



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

Agency News Translation through Glocalization

Master's Final Degree Project

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Agency News Translation through Glocalization

Declaration of Academic Integrity

I confirm that the final project of mine, Kristina Tamulevičiūtė, on the topic “Agency News Translation through Glocalization” is written completely by myself; all the provided data and research results are correct and have been obtained honestly. None of the parts of this thesis have been plagiarised from any printed, Internet-based or otherwise recorded sources. All direct and indirect quotations from external resources are indicated in the list of references. No monetary funds (unless required by Law) have been paid to anyone for any contribution to this project.

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Summary

Relevance and novelty of the topic. The news translation is a complex process that cannot be compared with traditional relationship between the source text and the target text. In news translation, there is an extension of the traditional one source text – one target text concept; thus, translated news texts can be a mixture of summarizing, paraphrasing, transforming, supplementing, reorganizing and recontextualizing of the source news report. To meet the needs of the readers from other cultures, common practice of the news translation is to add background information, change priority or order of paragraphs, rewrite titles, eliminate certain information, etc. Thus, news translation is an exclusive and not yet thoroughly examined topic; therefore, in this research it was mostly relied on materials of currently one of the most important conferences organized on the topic – Translation in Global News held on June 23, 2006 by the University of Warwick. Many scholars, like Gambier (2006), Baker (2006), Van Doorslaer (2010, 2012), Valdeon (2008) have researched the news translation in general or through the prism of some world language. However, news translation have never been compared and analysed through the prism of small languages, such as Lithuanian and Bosnian yet.

The object of this research is news agency contents (foreign or international news) translation into Lithuanian and partially Bosnian through glocalization. **The aim** of the research is to examine the impact of glocalization on the agency news translation for online news portals. In order to achieve the aim, the following tasks have been set:

1. To analyse theoretical aspects of glocalization from the perspectives of translation, localization and globalization;
2. To overview theoretical implications of the news translation;
3. To examine and analyse the impact of glocalization on the agency news translation for online news portals according to the news translation strategies.

The methods used in this research were systematic literature analysis, content analysis and descriptive-analytical method. The empirical material has been generated by analysis of agency news translation in Lithuanian and Bosnian. The data has been obtained from the largest news agencies *AP* and *Reuters*, as well as from the largest local Lithuanian online news portals *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* and the largest Bosnian online news portals *Vijesti* and *Klix*. The empirical base of the thesis consists of 126 news reports. The content analysis is performed according to four news translation strategies (re-organization, deletion, addition, substitution) with the aim to examine the impact of glocalization on the agency news translation for online news portals.

The analysis has revealed that the news translation involves certain interventions or adaptation processes related to glocalization. The analysed news reports are adapted according to the geographical positions, cultural and political circumstances of the readers by providing more information about events in neighbouring countries, relevant political and cultural circumstances. Also, global news agencies localize their contents. Thus, online news portals have to select the information from the global news agencies carefully if they aim to present information that is relevant to their local readers. This is achieved by using news translation strategies: reorganization, deletion, addition and substitution. Re-organization of the news translation into Lithuanian is used to shorten the translated news reports and is related to deletion. Analysed Bosnian news portals use deletion and summarize their news coverage to the extent the research of re-organization of the news translation is impossible. Deletion was the most employed news translation strategy in Lithuanian translations of the analysed foreign or international news. Deletion, or summarization, was the only translation strategy used in the Bosnian translations of the analysed foreign or international news. The deleted or significantly shortened information covered political and historical circumstances, quotations of various actors, comments of political actors. Addition was used by Lithuanian news portals *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* to present broader information about political situation in neighbouring countries and about Brexit considerations. In some cases Lithuanian news portals gave more explicit information about geographical locations of the events under consideration. Bosnian news translations did not include additions. Only six cases of substitution were found in Lithuanian translations; thus this strategy is not widely spread. Making the details less specific is closely related to deletion, therefore, news portals may choose not to provide information at all than provide it inaccurate. No cases of substitution were found in analysed Bosnian translations.

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Santrauka

Temos aktualumas ir naujumas. Naujienų vertimas – sudėtinga sritis, kurios negalima lyginti su tradiciniais šaltinio ir tikslinio teksto santykiais. Naujienų vertime tradicinė vieno šaltinio ir vieno tikslinio teksto koncepcija praplečiama, todėl išversti naujienų tekstai tampa dariniais, kuriuose šaltinio tekstas sutrumpinamas, parafrazuojamas, transformuojamas, papildomas, perorganizuojamas, ar įvykdoma rekontekstualizacija. Norint patenkinti kitoms kultūroms priklausančių skaitytojų poreikius, verčiant naujienas įprasta įterpti papildomos informacijos, pakeisti pastraipų išdėstymą, perrašyti pavadinimus, ištrinti tam tikrą informaciją ir t. t. Tad naujienų vertimas yra išskirtinė ir dar nepakankamai ištirta sritis, todėl šiame tyrime daugiausia buvo remiamasi Globalių naujienų vertimo konferencijos, kaip vienos svarbiausių naujienų vertimo tyrimams skirtų renginių, vykusios 2006 m. birželio 23 d. Varviko universitete – medžiaga. Nemažai tyrėjų, pavyzdžiui, Gambier (2006), Baker (2006), Van Doorslaer (2010, 2012), Valdeon (2008) atliko bendrus naujienų vertimo tyrimus arba į naujienų vertimą žvelgė pro vienos iš pasaulinių kalbų prizmę. Tačiau iki šiol nebuvo lygintos ir analizuotos į mažas kalbas – lietuvių ir bosnių – išverstos naujienos.

Šio tyrimo **objektas** yra glokalizacijos įtaka verčiant naujienų agentūrų užsienio ar tarptautines naujienas į lietuvių ir dalinai į bosnių kalbas. Tyrimo **tikslas** yra ištirti glokalizacijos įtaką agentūrų naujienų vertimui internetiniuose naujienų portaluose. Tikslu buvo siekiama pasitelkiant tokias užduotis:

1. Išanalizuoti teorinius glokalizacijos aspektus iš vertimo, lokalizavimo ir globalizacijos perspektyvų;
2. Apžvelgti naujienų vertimo teorines prielaidas;
3. Remiantis naujienų vertimo strategijomis, ištirti ir išanalizuoti glokalizacijos įtaką interneto naujienų portalams verčiant agentūrų naujienų pranešimus.

Šiame tyrime buvo naudojami tokie **metodai**: sisteminė literatūros analizė, turinio analizė ir aprašomasis analitinis metodas. Empirinė medžiaga buvo surinkta išanalizavus agentūrų naujienų vertimus į lietuvių ir bosnių kalbas. Duomenys buvo gauti iš didžiausių naujienų agentūrų *AP* ir *Reuters*, didžiausių Lietuvos internetinių naujienų portalų *Lietuvos rytas* ir *Delfi* bei didžiausių Bosnijos internetinių naujienų portalų *Vijesti* ir *Klix*. Empirinę tyrimo bazę sudaro 126 naujienos. Turinio analizė atlikta pagal keturias vertimo strategijas (perorganizavimas, praleidimas, pridėjimas, pakeitimas), siekiant ištirti glokalizacijos įtaką verčiant agentūrų naujienų pranešimus.

Analizė atskleidė, kad globalios naujienų agentūros lokalizuoja savo turinį. Taigi, norėdami skaitytojams pateikti aktualią informaciją, internetiniai naujienų portalai turi kruopščiai atrinkti globalių naujienų agentūrų skelbiamą informaciją. Tai daroma pasitelkiant naujienų vertimo strategijas: perorganizavimą, praleidimą, pridėjimą ir pakeitimą. Lietuvos naujienų portalai pasitelkia perorganizavimą siekdami sutrumpinti verčiamas naujienas, todėl ši strategija susijusi su praleidimu. Tirti Bosnijos naujienų portalai pasitelkia praleidimą tokia apimtimi, jog jų pranešimuose perorganizavimo tyrimas neįmanomas. Praleidimas – dažniausiai analizuotuose užsienio ar tarptautinių naujienų vertimuose į lietuvių kalbą naudota strategija. Praleidimas arba apibendrinimas yra vienintelė analizuotuose užsienio ar tarptautinių naujienų vertimuose į bosnių kalbą naudota strategija. Praleistą arba gerokai sutrumpintą informaciją sudaro politinės ar istorinės aplinkybės, dalyvių bei politinių veikėjų komentarai. Praleidimas nebuvo pasitelktas naujienų apie Brexit vertimuose į lietuvių kalbą. Vieninteliai mažiau trumpinti naujienų vertimai į bosnių kalbą buvo susiję su krikščionių ir musulmonų santykiais. Pridėjimą Lietuvos naujienų portalai *Lietuvos rytas* ir *Delfi* pasitelkia siekdami pateikti daugiau informacijos apie politinę situaciją kaimyninėse šalyse ir apie derybas dėl Brexit. Kai kuriais atvejais Lietuvos naujienų portalai pateikia išsamesnės informacijos apie įvykių, apie kuriuos pranešama, geografiją. Naujienų agentūrose į bosnių kalbą pridėjimo atvejų neaptikta. Vertimuose į lietuvių kalbą aptikti tik šeši pakeitimo atvejai, tad ši strategija nėra labai paplitusi. Ne tokios išsamios informacijos pateikimas yra glaudžiai susijęs su praleidimu, todėl naujienų portalai renkasi nepateikti informacijos visai, nei pateikti ją netiksliai. Užsienio ar tarptautinių naujienų vertimuose į bosnių kalbą pakeitimo atvejų nerasta.

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List of abbreviations

Abbreviations:

AP – Associated Press

BiH – Bosnia and Herzegovina

BNS – Baltic News Service

EU – European Union

FENA – Federalna novinska agencija Bosne i Hercegovine (Federal News Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina)

LISA – Education Initiative Taskforce of the Localization Industry Standards Association

US – United States

Introduction

In today's global world language industry, as the sector of activity that deals with facilitating multilingual oral and written communication, is one of the most profitable and constantly growing fields. It involves translation, interpreting, language teaching, website globalization, etc. As the last example proves, two distinct fields, translation and globalization studies, have merged and produced a new interdisciplinary field. The same phenomenon is observed in the field of news translation.

World news, as a part of global communication, has become especially important in the twenty-first century, "in an age when intercultural communication is becoming increasingly significant" (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009, p. 1). Moreover, in the internet era world news has become easily accessible through news agencies, such as, for example, *AP* (Associated Press), *Bloomberg News* or *Reuters*. Online contents published on these platforms are used for local news production throughout the world. Therefore, in today's global world newsmen translate large amounts of news contents from foreign languages and adapt them to their local environments, as well as to the needs and backgrounds of their readers. For this reason, it is important to shed more light on phenomenon of agency news glocalization, as the practice of adapting the final product according to both local and global circumstances. Moreover, news translation is possible when newsmen aim to inform their readers about events that had happened outside their linguistic boundaries. Thus, priority is given to breaking foreign or international news with geopolitical focus that might affect or have significance to political, economic or social situation of the country in question.

In this thesis, it was chosen to compare translation of agency news breaking foreign or international contents into Lithuanian and Bosnian, as complimentary, languages for online news portals through glocalization. Since in contemporary world the number of news agencies is large, for the analysis it has been decided to collect the news contents from the world's oldest and largest news agencies *Reuters* and *AP*. Lithuanian and Bosnian languages were chosen due to similar geopolitical classification of Lithuania and Bosnia as post-socialist Middle European countries that have declared their independence in the same period after the end of the Cold War but currently face different political realities. In 2004, Lithuania became the member of NATO and European Union (EU), and its political directives are clearly pro-European. Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), on the other hand, is a multinational and multicultural country that is only under negotiations to enter NATO and has only been recognized as a "potential candidate country" to the EU but its political directions remain unclear due to divided post-war society consisting of three major ethnic groups with religion as their main distinctive feature, namely, Muslims Bosniaks, Roman Catholic Croats and Christian Orthodox Serbs. Thus, it was expected that comparison of news translation into official languages of two countries with similar geopolitical classification but dramatically different situations in nowadays (Bosnia, unlike Lithuania, is multinational and multicultural, subject to internal conflicts and has no clear political directions) could reveal a broader picture of glocalization in the field of news translation. The number of local online portals is large both in Lithuania and in Bosnia, therefore, for this analysis it was decided to collect contents from the most popular ones, namely, *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* in Lithuania and *Vijesti* and *Klix* in Bosnia.

