she added, pointing out the expansionist agenda was not only embraced by President Vladimir Putin but wider society.</p>	<p>„Po dvejų plataus masto invazijos metų negalima kalbėti tik apie vieną žmogų. Reikia kalbėti apie šalį“, – pridūrė ji ir pažymėjo, kad ekspansionistinę programą priėmė ne tik Rusijos diktatorius Vladimiras Putinas, bet ir visa visuomenė.</p> <p><u>Šiomis dienomis Danijos ministrė pirmininkė M. Frederiksen pareiškė, kad Ukraina negali laimėti karo be ginklų, todėl pasaulis turi kuo greičiau padidinti paramą Kyjivui.</u></p>
15	<p>"According to our assessment, a conversation in the air force division was intercepted. We are currently unable to say for certain whether changes were made to the recorded or transcribed version that is circulating on social media," the spokeswoman told AFP.</p>	<p>„Mūsų vertinimu, buvo perimtas pokalbis oro pajėgų dalinyje. Šiuo metu negalime tiksliai pasakyti, ar buvo padaryta pakeitimų įrašytoje ar transkribuotoje versijoje, kuri platinama socialinėje žiniasklaidoje“, – naujienų agentūrai AFP sakė atstovė spaudai.</p>

¹ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/woke>

		<u>Kiek anksčiau šeštadienį Vokietijos kancleris Olafas Scholzas pareiškė, kad Vokietija atliks išsamų tyrimą dėl įrašo, kuriame šalies pajėgų pareigūnai aptarinėja konfidencialias karo Ukrainoje detales, nutekinimo.</u>
42	Muizzu, who visited Beijing in January where he signed a raft of infrastructure, energy, marine and agricultural deals, has previously denied seeking to redraw the regional balance by bringing in Chinese forces to replace Indian troops.	<p>M. Muizzu, kuris sausį lankėsi Pekine, kur pasirašė daugybę infrastruktūros, energetikos, jūrų ir žemės ūkio sandorių, anksčiau neigė siekiantis pakeisti regiono pusiausvyrą pasikviesdamas Kinijos pajėgas vietoj Indijos karių.</p> <p><u>Kinijos užsienio reikalų ministerijos atstovė Mao Ning antradienį žurnalistams sakė, kad Pekinas deda visas pastangas, kad su salynu „užmegztų visapusišką strateginę bendradarbiavimo partnerystę“.</u></p> <p><u>„Normalus Kinijos ir Maldivų bendradarbiavimas nėra nukreiptas prieš jokią trečiąją šalį, ir trečiosios šalys į jį nesikiša“, – pridūrė ji.</u></p>

In the target news articles number 9, 15, and 42 the journalator decided to include contextual information which happened sometime earlier and probably was reported already in the other target news reports. In the portrayed examples there are signs that the particular piece of the text is related to the other report or event, for example, in the Lithuanian text number 9 there is *Šiomis dienomis Danijos ministrė pirmininkė M. Frederiksen pareiškė [...]*, in the target text number 15 there is *Kiek anksčiau šeštadienį Vokietijos kancleris Olafas Scholzas pareiškė [...]*, and in the target article number 42 there is *Kinijos užsienio reikalų ministerijos atstovė Mao Ning antradienį žurnalistams sakė [...]*. All three instances of adaptation result in additional contextual information which is related to the topic of the text for the target readers. In the Lithuanian article number 9 the main matter is Denmark prime minister Frederiksen talking about Europe's defence and security which needs additional funding as well as the aggression from Russia. Therefore, the decision made by the journalator to include contextual information regarding her previous statement that Ukraine needs weapons, and that the world should provide support to the country seems quite logical and valuable for the target readers in case they did not know her position. Furthermore, in the translated news text number 15 the main topic is interception of a secret German air force conversation about Ukraine. Consequently, fictive reporting approach was utilized and contextual information regarding Germany's chancellor Olaf Scholz communication that Germany will investigate the matter of interception in detail. Presumably, the journalator included this piece of information in the target text to showcase that this event was quite important since even Germany's chancellor commented on this issue and probably in order to make a connection between the previous information about Germany starting an investigation and the initial findings that the conversation was indeed intercepted. As for the target news article number 42, the main event is Maldives signing a defence deal with China. Therefore, there was an addition in the target text regarding previous comments of Representative of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs that Beijing is putting a lot of effort to establish a strategic and cooperative partnership with Maldives. The reason for this instance of fictive reporting presumably also concerns the connection between the public comments and the event of signing a defence deal.