Currently, due to the lack of specialists in both languages there is not a single research conducted by comparing agency news translation into Lithuanian and Bosnian, as complimentary, through

glocalization. Therefore, the research may be based only on existing research on news translation and news production in general. The analysis of agency news is based on agency news contents translated into Lithuanian and Bosnian, as complimentary, and collected in spring, 2019. Therefore, the current thesis will provide a new approach in this field, especially considering the fact that news translation is a new field in translation studies that has gained attention of scholars only recently (Valdeon, 2008). There are also several articles on media discourse, linguistic news production and news analysis that have been useful for this approach.

Problem. What is the impact of glocalization on agency news translation for online news portals?

Object. News agency contents (foreign or international news) translation into Lithuanian and partially Bosnian through glocalization.

Aim. To examine the impact of glocalization on the agency news translation for online news portals.

Tasks:

4. To analyse theoretical aspects of glocalization from the perspectives of translation, localization and globalization;
5. To overview theoretical implications of the news translation;
6. To examine and analyse the impact of glocalization on the agency news translation for online news portals according to the news translation strategies.

Methods. To develop a theoretical framework that explains phenomenon of agency news translation through glocalization relevant scientific literature (books, articles, conference material, etc.) has been used. The empirical material has been generated by analysis of agency news translation in Lithuanian and Bosnian. The data has been obtained from the largest news agencies *AP* and *Reuters*, as well as from the largest local Lithuanian online news portals *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* and the largest Bosnian online news portals *Vijesti* and *Klix*. The empirical base of the thesis consists of 126 news reports. Furthermore, mixed methods content analysis (quantitative and qualitative) of foreign or international news by *Reuters* and *AP* translation into Lithuanian and Bosnian through glocalization has been performed. It has been chosen to analyse agency news contents published in spring, 2019. The collected news texts have been grouped into tables in the following manner: all 28 news texts in English both from *AP* and *Reuters* with their respective translations into Lithuanian and into Bosnian (if any); in this manner 28 groups of news was received in total. All 28 groups obtained in this manner and their respective translations into Lithuanian and Bosnian (if any) have been numbered from 1 to 28. Thus, breaking foreign or international news texts from news agencies *Reuters* and *AP* have been compared to their translations into Lithuanian, as published in online news portals *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi*, and, as complimentary, into Bosnian, as published in online news portals *Vijesti* and *Klix*. The content analysis is performed according to four news translation strategies (re-organization, deletion, addition, substitution) with the aim to examine the impact of glocalization on the agency news translation for online news portals.

1. Theoretical framework on agency news translation

According to Valdeon (2018, p. 229), translation studies have finally developed interest into production, consumption and translation of news. This field has been previously covered by critical linguistics. But recently translation researchers have shown their interest not only in textual but also in ideological implications of the news genre, as a part of language history and thus subject to translation, localization and globalization phenomena. News translation is a part of the language industry and a relevant issue in all developed societies as one of the means to stay informed about the events that happen in the world but their translation creates several issues, obstacles and considerations that need to be studied carefully.

Language industry could be defined as a field of activity that is dedicated to facilitating both oral and written international communication. According to the European Commission's Directorate-General of Translation, the language industry covers translation, interpreting, localisation and globalisation, language technology tool development, language teaching, consultancy in linguistic issues and organisation of international conferences with multilingual requirements (Rinsche and Portera-Zanotti, 2009). It is one of the most profitable and constantly growing industries in the world that covers more and more phenomena of our lives, including news, as one of the subjects of translation. Therefore, it is important to overview several components of the language industry, namely, localization and globalization that lead to the concept of glocalization. In the context of agency news translation, due to the social nature of news it is also necessary to overview the concept of translation as a social activity and the history of translation in general.

1.1. Translation

Translation phenomenon is very wide and may be explained from various perspectives. However, it should not be argued that “a human being performs an act of translation [...] when receiving a speech message from any other human being” (Steiner, 1975, p. 47). Therefore, translation phenomenon is inseparable from the essence of human beings. It is often argued that humans are the so-called “social animals” because of their ability to speak. According to Crystal (2000), the number of languages spoken in the world, although varies, is somewhere around 6.000. Considering this diversity, Steiner’s statement that “inside or between languages, human communication equals translation” (Steiner, 1975, p. 47) seems accurate. Therefore, it may be concluded that translation is one more perspective of speech, as an instrument of communication.

Nevertheless, in addition to speech there is a non-verbal communication that includes facial expressions, movements, our interpretations, etc. And it shall also be attributed to a complex translation dynamics. So we encounter different forms of translation in all our daily activities. Being a part of interlinguistic and intercultural processes, it shall not be considered from linguistic angle only. According to Carbonell Cortes and Harding (2018, p. 1), in translation “the context of communication is of foremost importance”. Currently, in our global era, translation enables dramatically different cultures to interact with each other. What is more, due to computers and other telecommunications, Internet especially, cultures can easily communicate with each other and borders are no longer an obstacle. This feature is especially important to translation, as a social activity. In addition to other usages, Internet may be used as a platform for various translated contents, including news.

Due to the presented approach, it may not be easy to define the phenomenon of translation. Thus, there is a large variety of definitions but in our view one of the most accurate definitions had been provided by Esselink (2000, p. 4): “Translation is a process of converting written text or spoken words to another language. It requires that the full meaning of the source material be accurately rendered into the target language, with special attention paid to cultural nuance and style“. Hence, by this definition Esselink characterizes translation both as a *process* and as a field with certain *requirements*. In this context it is worth overviewing translation as a field of research.

Translation, as a distinct field of research, emerged in late 1970s and, as it was already mentioned, it has had an impact to different fields and disciplines. Since the emergence of this discipline as an object of scientific research and as a discipline taught in world’s universities, translation studies have undergone various dramatic turns. According to Pažūsis (2014, p. 8), until 80s translation studies had been attributed to other disciplines, namely, linguistics or literature theory. Therefore, there have been discussions on whether or not translation studies could be classified as an independent discipline (Snell-Hornby, 1995). This happened partly due to the described both social and linguistic features of translation due to which translation may be considered as a metaphor of intercultural communication. Thus, nowadays the term “translation studies” may be too narrow. Bielsa and Bassnett (2009, p. 4) argue that translation “has become significant in a wide variety of fields, from literary studies to post-colonial studies, from socio-linguistics to discourse theory, from business studies to international relations and globalization studies”. It means that currently translation studies cover more than complex discussions about linguistic equivalence or problems of untranslatability from one linguistic culture to another one. In this modern era translation studies and translation phenomenon itself has more to do with global implications and global businesses. To support this statement, it would be useful to provide some global language services industry statistics.

In 2018, the global language industry market was over 45 billion US dollars and the rise was forecasted (Market size of the global language services industry from 2009 to 2021, n. d.). To be short, language is a big and profitable business that is highly expected to grow and expand. The process will be quick, as we live in an era of digital revolution. But due to the mentioned variety of world languages, social features of translation and the importance of international and intercultural communication, including transmission of global news, translation alone is not sufficient any more. Therefore, scholars in the field have recently observed another phenomenon that is closely related to cultural and social features of translation, i. e. localization.

1.1.1. Localization

Currently, the concept of localization is popular in various disciplines, including translation studies. According to Maumevičienė (2011), localization has emerged from translation but it is a rather new phenomenon that was observed in 1970-1980, while in Lithuania only in 1996. Phenomenon of localization is complex and may be explained from various perspectives. The term “localization” has derived from the word “locale” which generally means a small area or vicinity. A consensual definition has been provided by the Education Initiative Taskforce of the Localization Industry Standards Association (LISA): “Localization involves taking a product and making it linguistically and culturally appropriate to the target locale (country/region and language) where it will be used

and sold” (Esselink, 2000, p. 3). Therefore, the concept of localization may be of interest to various disciplines. As it was already mentioned, localization can be understood as a part of language industry, including translation in general. However, according to O’Hagan and Ashworth (2002, p. 67), “localization is an anomaly from the perspective of conventional translation”. This approach may be justified by the fact that localization, as a phenomenon that deals with products that are available in the market, has more to do with products (including news) rather than texts. To be more precise, it is some kind of preparation of a product to its new situation in the market. Therefore, localization has not only linguistic or cultural but also marketing features. And this connection causes troubles related to explanation of this phenomenon as such.

Pym (2014) emphasizes that a wide variety of localization tasks may include information technology and market, in addition to language requirements. As it was already mentioned, the digital era we live in has changed the subject of translation studies and the concept of translation itself. Most of changes are witnessed in the last decades. Drucker (1988) argues that due to the digital revolution translation has been shift beyond the realm of hard documents into software, websites, multimedia products, etc. that provoked localization (both from theoretical and practical perspectives). At the same time the shift to knowledge and information-based economy was observed. According to Esselink (2003, p. 28) “[...] content translation projects are now often considered as localization projects simply because of complex environments in which the content is authored, managed, stored and published”.

To this point most discussions on localization were based on software localization and other purely technological subjects. This has happened partly due to the reason that the phenomenon of localization was firstly observed in the field of technologies. Citing Esselink, Maumevičienė argues that the phenomenon of localization “has emerged from the merger of language and technologies” (Maumavičienė, 2018, p. 229). However, recently localization is observed also as a complex international and intercultural communication. In this context there is a possibility to discuss the so-called cultural localization which defines “the connection between culture, territory, national identity and sovereignty [...]. Sovereignty needs to be viewed as [...] equipped with political intentions that serve the interests of certain groups, and this political/capitalist synthesis disentangles the correspondence between national identity and cultural localization” (Chiang and Zhou, 2019, p. 544). Therefore, localization may be an important feature of translation of world’s agency news into specific target languages. But this concept is impossible without realization the theory and practice of globalization and its role in the context of translation.

1.1.2. Globalization

The term of globalization is widely used in various fields, such as politics, economy, finance, marketing, translation studies, etc. It is related to advantages and disadvantages of technological, political and social integration, translation including. In the field of language industry, one of implications of globalization “has been increased interactions among people that do not understand one another’s language” (O’Hagan and Ashworth, 2002, p. 1).

In generally, globalization is explained as “the process of conceptualizing your product line for the global marketplace so that it can be sold anywhere in the world with only minor revision” (Williams, 2009, p. 16). In the context of localization, the term is used for global business

conduction. From this angle, globalization may be understood as sharing close ties with localization. Thus, contrary to localization, globalization may be explained as a process of adapting certain products in a way that they are adaptable to the users who do not share the same natural and cultural background and/or speak different languages. Therefore, in our era of communications globalization is rather an imperative for efficient cultural interaction and transfer of knowledge and information by online means. It also includes various contents that are published online.

In academic circles there have been many discussions on how globalization has changed the interaction of states and people with different linguistic backgrounds with each other. It is generally agreed that globalization has been fostered by rapid growth of the use of technologies, Internet especially. Therefore, in addition to technical and marketing features, linguistic globalization has been observed and widely discussed throughout the world both by technicians and linguists.

Linguists tend to agree that English is one of the dominant languages of the world. It is a mother tongue to nearly 400 million people, around 430 million speak it as a second language and around 750 million people speak it well as a foreign language (Crystal, 2003). English is the official language in over 60 countries; therefore, currently it is a dominant language in the field of information. This is especially important in the field of the news translation where the importance of local languages can be hardly neglected. Therefore, in reverse, globalization has fostered the industry of translation in various fields, news media including.

As it was already stated, in the context of globalization there has been many discussions related to linguistic and cultural issues. It has naturally provoked discussions of the relationship between global and local. There is no doubt that since the emergence of globalization the local has not lost its significance. It is easily proven by the need of localization. However, there is still a question on whether the global and the local can be considered as two interrelated opposite phenomena with a plain blank in-between. Due to complexity of these phenomena the question may never be answered fully. Nevertheless, recently in academic circuits the concept of glocalization has been introduced.

1.1.3. Glocalization

Roudometof (2015) argues that the term “glocal” is relatively new, as it was firstly mentioned around 1990. As early as in 1995, Robertson analysed the glocal perspective as a merger of global and local features, so to say, thinking globally but acting locally (Robertson, 1995). General definition of the term “glocalization” given in Oxford English Dictionary is “The practice of conducting business according to both local and global considerations”. According to Straubhaar (2007), the concept of glocalization originates from a Japanese marketing strategy of “global-local”, i. e. practice of adaptation of certain products to the users from different national, cultural and/or linguistic backgrounds. This business practice aims to adapt products with cultural markers to the users from other cultures “instead of pressing for a global standardization” (Straubhaar, 2007, p. 149). Therefore, glocalization, like globalization, is the practice of putting certain products to global markets but, in contrary to globalization, it aims to preserve their cultural features. Another common feature of these terms is their origin from business and/or economics (Roudometof, 2015). These conceptions and definitions may be confusing, therefore, as according to Roudometof, the concepts of *local*, *global* and *glocal* need sound definitions and distinctions (Roudometof, 2016).

Although disputed, it is widely accepted that the phenomenon of glocalization was first observed in fields of entertainment and tourism. Therefore, Schuerkens argue that “globalization is not simply dissolving local life worlds in their traditional local structures and settings, but is interacting with them in a sort of localization of ‘glocalization’” (Schuerkens, 2004, p. 2). This approach reveals the problem of local and global perspective. Different nations have always been living in the same *globe* but it does not change the fact that they come from culturally separated *locations*. As McCabe and Stokoe (2004, p. 602) argue “The impact of globalization on contemporary societies in the production and consumption of place has profound implications for understanding identity”. Therefore, one of disadvantages of globalization may be its implicated self-limitation (Robertson and White, 2007) which is obviously harmful in fields of marketing and economics. However, Robertson and White (2007, p. 62) offer a solution: “Rather than speaking of an inevitable tension between the local and the global it might be possible to think of the two as not being opposites but rather as being different sides of the same coin”. To be accurate, glocalization may serve as a bridge between global thinking and local cultures. And in this context it is worth to elaborate the meaning of culture as one of the markers of the social space.

All individuals are born *in* some culture and speak some language; therefore, the culture and language play a significant role in men’s lives. The culture an individual was born *in* and the language an individual speaks influences all aspects of live of that individual. Behaviour, social norms and even decision-making may be explained from the cultural angle. Linguistic environment is also influenced by culture; therefore, cultural features are important also in the language industry, including the news reporting, as culture has a strong influence to one’s way of thinking, understanding and values. Thus, as Dumitrescu and Vinerean (2010, p. 148) argue, “Most marketing activities will be more successful when adapted to local conditions and circumstances in the marketplace”. Therefore, successful products, including the news production, are possible only if local issues are taken into account. Kotler, Keller, Brady, Goodman and Hansen (2009) argue that there is a need to understand how the product meets the needs of its users from the target culture and how successful it might be in a target country. Although it is hard to see the news reports from the prism of success, the presented theoretical perspectives prove that global news reports could carry out their functions more successfully if they are culturally adapted to the target readers, i. e. glocalized.

Relations between *local*, *global* and *glocal* may be presented in a table that has been systematized according to the research data, as covered in this thesis.

Table 1. Relations between globalization, localization and glocalization.

	Globalization	Localization	Glocalization
Definition (as covered in this thesis):	The process of conceptualizing your product line for the global marketplace so that it can be sold anywhere in the world with only minor revision.	Localization involves taking a product and making it linguistically and culturally appropriate to the target locale (country/region and language) where it will be used and sold.	The practice of conducting business according to both local and global considerations
Features (as covered in this thesis):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globalism • Standardization • Across the globe • Rapid growth of technologies across the globe • No importance of local languages and cultures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Localism • No common standards • Local recognition in the context of technologies • Importance of local languages and cultures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usage of global features in local conditions • No strict common standards • Rapid growth of technologies with local recognition • Importance of local languages and cultures

In contemporary world news *is* a product; therefore, they apply the same features as described above. Thus, the news texts may be adapted to the needs, cultural behaviour, values, etc. of the target audience according to its culture, i. e. news texts about events throughout the world may be *glocalized*. This concept will be elaborated in the following chapters.

1.2. Phenomenon of online news production

It is impossible to describe the phenomenon of online news production without defining the term “mass media” first. As Luhmann (1996, p. 1) argue, “[...] the term ‘mass media’ includes all those institutions of society which make use of copying technologies to disseminate communication”. Therefore, due to rapid growth of technologies and globalization, in many contemporary societies the online news media has become an important part of economic, social, cultural and political life. According to Mitchelstein and Boczowski (2010), since mid-1990s, the use of Internet has been steadily growing in various segments of population, thus expanding production and consumption of news. Therefore, it is not surprising that in media systems of most countries of the globe the importance of online newspapers has grown remarkably. Nowadays there are many different digital platforms that enable news posting, reading and exchanging. The contents are acceptable by a simple mouse click almost everywhere around the globe, meaning that physical location has lost its importance. Therefore, the meaning and practice of communication has changed drastically. As Woodward (2009, p. 6) argue, “Technological augmentation of communication has been a constitutive feature of social interaction in nearly all societies and in so-called advanced societies in particular. Moreover, he adds that technologies deserve “special attention as the transformations from oral culture, to manuscripts, print, and electronic-digital communications play out in the psyches and the social relations that characterize different eras and societies” (Woodward, 2009, p. 19).

Modern communication technologies allow extension of meanings and contents throughout the globe and preserve them online for indefinite periods of time. This feature is especially important in the field of news production and consumption, as news reporting is no longer a national issue; “it is

one with global implications” (DiMaggio, 2008, p. 11). News media is no longer a privilege of a certain group of people, as it might be consumed without limitations of space and time. As de Jong, Shaw and Stammers (2005, p. 1) argue, “Media appear to be increasingly globalised, as national television, press, etc. are subsumed in gigantic worldwide flows of information and ideas, symbolised by the internet, which offers social and political actors new opportunities for direct communication”. Yet, global and local roles of mass media news production need to be elaborated with a more detailed overview of online news in general.

1.2.1. News agencies

Boyd-Barrett (1998, p. 19) describes global news agencies as “organizations whose main *raison d’être* is to gather and to-sell news throughout the world for the benefit of ‘retail’ media (newspapers, broadcasters, on-line suppliers) and other outlets [...]”. In general, news agencies are a wide phenomenon that may cover online entries and print newspapers, as well as television news. Therefore, the scope of their activities is global. According to Czarniawska (2011), global news agencies share some common trends and marketization and cybernization are the most common ones. The first term may be described as synonymous to the term “commercialization” and it emphasizes the fact that the news agencies are engaged in the news business in a commercial manner, i. e. they collect, produce and sell news as a product with the aim to gather profits. Cybernization is a term that presents computerized control in the process of the news collection and production.

Due to these features it may seem that news agencies are a rather new phenomena associated with the emergence of globalization and the steady increase of the use of Internet. But in fact news agencies have a long history behind. Emergence of the first news agency was documented as early as in 1820s with the formation of Association of Morning Newspapers in New York, United States (US). Other sources indicate that the first world’s news agency was the French “Havas” that was created in 1835 (Rantanen and Boyd-Barrett, 2004). Nevertheless, this discrepancy does not change the fact that news agencies are considered between the oldest world’s systematized media. Later several news agencies have been formed in other countries, such as Germany Austria and the United Kingdom. Their primary aim was to provide finance-related data to the bankers; however, later their scope of activities has been expanded to coverage of world news (Rantanen and Boyd-Barrett, 2004) However, according to Boyd-Barrett (2002, p. 10), news agencies were of little interest of the public until the 1970s. Therefore, the emerged academic interest in news agencies almost coincided with the interest in globalism. This fact may lead to the conclusion that these two phenomena are closely related.

Aguiar (2016) argues that the news agencies have had a leading role in developing both national and international communication systems. Further, he argues that “By feeding the media, domestic and foreign, public or corporate, news agencies have the potential of multiplying content [...] As distributors of mass information to the media, these companies always had a quantitatively insurmountable power to disseminate information and opinions” (Aguiar, 2016, p. 37). Thus, news agencies are a powerful global measure for information dissemination. As huge actors in the field of news contents creation and dissemination, they are able to “target and create international and even global audiences” (Van Gompel, Van den Bulck and Biltereyst, 2002, p. 201). Thus, on one hand, there is a possibility to discuss the “discourse of globalization” through news contents, but on the

other hand, the concept of international and foreign news, as well as local newspapers, or news portals, have not vanished in the field of news media; therefore, global news still contain local features.

1.2.2. Online newspapers and news portals

Online media has made contributions to media industries in both global and local levels. Contrary to traditional print media, online newspapers and news portals have no local nature, i. e. they operate without physical boundaries and thus is a part of long-distance market. This feature is characteristic to global products and phenomena in general. However, since the emergence of this phenomenon two decades ago, first research considerations were more linked to the technological part of the process. The media analysts focused on so-called “revolutionary changes” made by the Internet and their influence to the society by the means of journalism in digital formats (Domingo, 2006). Later, the research has been expanded to formation of media landscape in the digital environment on topics from content production to distribution strategies (Casero-Ripolles, 2012). Sociological aspects deserve research as well, since creation of digital media obviously changes habits and the way of life of audiences.

According to Armentia (2011), due to alleged demise of printed newspapers, digital journalism seemed to be a perfect alternative. However, changes are neither quick, not easy. It is obvious that digitalization of newspapers is a smart marketing move and the ability to attract wider audiences, but technological improvements are required, i. e. content adaptation to information devices, such as smart phones or tablets, creation of apps, etc. On the other hand, with expansion of digitalization of newspapers, the very concept of journalism has changed. As Rodriguez de las Heras (1991) emphasise, screen is not just a surface – unlike the paper – but also a place of contact. What is more, in the era of Internet and communications, such contact is not limited by physical or geographical boundaries anymore. According to Diaz-Noci (2009), emergence of digital media has also changed reading strategies, when the reader uses new techniques, such as tracking, searching, exploring, copying, etc. Thus, consequently, changes have been made to production, consumption and translation of news. In globalized world these phenomena are even more complicated and deserve more attention each individually, especially regarding the already discussed fact that the local features has never lost their significance in the globalized world neither from marketing, nor from cultural or political perspectives.

1.2.3. Production of online news

Production of news, in general, is closely related to technological innovations. Interestingly enough, for illustrative reasons it might be worth to mention that according to Henderson, even old-times’ inventions, such as Linotype keyboard, have been important for news production because of making it faster and ensuring the ability to use multi-coloured inks, photographs, etc. Thus, new type of press have been produced that could attract more readers due to visual appeal (Henderson, 2004). Therefore, the production of news has been even more influenced by digitalization. As Henderson states, putting newspapers on the Internet is the “latest attempt to graft new growth onto newspapers” (Henderson, 2004, p. 11).