The findings of the analysis suggest that fictive reporting is relatively common among journalators while translating international news items from English into Lithuanian, since cases of its application were identified in 60% of the examined articles. The relatively clear reasons for this type of adaptation involved additional information in brackets regarding the pronunciation of foreign names and

surnames of the individuals who were mentioned in the articles as well as providing a small of clarification in the cases when an unfamiliar abbreviation was written in the source text or there were names of the companies that some of the target readers might not know in detail. Furthermore, another reason which was identified was explanation of a foreign concept with the example of the term woke, providing a brief meaning of it in the brackets but leaving it untranslated in the Lithuanian text probably for the readers who are familiar with it. Moreover, another goal of fictive reporting in translation of news articles was to provide a sentence or a few sentences of contextual information which was presumably reported in earlier news reports in order to provide the target readers with a better understanding of the situation and to make a connection with earlier news items.

2.2.5. Transcreation

After the content analysis of the data gathered from international and Lithuanian online news sites, no instances of transcreation approach were identified. International news articles are only partially adapted or not adapted at all since they contain specific information, data, and quotes or comments of various individuals. Transcreation process in most cases cannot be applied to these types of content since news reporting generally aims for objectivity and factual accuracy. By utilizing transcreation there is a possibility of bias either consciously or subconsciously and subjective interpretation in the target news report altering the original meaning of the source news story. Another possible reason for the lack of transcreation in reporting of international news could be the integrity of news organizations. They have a responsibility to their readers to provide accurate and truthful information regarding the local and international events. Adapting the news report too much could even result in accusations of misinformation or manipulating the source text. Therefore, in most cases only partial adaptation is done or no adaptation at all while transcreation might be utilized more in other artistic fields, such as cinema or literature.

The instances of adaptation that were examined show that international news articles may undergo partial adaptation or not be adapted at all. By employing plain reporting the source news texts were translated literally, without any unique modifications made to the target texts. Plain reporting enables the text's content to be conveyed in succinct, precise words without the inclusion of additional information or exclusion of irrelevant information. Plain reporting indicates the possibility of machine translation systems usage in translation of international news. Reconstructive reporting refers to instances of adaptation whenever the details are paraphrased but the meaning is kept as equivalent, and the structure of the source news report is changed possibly due to the unique presenting rules and standards of the target culture. Furthermore, reconstructive reporting can be utilized in various scales, ranging from paraphrasing or rearranging the phrases to the paragraphs of the source text in order to meet the target readers' requirements and improve consistency and readability of the target news article. Summary reporting refers to transferring the meaning that is attributed to the source text but not the whole meaning without negative impact on the readers' comprehension of the text. The probable reasons for this type of adaptation generally are omission of irrelevant information or particular information that is deemed to be too specific or repetitive in order to improve the readability of the target news report. By employing fictive reporting, the meaning that is attributed to the source text is conveyed, however journalist also includes additional information. The relatively clear reasons for this type of adaptation involved additional information regarding the pronunciation of foreign names and surnames of the mentioned individuals, abbreviations, and names of the foreign companies. Moreover, fictive reporting was also presumably employed to introduce a foreign concept to the target readers as well as to provide contextual information by referring to the previous news

reports. During the analysis of the collected data for this research no instances of transcreation of the source text were identified. International news articles are only partially adapted or not adapted at all since they contain specific information, data, and quotes or comments of various individuals. Transcreation process in most cases cannot be applied to these types of content since news reporting generally aims for objectivity and factual accuracy.