Today more or less all newspapers are online, regardless of their size. In developed countries almost every home has Internet connection; therefore, accessibility of news throughout the world is as easy as has never been. Henderson (2004, p. 19) observes that “[t]he ability to get at vast quantities of information without intermediaries and to distribute information visually instantaneously has challenged traditional journalistic standards and practices”. The mentioned changes in practices on how the newspapers deal with abundance of information they receive and report about will be discussed farther because it is deeply connected with the features of the online newspapers (and news portals) and traditional newspapers that needs to be reviewed at first.

According to Dominick (2012, p. p. 101 – 102), online newspapers (and news portals) and traditional newspapers share several common features:

- Newspapers have diverse contents. They contain both international and local news;
- Newspapers are conveniently prepared. They contain stories that are classified according to the topic. e. g. politics, economics, finance, etc. The stories can be easily found according to their headlines. Moreover, the readers may decide if they want to continue reading the story according its headline;
- Newspapers have local features. They contain information that is necessary or interesting to the readers from their region of origin;
- Newspapers keep historical records. They describe daily events that influence lives of their readers;
- Newspapers have a watchdog role. They monitor workings of politicians and inform about their misdoings. Thus, the readers are both informed and alerted;
- Newspapers publish timely contents. The news is not useful if obsolete. Therefore, news is published daily or on online editions even more frequently, e. g. hourly.

On the other hand, despite of common general features of online newspapers (and news portals) and traditional newspapers, their contents may be rather different. As Dominick (2012) notes, features of relationships between the print and online newspapers (and news portals) of the same brand may vary. Large newspapers usually have extensive websites where they publish more contents compared with their paper versions. On the other hand, smaller newspapers usually announce just a limited number of stories online.

But also there is another part of the coin. Since the online newspapers are not limited by the number of pages and are not bound to timeframes, they may contain more breaking contents. It is especially visible in the field of international or foreign news that need to be reported in a comprehensible manner to domestic audiences. According to Van Gompel, Van den Bulck and Bilereyst (2012, p. 203), “Given the importance of cultural proximity as a news value, it seems to be necessary that international and foreign news items are, more than ever, domesticated in order to catch the audience’s attention”. The cited researchers also explain that there are several techniques for domestication of international and foreign news. The most frequent techniques used for this aim are marginalization, personalization and fragmentation; thus providing them “without any broader interpretation or context (Van Gompel, Van den Bulck and Bilereyst, 2012, p. 203). In general, all these techniques lead to shrink of international or foreign news in the national media and this phenomenon is especially visible in online news, since mass customization of products is provided

by the Internet itself (Paxson, 2010). Thus, in this context there is a need to discuss consumption of online news.

1.2.4. Consumption of online news

According to Mitchelstein and Buczkowski (2010), consumption of online news has grown in recent years. It may be related to the already discussed growth of the use of the Internet, as in developed countries nearly all households are connected. To support this statement, Chiagouris, Long and Plank (2008) argue that the Internet has a key role in the process of the news dissemination and many readers consider the Internet as an important source of information.

As it was already mentioned, at least in developed countries most of the newspapers are digitalized. Phenomenon of digitalization of newspapers has brought both positive and negative outcomes. Wide accessibility has allowed personalization of news, i. e. readers may select the stories they want to follow and the newspapers may create their contents according to statistically and otherwise collected preferences of their readers. Another feature of newspaper digitalization is much more challenging. Because of the abundance of sources the boundaries of established authority has bleached; therefore, “[n]ews is no longer a common narrative shared by millions of viewers but rather, a roiling sea of fact and speculation that changes from hour to hour” (Henderson, 2004, p. 21). Therefore, selection of an unbiased source may appear difficult. It means that the readers need to develop a greater understanding of news they are reading and abilities to evaluate credibility of sources. Henderson (2004, p. 25) goes even farther and explains that “media is not a neutral channel but a “mediator” or “intermediary” that negotiates with different interest groups in society to obtain information, makes decisions about how to shape and present that information, and then feeds it back into society [...]”. On the other hand, Chiagouris, Long and Plank (2008, p. 529) argue that “credibility issues arise from two areas – the content of what is reported and how it is reported. In this context it is necessary to emphasize that the information nowadays needs to be delivered by speed. Thus, according to Baron and Harris (2003), the readers request the news providers both speed and accuracy, and because of high-speed expectations the errors are tolerated, if acknowledged. Hence, the newspapers have responsibility to “leverage the power of the Internet and to communicate in a manner that is convenient for consumers” (Chiagouris, Long and Plank, 2008, p. 529).

Another important feature of online news is their fragmentation. According to Ohlsson, Lindell and Arkhede (2016), this phenomenon may be explained by individual characteristics, such as, for example, the level of interest in political contexts. Mitchelstein and Boczkowski (2010) explain this phenomenon by increasing fragmentation of the readers. The news consumption may be influenced by various factors, such as political interest, cognitive abilities, age, gender, level of education, etc. Moreover, location also plays a significant role for news consumption and its fragmentation (Ohlsson, Lindell and Arkhede, 2016). Location plays a significant role for presentation of geopolitical news, since people from different countries or even regions may not be interested in events happening on the other side of the globe, or on the contrary, express deep interest in events that happen in their region.

All these factors need to be taken into account by the newsmen who produce news contents for their readers. It is especially important in the fields of international or foreign news that need to be

translated from foreign languages and presented for the audiences that speak the language the news contents are translated to. Therefore, research on news contents translation needs to be reviewed.

1.2.5. Translation of online news

Until the beginning of the 21st century, there has been little interest in relationships between the language, journalism and translation. The situation has changed only recently, when the interest in this topic has been developed by several researchers, Van Doorslaer in his article “Journalism and Translation” (2010). Until then, as he argues, “The journalistic aspects of media translation as well as the position of translation in day to day journalistic work are not an explicit object of study” (2010, p. 180). Bielsa (2010, p. p. 39 – 51) also notices the phenomenon of neglecting the topic of news translation in the field of translation studies. The mentioned situation has emerged, as Van Doorslaer (2010, p. 180) argues, due to the “complex nature of power relationships (continental, national, linguistic, political and ideological) [that] determines important decisions and choices regarding news selection, news translation and news editing”.

For translation work the knowledge of both source and target languages is of central importance. Nevertheless, news translation is done mainly by non-translators, i. e. by the journalists themselves. Van Doorslaer (2010, p. 180) implies that it may affect not only the quality of news translation into target languages but also the decisions not to translate some news. Moreover, for journalists, unlike the translators, translation is not the main activity but a supplementary part of journalistic work: “a complex, integrated combination of information gathering, translating, selecting, reinterpreting, contextualizing and editing” (Van Doorslaer, 2010, p. 180). It may at least partially explain marginalization of linguistics and especially translation in the field of news media.

On the other hand, news translation is a complex issue that cannot be compared with traditional relationship between the source text and the target text. Kang (2007, p. 221) defines the news translation with the concept of “entextualization”, i. e. describing news translation as the process where the source text is subordinate to the journalistic purpose of recontextualization. This phenomenon is closely related to localization of news, as Van Doorslaer (2010, p. 181) argues, “Translated news texts can be seen as a complex mixture of summarizing, paraphrasing, transforming, supplementing, reorganizing and recontextualizing procedures”.

In the context of news translation, both entextualization and localization of news can be reached by two techniques described by Van Doorslaer (2012, p. 1048 – 1049).

According to the first technique, the sole source text, for example, a news content taken from a single global news agency is dispersed and therefore several target texts are made. Each target text may be presented as an individual entry in an online newspaper or news portal with entirely different headlines. This situation can be seen as an extension of a classical situation when there is only one source text translated into single target text.

The second technique presents the opposite situation. Aiming to create a new or partially new news item, journalists may base it on several news items instead just on one. These items may be information from several sources, feedback from experts, etc. In the context of news translation this

approach may be considered as another extension of the mentioned classical situation with only target text and the only source text.

Therefore, news translation is a rather new field of research with distinctive characteristics, such as extension of the traditional one source text – one target text concept. And since the translatable news texts are related to international and foreign news from various sources, they need to be adapted according to linguistic, cultural, political and other circumstances of the target audiences. Thus, the global news undergoes the process of adaptation, i. e. glocalization.

Moreover, as the presented information suggests, the issue of quality is of central importance in the field of the news production. The quality can be reached by employment of certain translation strategies that are discussed below. However, the translator should be aware that the quality of translation is important to the quality of information. Newmark (1991, 111) emphasizes that a good translation should be as accurate as possible compared to the source text. Schaffner (1998, 1) adds that the target text should be “accurate, correct, precise and faithful”. Although in the field of the news translation there may be more than one source text and more than one target text, these general requirements for the quality of translation may be applied even more strictly than in other fields of translation due to the very nature of news, as defined by Owen (2005, para. 7): “Newsworthy information about recent events or happenings, especially as reported by news media”.

1.2.6. Impact of glocalization on news

Bielsa (2010, p. 45) notices that “News translation can entail the thoroughgoing transformation of the source text and the production of a new one designed to suit new readers who are geographically distant from where the narrated events took place”. Common practice of such adaptation is to add background information, change priority or order of paragraphs, rewrite titles, eliminate certain information, etc.

Bielsa (2010, p. 46 – 47) extinguishes three tasks of this intervention:

- Task of collection with the aim to establish information that is relevant in the target language;
- Task of prioritisation of information. At this stage the source text is adapted according to the needs of the new audience;
- Task of changing angles and nuances of the source text with the aim to better fulfil the needs of the target audiences.

Therefore, it is obvious that the local versions of the global news translation can be very different and also function differently according to local circumstances. Bassnett (2005, p. 125) also notices that news translation “reshapes, alters, emphasizes, adds and substracts where necessary”. Conway (2010, 87) justifies the use of these techniques stating that it “results from the irreducibility of culture as a way of life to the form of a text”, thus emphasizing the importance of intercultural communication in news. Cohen, Levy, Roeh and Gurevitch (1996, p. p. 174 – 175) suggest that “journalists sometimes construct foreign news stories in ways which attempt to create links of meaning between the stories and the history, culture, politics, society, etc. of the viewers”.

To achieve this, various translation strategies are employed. According to Bani (2006, p. 42) “textual translation strategies are different but all tend to simplify the reader’s task”. However, different scholars emphasize the use of different translation strategies for news translation. In 2006, the University of Warwick organized Translation in Global News conference where Gambier (2006, p. 14) mentioned that journalists for the news translation use *re-organization*, *deletion*, *addition* and *substitution* techniques.

Gambier (2006, p. 14) explains these strategies in the following manner:

- Re-organization is re-structuring of the source text. Information may be re-focused in a given paragraph; some of the details may be moved to some other part of the text. For example, by using this strategy individual lexical items or extensive information may be permuted. The strategy is used both because of linguistic reasons (rhetoric traditions, for example) and cultural reasons.
- Deletion may be applied to simple lexical items or even sentences. Parts of the source material to be deleted may depend on redundancy of the source text, level of accuracy, number of facts, etc.
- Addition is used to clarify, make some background more explicit, etc. It may be resemble to language transfer.
- Substitution may involve other translation strategies. For example, the details can be made less specific (for instance, accurate numbers presented in the source text may be rounded up in a target text), depersonalization can be made (for instance, instead of giving the names of certain political actors only their positions or countries can be given).

Other scholars present different classification of strategies (see, for example, Bani (2006) or Baker (2006)). However, in the context of news translation the use of translation strategies is important not because of their number or classification. Instead, it should be emphasized that a news communication does not function as an isolated text with only one possible target translation. For the translation of news cultural circumstances and context in general is not less important.

2. Analysis of agency news translation

This part of the research presents the analysis of translations of news texts from news agencies *AP* and *Reuters* into Lithuanian and, as complementary, into Bosnian languages with the aim to examine the impact of glocalization on agency news translation for online newspapers. It consists of nine chapters that present methodology, sites of collection of news in English, reorganization for the news translation, deletion for the news translation, addition for the news translation, substitution for the news translation and the impact of glocalization for the news translation.

2.1. Methodology

The corpus of breaking foreign or international news used for the research was formed in spring, 2019 and consists of 126 news texts (source texts in English and translations into Lithuanian and into Bosnian), consisting of 50.707 words in total. The collected news texts have been put into tables where they have been grouped in the following manner: 28 chosen source news texts in English from *AP* and *Reuters* with their respective translations into Lithuanian and into Bosnian (if any) were considered as one group of news; thus 28 groups of news were formed in total. All 28 groups obtained in this manner have been numbered from 1 to 28 (**Appendix A**). For the purpose of the research 459 research units in English, as published by *AP* and *Reuters*, were found and compared to translations into Lithuanian and partially into Bosnian to reveal particularities of local features in the texts of the news agencies and re-organization for news translation. Also, 41 research units in Lithuanian, as published by *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi*, were found to reveal addition and substitution for the news translation compared with English news texts from *AP* and *Reuters*. In this analysis, a research unit or an example means a sentence that illustrates the use of a certain translation strategy to glocalize the target news text. They are presented in **Appendix B**. The global news agencies *AP* and *Reuters* have been selected due to their old traditions, claimed impartiality and large size. Translations of the original news texts have been collected from the most popular Lithuanian online news portals *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi*. Complementary examples of translations of the same news texts have been collected from the most popular Bosnian online news portals *Vijesti* and *Klix*. It was decided to collect material for the research from two news agencies and two Lithuanian and Bosnian news portals each for the purposes of objectivity, since in the field of news translation there might be more than one target text and more than one source text. Thus, the news contents published by global news agencies *AP* and *Reuters* have been compared to their translations into Lithuanian and for purposes of wider discussion about the impact of glocalization for agency news translation some characteristic elements have been examined in their respective Bosnian translations.

For the analysis of agency news translation through glocalization from English to Lithuanian and, as complimentary, into Bosnian as qualitatively and objectively as possible, the following methods have been used: systematic literature analysis, content analysis and descriptive-analytical method.

After collection of empirical material, as the initial phase of the research, the method of systematic literature analysis has been applied. It means reviewing of existing research material (books, studies, papers, etc.) to systematize the most important topic-related literature. News translation is a relatively new and not yet thoroughly examined topic in the field of translation; therefore, it was

mostly relied on materials of currently one of the most important conferences organized on the topic – Translation in Global News held on June 23, 2006 by the University of Warwick.

Another method employed was content analysis. According to Weber (1990), content analysis may be used for a large variety of purposes. Weber gives several systematized examples, out of which disclosure of international differences in communication content and description of trends in communicative texts are the most important ones for the purposes of this research.

In general, content analysis is a research method used for summarizing various forms of content by taking into account various aspects of the researched content. As key issues in content analysis, Weber (1990, p. 12) argues that: “[...] many words of the text are classified into much fewer content categories. Each category may consist of one, several or many words. Words, phrases, or other units of the text classified in the same category are presumed to have similar meanings”. Moreover, in content analysis, both qualitative and quantitative aspects of the empirical material may be used. In this research, in addition to qualitative aspects, quantitative operation will be used to determine trends and prevailing translation strategies of agency news translation into Lithuanian and partially into Bosnian through glocalization.

As a further stage of the research, the collected data have been classified according to the translation techniques used for the news translation (see **Appendix B**), as defined Gambier (2006):

- Re-organization;
- Deletion;
- Addition;
- Substitution.

During the course of the research it was noticed that in some cases *AP*, *Reuters*, *Lietuvos rytas*, *Delfi*, *Vijesti* and *Klix* fail to report on certain events. Thus, the analysis of news consumption was carried out to explain the phenomenon of glocalization from consumer point of view. Moreover, it was noticed the texts published by the global news agency *AP* have local features; thus, they have been discussed to prove the necessity to choose two sites, as the sources for the news translation. After the analysis of the collected news translation through the mentioned news translation strategies, the impact of glocalization of news translation into Lithuanian and Bosnian is discussed.

However, there have been several issues in this research. First of all, it was noticed that even the information published on the websites of the global news agencies *AP* and *Reuters* tend to be localized. Since *AP* is an American-based news agency, it tends to publish more contents related to American topicalities. *Reuters*, on the other hand, is a British-based news agency; therefore, it focuses on topics that are more relevant to Britain. Respectively, Lithuanian online news portals *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* tend to publish more foreign news about events in Russia and other neighbouring countries. Therefore, the number of news collected for analysis according to the established criteria was lower than expected at first.

Also, it must be emphasized that the news translation is an exclusive field because it is not subject to copyrights and there is no traditional source text – target text dichotomy. News are published and re-published, therefore, the original version may be untraceable.

2.2. Sites of collection of news in English

The sites of collection of original news in English were global news agencies *AP* and *Reuters*. *AP* is the abbreviation for the Associated Press, a US-based news agency founded in 1846. Currently, it is considered as one of the oldest, largest and most preeminent news agencies in the world. The association has been the product of cooperation of five daily newspapers from New York area with the aim to share the costs of transmitting news about events occurred during the Mexican-American war (“Associated Press (AP)”, 2019).

As the latter fact proves, at the time of establishment of *AP*, news has already been a salable product. Therefore, at that time already, information represented money. Silberstein-Loeb (2014, p. 46) argue that “[...] by 1897, the operations of the Associated Press not only encompassed the territory from the East Coast to the West, it had eliminated potential rivals and consolidated its control over the newsgathering business of the country. Thus, ascendance of the largest American press organization coincided with emergence of the global trade. Under the *AP* charter the Association was entitled to “buy, gather and accumulate information and news; to vend, supply, distribute and publish the same”. It once again proves the emerged character of news as a product whose global features have been reinforced with the expansion of the company.

As of 2019, the company claims to publish 2,000 stories per day, 50,000 videos per year and 1 million photos per year. It operates in more than 250 locations which are in 100 countries and provides information about economic, political, financial and other events throughout the world (“Our Mission is to Inform the World”, 2019).

Similarly as *Reuters*, *AP* has its own stylebook and publicly declares similar values, such as freedom from bias, strict policy of altering photo or video content, striving for high quality, accuracy, accessibility, etc. The company publicly declares its understanding of global news business and its importance for contemporary society: “[nowadays] news is transmitted in more ways than ever before – in print, on the air and on the Web, with words, images, graphics, sounds and video. But always [...] we insist on the highest standards of integrity and ethical behaviour [...]” (“Associated Press Stylebook”, 2018, p. 2). Therefore, similarly as *Reuters*, *AP* has implemented standards and documented attempts to ensure bias-free contents.

According to Read (1992), creation of *Reuters* has been a notable event in the world of news. It was established in Great Britain in 1851 by Paul Julius Reuter. Interestingly enough, one of the largest today’s global news agencies was first established as a “pigeon post” service between Brussels and Aachen (Mooney and Simpson, 2003). However, at that time it was considered as a prototype news service. Almost 10 years later the company began supplying London’s newspapers covering commercial news (“Reuters”, 2019). In 1965, Reuters Telegram Company was registered in London. In the history of the company this date is important due the fact that it managed to report the news on assassination of the USA President Abraham Lincoln several hours before its competitors (Mooney and Simpson, 2003). Thus, at that time already it proved its ability to be the first to report events of international importance. In 1940s half of *Reuters* was sold to the representatives of the Britain’s national press, the Newspaper Proprietors’ Association, and several

years later the remaining part of its ownership was given to associations that represent the daily Australian and New Zealandic newspapers. Thus, *Reuters* became one of the largest global news agencies that supplies information about events to world's newspapers, other news agencies and television. For more than fifty years it provides services to most world's newspapers directly or through national news agencies. It reaches many thousands of bigger and smaller newspapers throughout the globe (Mooney and Simpson, 2003).

In 2008, the company was merged with Canadian electronic publisher Thomson Corporation, thus forming Thomson Reuters. Currently, it is listed as the parent company of *Reuters* news agency. The company publicly declares its mission to be the trusted global source of news and information, and it claims that it reaches over a billion of people on a daily basis in more than 100 countries (Dewland, 2009).

In April 2008, *Reuters Handbook of Journalism* was published online. Being a work of a large group of individuals, it claims that "Everything we do as Reuters journalists has to be independent, free from bias and executed with the utmost integrity. [...] As a real-time, competitive news service whose reputation rests on reliability, we also accurate accuracy, speed and exclusivity" (*Reuters Handbook of Journalism*, 2008). Moreover, the Handbook contains recommendations on standards and values, such as value and accuracy, news presentation in general, uploading of photos, etc. Therefore, the documented attempt to provide high-quality global news services is made.

2.3. News consumption

First, it is important to give the exact numbers of the news texts collected for analysis, since not all news entries attributed to 28 analysed groups (see **Appendix A**) have been published in all 6 sources (*AP*, *Reuters*, *Lietuvos rytas*, *Delfi*, *Vijesti* and *Klix*) each.

Table 2. Number of analysed news texts according to news sites of publication.

News group No.	News sites					
	<i>AP</i>	<i>Reuters</i>	<i>Lietuvos rytas</i>	<i>Delfi</i>	<i>Vijesti</i>	<i>Klix</i>
1		+	+	+	+	+
2	+	+	+		+	+
3	+	+		+		
4	+	+		+	+	+
5		+	+	+	+	+
6		+	+	+	+	+
7		+	+	+		+
8	+		+	+	+	
9	+	+	+	+		
10	+	+	+	+	+	
11	+	+	+	+		
12	+	+	+	+	+	
13	+	+	+	+		
14	+	+	+			+
15	+	+	+	+		
16	+	+	+	+		+
17	+	+	+	+		
18	+	+	+	+		
19	+	+	+	+	+	
20	+	+		+	+	+
21	+	+		+		
22		+	+	+		
23		+	+	+	+	+
24	+	+	+	+	+	+
25	+	+	+	+		+
26	+	+	+	+		
27	+	+	+	+	+	+
28	+	+	+	+	+	
Total:	22	27	24	26	14	13

These numbers may reveal relevant information related to the news consumption. As the table shows, 27 of 28 analysed news groups have been published by *Reuters*, thus concluding that his news agency gives the widest panorama of foreign or international news. The only analysed new that has not been found on *Reuters* is attributed to the group of news No. 8. There is a possibility that the new has been published on some other date or, due to its entertainment-related coverage, classified in some other manner and thus could not be found.

On the other hand, the situation regarding *AP* news agency is more complicated. It has published only 22 news entries of all 28 that have been selected for this research. The analysis proven that it did not report on the news attributed to the groups of news No. 1 and No. 5 that are related to Brexit and its consequences for the future of the EU. This failure to report might be related to the news consumption, since *AP* is an American-based news agency and thus concentrates on reporting the news related to the US. Although *AP* has published some general video reports on the topic which, as audio-visual media, are out of the scope of this analysis, consequences of Brexit to the EU, in turn, are most relevant for the European readers. Also, *AP* did not report the new that is attributed to the group of news No. 6 that is related to the crash of Ethiopian airplane. The new, however, was reported by *Reuters* and also the translations in both Lithuanian and Bosnian are available. This new is related to criticism and problems of the largest American aviation company Boeing; therefore, the

failure of *AP* to report it may have incurred due to political implications. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that *AP* also did not report the new attributed to the group of news No. 7 on prohibition of wearing religious symbols for public workers in Canadian Quebec and the new attributed to the group of news No. 22 on losing contact with Japanese stealth fighter, since these news are politically sensitive and related to the US internal and external policies. Moreover, *AP* did not report the politically sensitive new attributed to the group of news No. 23 related to the arrest of Julian Assange. On the other hand, *AP* has published several related video reports that have not been analysed in this research. Thus, according to the available data it may be hypothesized that global news agency *AP* does not fully report on certain policy-related issues, however, such hypothesis requires deeper analysis that is not covered under this thesis. On the other hand, the presented data proves the necessity of two information sources to conduct an objective research.