Conclusions

1. The definition of news is generally described as subjective reporting of information and details regarding recent affairs by providing only the selected information. The relationship between journalism and translation has grown more intricate in the current digital era, especially when it comes to producing international news, by introducing concepts such as journalator and transediting. News reporting field has gone through a significant transformation as a result of technological advancements, the growth of digital media, globalisation, and the increasing popularity of online news. Therefore, journalators have more duties, since they now have to adjust to a number of media formats and the demand for quicker news dissemination. In the online news industry where the emphasis has arguably moved from providing good quality news reports to the people to being the first news outlet to publish the news stories emphasizing on the speed aspect, journalators now have to achieve a balance between the need to report stories quickly and maintaining the news's integrity and accuracy.
2. Adaptation serves as one of the key instruments employed in the international news coverage, which is regarded as a complicated task due to the necessity to recognize the requirements and expectations of the target readers in terms of the format and content as they are commonly disconnected from the source of the information by distance and culture and to shape the target news articles accordingly. During the production of international news article, journalators often have to adapt the source news article by utilizing adaptation processes such as reconstructive reporting, summary reporting, and fictive reporting, or in some cases when it is not necessary, the text is not adapted, and the plain reporting process is used. This is done in order to craft a translated and adapted international news piece that resonates with the target culture and meets the readers' expectations while keeping it equivalent to the source material, at least to some degree.
3. After the analysis of instances of adaptation in translation of international news from English into Lithuanian the results indicated that majority of the selected Lithuanian news articles were adapted at least to some extent. The collected data was analysed, and the instances of adaptation have been categorised as reconstructive reporting, summary reporting, and fictive reporting or, if the target text was not adapted, plain reporting. The results of conducted analysis demonstrate that summary reporting and fictive reporting were the most common adaptation processes employed in the translation of international news articles. Furthermore, reconstructive reporting was identified in less than a third of the analysed news reports suggesting that it is the least commonly employed adaptation process in this type of work. Some of the collected Lithuanian articles were translated literally without undergoing any adaptation, therefore they were regarded as instances of plain reporting. Finally, there were no instances of transcreation process recognized in the analysed target articles.
4. The analysed instances of reconstructive reporting, summary reporting, and fictive reporting in translation of international news articles from English into Lithuanian were employed for multiple reasons. These reasons involve not conveying repetitive and vague or irrelevant information to the target readership, providing clarifications regarding foreign concepts or names by adding additional information, including pronunciation of names and surnames, changing the structure of the article to put more relevant information at the beginning as well as simplifying parts of the text. Furthermore, probable reason for plain reporting was that the source news articles did not contain any material or intricate cultural elements for which Lithuanian audience would need adaptation.

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Appendices

The list of analysed news article from English and Lithuanian language news outlets.