Also, analysis has proven that both *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* failed to report certain analysed news. As the Table 2 shows, *Lietuvos rytas* did not report the news attributed to the groups of news No. 3, No. 4, No. 20 and No. 21. *Delfi*, on the other hand, do not report the news attributed to the groups of news No. 2 and No. 14. However, this analysis has not proven any possible regularity that could explain such failure to report. Moreover, if *Lietuvos rytas* fail to report some particular analysed new then it is reported by *Delfi* and vice versa. Therefore, it shall be concluded that based on available data *Delfi* reports more foreign or international news than *Lietuvos rytas*. Yet, it may happen due to the size of *Delfi*, as the largest Lithuanian news portal, that has more resources to cover bigger numbers of news.

The analysis also proves that Bosnian news portals *Vijesti* and *Klix* cover only half of the news attributed to the analysed groups of news. According to the Table 2, both *Vijesti* and *Klix* fail to report the news attributed to the groups of news No. 3, No. 9, No. 11, No. 13, No. 15, No. 17, No. 18, No. 21, No. 22 and No. 26. These news are related to events that has happened in distant countries, such as Venezuela (new attributed to the group of news No. 3), and in countries that have no borders with BiH and/or have no political influence to this country. For example, Ukraine (news attributed to the groups of news No. 9 and No. 17), Greece (new attributed to the group of news No. 13), etc. BiH is not a member of the EU; thus Bosnian news portals do not extensively report on Brexit and concentrates on reporting about local events in the region or in other Muslim countries.

Therefore, these quantitative features reveal that the contents of even global news agencies are partially localized, not to speak about national online news portals. Thus, not only the contents of foreign or international news, as reported by local news portals, but also the news coverage itself by both global news agencies and the local news portals are clearly adapted to the interests of their readers.

Moreover, news texts (if they are not special reports or interviews) are not subject to copyrights; therefore, there is no possibility to accurately determine the source news text taken for translation. *AP* and *Reuters* are large global news agencies; however, they are not only news agencies with this status. In addition to these global news agencies, there are numerous local news agencies that re-publish the information from their global colleagues.

In the Baltic States, the local news agency *Baltic News Service (BNS)* operates and is presented as the main information source in most foreign and international news texts published by *Lietuvos*

rytas and *Delfi*. *BNS*, as the main source of information, is indicated in 23 news texts out of 24 published by *Lietuvos rytas*. *Delfi*, on the other hand, indicate *BNS* as the main source of information in all 26 news texts that have been taken for the present analysis. The only news text where *BNS* has not been indicated as the main source by *Lietuvos rytas* is the new attributed to the group of news No. 23; however, it may be considered as a mistake because the same text with only minor changes has been published by *Delfi* and *Delfi* indicate *BNS* as the main source there. In addition to *BNS*, *Lietuvos rytas* indicate *AP* as another source of information for the news attributed to the groups of news No. 11, 12, 13, 17, 19, 24, 27 and 28. Reporting on all these analysed news, except for the news attributed to the groups of news No. 24 and 19, by *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* fully coincide, meaning that both news portals re-publish the same news texts from *BNS*. However, in these reports *Delfi* does not indicate *AP* as one of the sources. Thus, Lithuanian news portals fail to indicate all sources of foreign news they re-publish. This observation proves the assumption of possible untraceability of the source text in the field of news translation.

Moreover, *BNS* is a Tallinn-based regional news agency that collects information about news events from its global partners, *Reuters* included. Therefore, in analysed foreign or international news texts any glocalization features that could be appointed to Lithuanian realities have been observed.

Also, it was observed that *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* tend to re-publish foreign or international news texts from *BNS* without a slightest change. It has been counted that **both** *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* published translations of analysed news attributed to 22 groups of news (Table 2). In 17 of these groups of news both *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* re-publish the same news texts taken from *BNS* without a slightest change. It proves that these two largest Lithuanian news portals do not distinguish their readers and do not try to become more popular or preferred by some particular groups of readers.

The reporting situation of Bosnian news portals *Vijesti* and *Klix* is more complicated. The analysis has proven that they mostly rely on local news agencies. Bosnian news portal *Vijesti* indicates local BiH news agency *FENA* as the main source of 8 news texts out of 14 analysed. Information about global partners of this local news agency was not found. Although in some analysed news *AP*, *Reuters* and other global news agencies have been mentioned as the sources of information in the news texts itself, it was impossible to make reasoned conclusions on which global news agencies have been employed for provision of information. Also, in some analysed news *Vijesti* and *Klix* indicate Serbian local news agencies *SRNA* and *RTRS* as the main source. Moreover, news text attributed to the group of news No. 1 and published by *Klix* has been excluded from this research because Moscow-based news agency TASS has been indicated as the source of information, instead of the global news agencies. On the other hand, the use of information from local news agencies could foster glocalization of foreign news translation into Bosnian. To confirm or deny this statement, content analysis has been employed and presented below.

All in all, the research has proven that not all sources of information are indicated in the analysed news translations. It confirms the assumption that the source text may be untraceable in the field of news translation. Moreover, news consumption may be one of the triggers of news glocalization. Both Lithuanian and Bosnian news portals rely on regional or local news agencies for their foreign or international news coverage and tend to report these foreign or international news that are more

relevant for their nations. However, to find more features of glocalization impact on news, a more detailed content analysis has been carried out.

2.4. Local features of news agencies' reports

In foreign news coverage Lithuanian news portals *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* tend to rely on *BNS*, the regional news agency that takes information from global news agencies, *Reuters* included, and *AP*; therefore, the analysed information published by *AP* and *Reuters* has been compared with the aim to see differences that could influence translation outcomes. The comparison of the texts covered under this research and published by *AP* and *Reuters* has revealed 15 examples of local features in news coverage of *AP* (in news texts attributed to Groups of news No. 3, 4, 13, 24 and 26). The examples were local features were found in *AP* coverage have been systematized into tables according to the numbers of research units (see **Appendix B**) and analysed groups of news. All 15 examples found are discussed below.

Research unit No.	Group of news No. 3
1	The announcement by state comptroller Elvis Amoroso, <u>a close Maduro ally</u> , cited <u>alleged irregularities</u> in Guaido's financial records and reflected a tightening of government pressure on an <u>opposition movement backed by the United States and its allies</u> .
2	[...] <u>foreign governments, dozens of which support</u> Guaido's claim [...]
3	In Washington, U.S. State Department spokesman Robert Palladino described the ban on Guaido as "ridiculous."
4	Maduro, <u>who is backed by Russia</u> , says he is the target of a U.S.-led coup plot and has accused Washington and Guaido of <u>sabotaging Venezuela's power grid</u> .
5	<u>Both the U.S. and the Venezuelan opposition</u> , as well as many electricity experts, believe neglect and mismanagement are the cause of the country's electricity woes.
6	The United States was the first nation to recognize Guaido as interim president, asserting that Maduro's re-election last year was rigged.

As the collected examples prove, the New York-based *AP* clearly indicates support of the US to a foreign politician Juan Guaido and confronts his rival, Venezuelan President Nicolas Maduro. It is done both directly and indirectly, admitting that the "opposition movement [is] backed by the US and its allies" and emphasizing that Guaido is supported by "dozens foreign governments", although "The United States was the first nation to recognize Guaido as interim president". It is mentioned that the US collaborates with the Venezuelan opposition ("Both the U.S. and the Venezuelan opposition"), the support of the US is also expressed by quotations of American officials ("U.S. State Department spokesman Robert Palladino") and it is emphasized that Maduro is supported by Russia, the country opposing to the US ("Maduro, who is backed by Russia"). On the other hand, in its respective coverage London-based *Reuters* does not provide any such information in the news text under consideration, except for mentioning that the Venezuelan opposition is backed by the US. In this new coverage by *Reuters* any of these examples were found.

Similar features may be observed in the news text attributed to the group of news No. 4, as covered by *AP*. In its respective coverage *Reuters* does not give this information.

Research unit No.	Group of news No. 4
7	<u>The Trump administration has joined more than 50 other nations</u> in recognizing the opposition head of the National Assembly, Juan Guaido, as interim president.

Description of Russia, as the opposing country, was observed in *AP* coverage of the new attributed to the group of news No. 13 containing information about North Macedonian-Greek mutual relations that are not directly related to the West or Russia. *Reuters* coverage does not contain this description.

Research unit No.	Group of news No. 13
8	<u>Western governments enthusiastically backed the deal, wary of rival influence in the Balkans by Russia, which views NATO's expansion as a threat.</u>

Particularities related to the US were also observed in *AP* coverage of the new attributed to the group of news No. 24 on overthrow of the Sudanese leader, the event that is not directly related to the US. This information could not be found in *Reuters* coverage.

Research unit No.	Group of news No. 24
9	[...] Defense Minister Awad Mohammed Ibn Ouf, who is under U.S. sanctions for links to atrocities in Sudan's Darfur conflict.
10	In Washington, the U.S. State Department called on the Sudanese military to "follow the will of the people" and "commit to the speedy handover to civilian rule."
11	He became an international pariah over the bloodletting in Darfur. And <u>the U.S. targeted his government</u> repeatedly with sanctions and airstrikes for his support of Islamic militants.

These features are observed also in *AP* coverage for the group No. 26 on the changes of power in the North Korea.

Research unit No.	Group of news No. 26
12	North Korea bolsters diplomatic lineup <u>amid stalled US talks</u>
13	In Washington, President Donald Trump and visiting South Korean President Moon Jae-in met Thursday and agreed on the importance of nuclear talks with North Korea.
14	Three of the senior officials involved in nuclear negotiations with the United States have been re-elected or newly elected to members of Kim Jong Un's state commission, including former military intelligence chief Kim Yong Chol, who travelled to Washington and met Trump twice ahead of Kim Jong Un's two summits with the U.S. president last year.
15	The United States and North Korea have accused each other of causing the Hanoi summit's breakdown. But they haven't formally abandoned diplomacy.

However, the group of news No. 26 slightly differs from those discussed above because the mentioned change of power in the North Korea is related to its nuclear programme and the US is seen as one of the main rivals of the leadership of the North Korea. Therefore, in this case *Reuters* use *AP* as one of its sources, as indicated in this paragraph of *Reuters* news coverage.

Research unit No.	Group of news No. 26
16	For the first time, however, state media referred to Kim as "supreme representative of all the Korean people." That title was approved by special decree in February, according to the Associated Press, but has not been used publicly until Friday.

Nevertheless, in its coverage *Reuters* does not include such detailed information about the involvement of the US in the matter.

Similarly, it was expected that the analysis of news that have been selected for this research and published by *Reuters*, as a London-based global news agency, would reveal similar features of the news adaptation to European circumstances. However, none of such examples were found with an

exception of much broader informing about Brexit (groups of news No. 1, 5, 11 and 16). On the other hand, Brexit is both global and local phenomenon because it affects both international and British policy; thus, its broad coverage by London-based *Reuters* is not surprising.

To conclude, even *AP* and *Reuters*, as news agencies with global status, have local features in their news coverage. While *Reuters* tend to broadly present events that are most relevant to British readers (Brexit), *AP* inserts circumstances that are relevant to the US readers in the contents of its news coverage. In *AP* coverage of news attributed to the groups of news No. 3 and 4 even the features of pro-American opinion may be traced. Thus, global news agencies tend to localize their contents. Therefore, regional news agencies, such as *BNS*, have to select the information from the global news agencies carefully if they aim to present high-quality foreign news coverage that is relevant to their local readers.

2.5. Re-organization for news translation

Re-organization is a translation strategy employed for the news translation as a means of restructuring the original text. However, since the news translation cannot be researched as other fields of translation where only one target text and only one source text exist, the strategy may be interpreted from different angles. In this research, re-organization is understood as a major and significant tool that changes the appearance and focus of the translated text.

At the stage of collection of information for this research, it was observed that global news agencies *AP* and *Reuters* tend to publish more texts about the same event if some new information became known during the day. However, this is not the case with Lithuanian news portals *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi*. It was observed that instead of making several articles on the same event that happened on the same day, they supplement the same article by indicating that the information has been supplemented (“*papildyta*”) and giving the time of such supplements. This type of re-organization has been observed in the coverage of the new attributed to the group of news No. 5 by *Delfi*. *Delfi* indicated that it supplemented this new for several times, namely, at 17:23, 17:48, 18:50, 18:52, 19:30, 19:32 and 20:04 of March 29, 2019. The initial version of this new was published by *Delfi* at 16:49 of March 29, 2019. *Reuters* has published several articles related to this new on that day, including the summary of the events. The same strategy has been employed for the coverage of the new attributed to the group of news No. 11, as reported by *Delfi*. Of all the analysed Lithuanian translations of foreign or international news only these two news texts were supplemented. These news texts were on Brexit that is an important topic to many Lithuanian citizens, thus such supplement may reflect glocal features of the translated news coverage under consideration.

Moreover, the strategy of re-organization was clearly observed in the contents of six (news texts attributed to the Groups of news No. 1, 4, 12, 19, 20 and 26) analysed Lithuanian translations compared with the news texts, as published by *AP* and *Reuters* and collected for this research. The most important cases of re-organization lie in the title and in the introduction of the translated news text, as if these components are re-organized then the focus of the translated article changes compared to the source text or texts. Thus, the topics and introductions of the news texts published by *AP* and *Reuters* and attributed to all 28 groups of news have been compared with their translations into Lithuanian. In this manner, 98 research units have been received consisting of the topics and introductions of all 22 collected news texts by *AP*, as well as the topics and introductions

of all 27 collected news texts by *Reuters*. All found examples of re-organization are summarized in the tables and discussed below.

Research unit No.	News site	Group of news No. 1
	<i>AP</i>	N/A
	<i>AP</i>	N/A
17	<i>Reuters</i>	UK parliament to debate Brexit on Friday, exact format unclear
18	<i>Reuters</i>	Britain's parliament will discuss a motion relating to Brexit on Friday, the government's leader in parliament Andrea Leadsom said on Thursday, but it was not yet clear whether this would result in a formal third vote on the government's Brexit deal.
	<i>Lietuvos rytas</i>	Jungtinės Karalystės parlamento pirmininkas leido rengti trečią balsavimą dėl „Brexit“ susitarimo
	<i>Lietuvos rytas</i>	Jungtinės Karalystės parlamento pirmininkas Johnas Bercow leido penktadienį rengti dar vieną balsavimą dėl „Brexit“ susitarimo, įstatymų leidėjų jau dukart atmesto dideliu balsų skirtumu.
	<i>Delfi</i>	May tęsia desperatiškas pastangas išgelbėti „Brexit“: leista surengti trečią balsavimą
	<i>Delfi</i>	Jungtinės Karalystės ministrė pirmininkė Theresa May ketvirtadienį toliau ieško būdų išgelbėti savo nepopuliarų susitarimą su Europos Sąjunga dėl išstojimo sąlygų [...]

As the example proves, the same news report is focused differently in all three analysed news sites. In addition to the general information given in the title, *Reuters* adds observations regarding the format of the reported debate. While both *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* concentrate on the approval of organization of the third voting regarding Brexit (“leista surengti trečią balsavimą”), *Delfi* stresses the efforts made by the Prime Minister Th. May. None of these Lithuanian news portals mention the format of this voting. Here the impact of glocalization may be observed through re-organization, as for Lithuanian readers the voting itself is important due to the circumstances of Brexit but its format may be irrelevant, unlike for the British. Moreover, the name of the British Prime Minister is well-known to Lithuanian readers, thus her name may be mentioned both due to the reasons of accuracy and with the aim to attract the reader's attention. Moreover, the first paragraph of all the sources is organized in the manner to supplement the information given in the analysed titles of the articles, thus keeping the focus established in the mentioned titles.

Research unit No.	News site	Group of news No. 4
27	<i>AP</i>	US condemns Russia troop deployment to troubled Venezuela
28	<i>AP</i>	The Trump administration on Friday condemned Venezuela's President Nicolas Maduro for what it said was his reliance on foreign military personnel to stay in power and renewed a warning to Russia against getting involved.
29	<i>Reuters</i>	Russia says it sent 'specialists' to Venezuela, rebuffs Trump
30	<i>Reuters</i>	Russia said on Thursday it had sent “specialists” to Venezuela under a military cooperation deal but said they posed no threat to regional stability, brushing aside a call from U.S. President Donald Trump to remove all military personnel from the country.
	<i>Lietuvos rytas</i>	N/A
	<i>Lietuvos rytas</i>	N/A
	<i>Delfi</i>	Trumpas: Rusija privalo pasitraukti iš Venesuelos
	<i>Delfi</i>	JAV prezidentas Donaldas Trumpas trečiadienį pareiškė, kad Rusija privalo pasitraukti iš Venesuelos po to, kai praėjusią savaitę į šią krizės alinamą šalį atsiuntė savo karių ir karinės įrangos.

As the table proves, the focus of *AP*, *Reuters* and *Delfi* is different. In the title and introduction to the article *AP* emphasizes international relations between the US and Russia with respect to situation in Venezuela. According to the research data, as the present analysis has shown, in its news coverage on Venezuela *AP* tends to broadly present the political situation in the country and the circumstances related to the involvement of the US in the matter, thus this focus follows the tendency. *Reuters* turns the focus around by emphasizing the actions of Russia, instead the ones made by the US. Involvement of the US is mentioned shortly and the article is much shorter compared with the coverage of *AP*. *Delfi* emphasizes the comments of the situation made by the President of the US D. Trump and it is possibly done with the aim to name the main actors and shortly describe their involvement in the matter. The article is short like a message and describes only the main features of the event. Supposedly it was done with the aim to present the readers the summary of events, since Lithuania is not directly involved in decision-making regarding the situation in Venezuela and the country is too distinct from the Baltic States; thus, the readers may not be especially interested in events happening there. Another Lithuanian news portal, *Lietuvos rytas*, did not provide its coverage of the topic.

Research unit No.	News site	Group of news No. 12
51	<i>AP</i>	Pope: Women have 'legitimate claims' for justice, equality
52	<i>AP</i>	Pope Francis said in a document released Tuesday that women have "legitimate claims" to seek more equality in the Catholic Church, but he stopped short of endorsing recent calls from his own bishops to give women leadership roles.
53	<i>Reuters</i>	Pope: Church should admit history of abuse of women, male domination
54	<i>Reuters</i>	Pope Francis said on Tuesday the Catholic Church had to acknowledge a history of male domination and sexual abuse of women and children and repair its reputation among young people or risk becoming "a museum".
	<i>Lietuvos rytas</i>	Popiežius: moterys turi „teisėtų reikalavimų“ dėl teisingumo ir lygybės
	<i>Lietuvos rytas</i>	Popiežius Pranciškus antradienį sakė, kad moterys turi „teisėtų reikalavimų“ dėl didesnio teisingumo ir lygybės Katalikų Bažnyčioje, bet nedeklaravo pritarimo bendresniems savo paties vyskupų raginimams pripažinti, kad reikia „neišvengiamos permainos“ skiriant joms vadovaujamus vaidmenis.
	<i>Delfi</i>	Popiežius: moterys turi „teisėtų reikalavimų“ dėl teisingumo ir lygybės
	<i>Delfi</i>	Popiežius Pranciškus antradienį sakė, kad moterys turi „teisėtų reikalavimų“ dėl didesnio teisingumo ir lygybės Katalikų Bažnyčioje, bet nedeklaravo pritarimo bendresniems savo paties vyskupų raginimams pripažinti, kad reikia „neišvengiamos permainos“ skiriant joms vadovaujamus vaidmenis.

In its coverage *AP* cites the words of Pope Francis emphasizing the claims of women for justice and equality. The focus is further elaborated in the introduction. Both *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* present literal translation of the title and the introduction of the coverage by *AP* but their coverage that fully coincides in both Lithuanian news portals is made much shorter compared with the one presented by *AP*. *Reuters*, on the other hand, presents a broad picture of the event and it is reflected both in the title and in the introduction, as in addition to women issues it describe other aspects of the document made by the Pope, such as the reputation of the church and participation of youngsters in church activities. Those issues are also mentioned in the coverage by Lithuanian news portals but not so broadly. Similarly as described for the news coverage on political situation in Venezuela above, it is supposedly done to present the readers just the summary of the events.

Research unit No.	News site	Group of news No. 19
79	<i>AP</i>	The Latest: G-7 ministers make mildly worded commitments
80	<i>AP</i>	The Latest on the meeting of Group of Seven foreign ministers:
81	<i>Reuters</i>	France says G7 mostly agreed except on Iran, Israeli-Palestinian issue
82	<i>Reuters</i>	Foreign ministers of the Group of Seven nations broadly agreed on issues during a two-day meeting, but were unable to bridge differences on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and how to deal with Iran, France's top diplomat said on Saturday.
	<i>Lietuvos rytas</i>	Didžiojo septyneto ministrai tikisi susitarti, kaip spręst pasaulinius iššūkius
	<i>Lietuvos rytas</i>	Didžiojo septyneto (G-7) užsienio reikalų ministrai šeštadienį baigia dviejų dienų susitikimą Prancūzijos pajūrio kurorte Dinare, kur tikisi susitarti dėl bendrų įsipareigojimų sprendžiant įvairius pasaulinius iššūkius ir padėti pagrindą rugpjūčio mėnesio viršūnių susitikimui Bjarice.
	<i>Delfi</i>	G-7 užsienio reikalų ministrų susitikimas prasidėjo be Pompeo
	<i>Delfi</i>	Šiaurės Prancūzijoje penktadienį prasidėjo Didžiojo septyneto (G-7) užsienio reikalų ministrų susitikimas, per kurį bus tariamasi dėl galimybių skatinti kovą su nelygybe ir kibernetiniais nusikaltimais, nors JAV valstybės sekretorius Mike'as Pompeo į susitikimą neatvyko.

AP presents the summary of events that took place in G7 meeting. This may be explained by the fact that *AP*, as the New York-based news agency, tends to present more American-related issues and the US is the member of G7. Thus, the summary under consideration could be just a part of a broader picture of the event, as published by *AP* in its other articles. *Reuters*, in turn, presents the French perspective of the event, as the meeting was held in France and, as the news agency commits, it has received the information under consideration from the French official. Interestingly, although *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* rely on the same sources for their foreign or international news coverage, in this case they present the information from different angles. *Lietuvos rytas* presents a detailed summary of the event, presenting the aims of the meeting in the introduction of the news article (“susitarti dėl bendrų įsipareigojimų sprendžiant įvairius pasaulinius iššūkius”, translated “to agree on common obligations to solve various global challenges”). *Delfi*, on the other hand, lists the events to be discussed (“kova su nelygybe ir kibernetiniais nusikaltimais”, translated “fighting inequality and cyber-crimes”) and concentrates on the absence of American official Pompeo in the meeting. In the present research, this case is exceptional. As it was observed *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* tend to re-publish the same information obtained from *BNS*. But in this case, these two news portals have totally different approaches to the same event. However, this case could support previous observations made in this research according to which Lithuanian news portals under consideration tend to publish summaries of the news coverage by the global news agencies and have no aim to fully and broadly describe events that are not directly related to Lithuanian political and other circumstances.