Number of the article	Lithuanian article	English article
1.	https://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/world/ambasadoriai-maskvoje-pagerbenuzudyto-politiko-nemcovo-atminima-95983779	https://www.themoscowtimes.com/2024/02/27/ambassadors-pay-homage-to-murdered-politician-nemtsov-in-moscow-a84269
2.	https://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/world/sia-savaite-kinijos-pasiuntinys-lankysis-ukrainoje-rusijoje-ir-es-valstybese-95986529	https://www.barrons.com/news/china-says-envoy-to-visit-ukraine-russia-eu-states-this-week-31fcc284
3.	https://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/world/ek-prite-lenkijai-bus-suteiktaprieiga-prie-137-mlrd-euru-es-lesu-96002267	https://www.msn.com/en-gb/money/other/eu-commission-approves-unlocking-137-billion-for-poland/ar-BB1j6uQs
4.	https://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/world/europos-parlamentas-putinuitenka-baudziamoji-atsakomybe-del-navalno-mirties-96004837	https://www.barrons.com/news/putin-bears-criminal-blame-for-navalny-death-eu-parliament-f5a7f5eb
5.	https://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/world/krenta-reitingai-prezidentas-macronas-zada-issimaudyti-senos-upeje-96007069	https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20240229-ratings-dip-president-macron-says-will-swim-in-the-seine
6.	https://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/world/ispanijos-teismas-pradejotyrima-del-terorizmo-pries-katalonijos-separatistu-lyderi-puigdemont-a-96007159	https://www.barrons.com/news/spain-opens-terror-probe-into-catalan-separatist-leader-puigdemont-756dcf3b?refsec=topics_afp-news
7.	https://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/world/londono-daugiabytyje-kilodidziulis-gaisras-96008705	https://www.barrons.com/news/11-in-hospital-after-huge-fire-rips-through-london-apartment-block-04876ac8?refsec=topics_afp-news
8.	https://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/world/europos-parlamentas-prite-draudimui-finansuoti-politine-reklama-is-uzsienio-95980805	https://www.barrons.com/news/eu-parliament-approves-ban-on-foreign-funding-of-political-ads-a8c9b8b0
9.	https://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/world/danijos-premjere-ragina-europa	https://www.ft.com/content/cfbb9311-74fb-411e-b029-f5145785c332

	didinti-islaidas-gynybai-laisve-turiso-savo-kaina-95975593	
10.	https://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/world/vengrijos-parlamentas-patvirtino-nauja-salies-prezidenta-95972285	https://www.rfi.fr/en/international-news/20240226-hungary-gets-new-president-following-scandal-1
11.	https://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/world/vengrijos-valdantieji-neatsake-ikvietima-paminedi-navalno-mirti-95971453	https://www.barrons.com/news/hungary-s-orban-ruling-mps-snub-call-to-commemorate-navalny-4257821f
12.	https://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/world/navalno-ir-jo-zmonos-motinos-aplanke-kapa-kita-diena-polaidotuviu-96021329	https://www.barrons.com/articles/navalny-s-mother-visits-grave-after-funeral-draws-thousands-21f7339b
13.	https://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/world/lenkijos-ukininkai-uzblokavopagrindini-kecia-i-vokietija-95962867	https://www.voanews.com/a/polish-farmers-block-key-road-into-germany-/7501764.html
14.	https://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/world/scholzo-ir-macrono-nesutarimaidel-ukrainos-virsta-atviru-kivircu-96023205	https://www.politico.eu/article/olaf-scholz-and-emmanuel-macron-feud-over-ukraine-aid/
15.	https://www.15min.lt/naujiena/aktualu/pasaulis/vokietijos-gynybos-ministerija-patvirtino-kad-buvo-klausomasi-oro-pajegu-nariu-pokalbio-57-2201496	https://www.barrons.com/news/german-defence-ministry-confirms-air-force-talks-intercepted-76d8af95
16.	https://www.15min.lt/naujiena/aktualu/pasaulis/per-izraelio-smugilibano-pietuose-zuvo-3-hezbollahkovotojai-57-2201472	https://www.barrons.com/news/israeli-strike-in-south-lebanon-kills-3-hezbollah-fighters-c636c5c9
17.	https://www.15min.lt/naujiena/aktualu/pasaulis/kanados-ir-italijos-premjeru-pobuvis-atsauktas-del-propalestinietisku-protestu-57-2201686	https://www.barrons.com/news/canadian-italian-pms-soiree-scrapped-amid-pro-palestinian-protest-9435c56a
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19.	https://www.15min.lt/naujiena/aktualu/pasaulis/italijos-karo-laivas-raudonojoje-juroje-numuse-drona-57-2201654	https://www.barrons.com/news/italian-warship-downs-drone-in-red-sea-16183d54

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