Research unit No.	News site	Group of news No. 20
83	<i>AP</i>	US declares Iran's guard force a 'terrorist organization'
84	<i>AP</i>	The United States on Monday designated Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps a foreign terrorist organization, an unprecedented declaration against a foreign government that may prompt retaliation and make it harder for American diplomats and military officers to work with allies in the region.
85	<i>Reuters</i>	In unprecedented move, U.S. names Iran's Revolutionary Guards terrorist group
86	<i>Reuters</i>	President Donald Trump said on Monday he would name Iran's elite Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps a terrorist organization, in an unprecedented step that drew Iranian condemnation and raised concerns about retaliatory attacks on U.S. forces.
	<i>Lietuvos rytas</i>	N/A
	<i>Lietuvos rytas</i>	N/A
	<i>Delfi</i>	Iranas paskelbė JAV „terorizmą remiančia valstybe“
	<i>Delfi</i>	Irano Aukščiausioji nacionalinio saugumo taryba pirmadienį paskelbė Jungtines Valstijas „terorizmą remiančia valstybe“, o regione dislokuotas amerikiečių pajėgas – „teroristinėmis grupuotėmis“, pranešė valstybinė žiniasklaida.

In this case both *AP* and *Reuters* report about the US move to declare Iranian guard force a terrorist organization. *Delfi*, on the other hand, changes the focus and in its report reveals another side of the coin – actions of Iran in response to the US move. Both *AP* and *Reuters* broadly describe the reasons of such US move, political circumstances in Iran, as well as history and role of Iran's Revolutionary Guard. This information is missing in the report published by *Delfi*. Therefore, the change of focus might be executed for the reasons to save space and thus not to provide information that needs further clarifications for the readers.

Research unit No.	News site	Group of news No. 26
103	<i>AP</i>	North Korea bolsters diplomatic lineup amid stalled US talks
104	<i>AP</i>	North Korean leader Kim Jong Un has retained his most important leadership post as his rubber-stamp parliament made a slew of personnel changes that bolstered his diplomatic lineup amid stalemated nuclear talks with the United States.
105	<i>Reuters</i>	Kim Jong Un consolidates power as North Korea shuffles leadership
106	<i>Reuters</i>	In one of the biggest leadership shake-ups in years, North Korea named a new nominal head of state and a new premier, and gave leader Kim Jong Un a new title, state media reported on Friday, moves analysts said solidify Kim's grip on power.
	<i>Lietuvos rytas</i>	Šiaurės Korėjoje pakeistas nominalus valstybės vadovas
	<i>Lietuvos rytas</i>	Šiaurės Korėjos nominalus valstybės vadovas, atstovaujantis Pchenjanui tarptautiniuose reikaluose, buvo pakeistas politiku, kuriam Jungtinės Valstijos yra paskelbusios sankcijas dėl žmogaus teisių pažeidimų, penktadienį pranešė valstybinė žiniasklaida.
	<i>Delfi</i>	Šiaurės Korėjoje pakeistas nominalus valstybės vadovas
	<i>Delfi</i>	Šiaurės Korėjos nominalus valstybės vadovas, atstovaujantis Pchenjanui tarptautiniuose reikaluose, buvo pakeistas politiku, kuriam Jungtinės Valstijos yra paskelbusios sankcijas dėl žmogaus teisių pažeidimų, penktadienį pranešė valstybinė žiniasklaida.

This case of re-organization is similar to the one discussed above. Both *AP* and *Reuters* present a broad picture of the events, add historical circumstances and relate them to the current events that influence international policy of North Korea. *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi*, on the other hand, concentrate on just one aspect of the reported situation, namely, on the change of the nominal leader of North Korea. Related information that has been broadly presented by *AP* and *Reuters* is minimized, similarly as in the above case.

However, the research has revealed that the analysis of re-organization of the news translation into Bosnian is not relevant. Both Bosnian news portals use deletion and thus tend to summarize their news coverage to the extent the research of re-organization of the news translation is impossible. The cases of deletion in the news translation will be discussed below.

To conclude, research of the discussed cases proved that Lithuanian news portals *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* do not provide a broad picture of foreign or international news. The research has revealed that re-organization of the news translation into Lithuanian is related to deletion. However, the exception of this general observation is translation of the news attributed to the group of news No. 1. The news attributed to this group speaks about Brexit, the phenomenon that is relevant and interesting to Lithuanian readers. Thus, its coverage in Lithuanian news portals is much broader, compared to other foreign or international news.

2.6. Deletion for news translation

Deletion is a translation strategy employed for the news translation that may be applied to simple lexical items or even sentences. By employing this strategy, lexical items or even sentences of the source material are deleted and thus the target text is shortened.

In this research 344 sentences with meaningful information were found both in *AP* and *Reuters* that have not been translated or adapted in respective Lithuanian translations of news. The research has revealed that this news translation strategy was the most popular in translation of the analysed news in Lithuanian. Cases of deletion in Lithuanian news translation were found in news coverage attributed to 25 groups of news (see **Appendix B**). Cases of deletion were not found in translation of the news attributed to the groups of news No. 1 and No. 5. In Lithuanian translations this foreign news might be reported broadly because it informs about developments of Brexit, as the event that is relevant to Lithuanian readers. Also, cases of deletion were not found in Lithuanian translation of the news attributed to the group of news No. 19 that informs about the G-7 meeting. However, this case is exceptional because on the day of collection of this information for this research (07 04, 2019) global news agencies published only summaries of the event in question. Also, there were less cases of deletion in translation of news related to Lithuanian neighbour countries, such as Estonia and Ukraine. Similarly as news reports about Brexit, the news about neighbouring countries may be relevant and interesting to Lithuanian readers; thus, Lithuanian news portals under consideration report about developments in these countries as broadly as possible.

In this research it was generally observed that in their translations of foreign or international news Lithuanian news portals *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* tend to remove background information of an event, such as historical circumstances or past political implications that have led to the event in question. Also, they tend to remove citations of representatives of various non-governmental organizations or ordinary people that explain the event from various angles. The information about foreign or international events, as presented by Lithuanian news portals *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi*, is much more concentrated, compared to the reports of *AP* and *Reuters* but, in turn, the reports presented by *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* are far not so informative.

Since the strategy of deletion is widely used in Lithuanian news translation, only several interesting cases of employment of this translation strategy will be discussed. Other deleted information in Lithuanian news translations, as compared with the reports of *AP* and *Reuters*, is collected and presented in **Appendix B**.

News texts attributed to the group of news No. 2 report about implementation of new strict anti-LGBT+ and anti-adultery criminal laws in Brunei. In their reports, both *AP* and *Reuters* include the information presented below that is excluded in respective translations published by *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi*.

According to the table below, *AP* in its report mentions that the penalties will be applied to children as well (research unit No. 115), gives details about penalties in Brunei (research unit No. 116) and details of implementation of the law in question (research unit No. 117) and the means of punishment (research unit No. 119). Also, the opinions of the Sultan are given (research unit No. 118). Due to his information the report becomes much more informative and more interesting.

Group of news No. 2	
Research unit No.	Research unit
115	Amnesty said in a statement that the new penalties, which also apply to children, are provided for in new sections under Brunei’s Sharia Penal Code and will come into effect April 3.
116	Brunei’s sultan instituted the Sharia Penal Code in 2014 to bolster the influence of Islam in the tiny, oil-rich monarchy, which has long been known for conservative policies such as banning the public sale of liquor.
117	The first stage of the law included fines or jail for offenses such as pregnancy out of wedlock or failing to pray on Friday.
118	The Sultan, who has reigned since 1967, has previously said the Shariah Penal Code should be regarded as a form of “special guidance” from God and would be “part of the great history” of Brunei.
119	Under secular laws, Brunei already prescribes caning as a penalty for crimes including immigration offenses, for which convicts can be flogged with a rattan cane.

Reuters, in turn, presents explanations and opinions of representatives of various non-governmental organizations. The report is enriched with quotations of human rights defenders that attract attention and make it informative and vivid.

Group of news No. 2	
Research unit No.	Research unit
120	The country delayed implementing the final two stages of changes after an international backlash in 2014 but now plans to go ahead with both on April 3, said Matthew Woolfe, founder of human rights group The Brunei Project.
121	ASEAN SOGIE Caucus, a Manila-based human rights group, confirmed the implementation of the remaining changes were due to take place on April 3, citing government documents.
122	Manila-based OutRight Action International also confirmed Brunei was about to implement a new stage in its sharia laws.
123	“It took us by surprise that the government has now given a date and is rushing through implementation,” said the Australia-based campaigner.
124	Dede Oetomo, one of Indonesia’s most prominent LGBT+ activists, said it would be a gross violation of international human rights if the changes went ahead.
125	“It is horrible. Brunei is imitating the most conservative Arab states,” he said.

The table below contains information mentioned by *AP* in its report about deployment of Russian troops in Venezuela and not mentioned in the Lithuanian translation, as published by *Delfi*. The report of *AP* contains citations of US officials (research units No. 137 – 140). Although this

information is not directly related to the event as such, it may shed more light on international relations between US and Russia and international tensions in Venezuela; thus making the news report more informative and interesting to read.

Group of news No. 4	
Research unit No.	Research unit
137	“We strongly caution actors external to the western hemisphere against deploying military assets to Venezuela, or elsewhere in the hemisphere, with the intent of establishing or expanding military operations,” the national security adviser said in a statement released by the White House.
138	Abrams, speaking to reporters at the State Department after Bolton’s statement was released, said the U.S. estimates there are about 100 Russian military personnel in Venezuela, primarily working on the South American country’s Russian-purchased S-300 air defense systems, which may have been damaged by recent widespread power outages.
139	Abrams also said the presence of several thousand Cubans, mainly in Venezuela’s intelligence services, was troubling.
140	“Their presence is extremely pernicious, the same thing is true I would say of the Russian presence,” he said.

The report of *Reuters* presents another part of the coin – comments of Russian officials and of Venezuela’s military attaché (see the table below); thus, making it even more newsworthy. The provided information is interesting and easy to read. Similarly as in the report of *AP*, the readers may get an insight to political developments in all three countries – Venezuela, US and Russia. All this information is missing in the report published by *Delfi*. The Lithuanian translation of the new contains only general facts, no opinions of American, Russian or Venezuelan officials are given, except for the short quotation by the American President D. Trump saying that “Russia must leave” (“Rusija privalo pasitraukti”). Thus, although general information is given, the Lithuanian news report is not informative.

Group of news No. 4	
Research unit No.	Research unit
141	Russia said on Thursday it had sent “specialists” to Venezuela under a military cooperation deal but said they posed no threat to regional stability, brushing aside a call from U.S. President Donald Trump to remove all military personnel from the country.
142	Venezuela’s military attache in Moscow said on Thursday Russia had sent “servicemen” to Venezuela, but that they would not take part in military operations, Interfax news agency reported.
143	“The presence of Russian servicemen in Venezuela is linked to the discussion of cooperation in the military-technical sphere,” Jose Rafael Torrealba Perez was quoted as saying.
144	Speaking at a weekly news briefing on Thursday, Russian foreign ministry spokeswoman Maria Zakharova described the arrivals only as “Russian specialists”.
145	“Russia is not changing the balance of power in the region, Russia is not threatening anyone, unlike (officials) in Washington,” she told a weekly news briefing.
146	Kremlin spokesman Dmitry Peskov said Russia’s specialists were in Venezuela to service pre-existing contracts for the supply of Russian arms.
147	He told reporters on a conference call that Russia was not interfering in Venezuela’s internal affairs and that the Kremlin hoped other countries would also allow Venezuelans to decide their own fate.

The Lithuanian report on the new attributed to the group of news No. 12 is also shortened significantly. The table below contains information from *AP* that is not given in Lithuanian translation of the new under consideration. As the table proves, in its report about the document announced by the Pope Francis, *AP* gives extensive information about the contents of the document. It broadly describes opinion of the Pope about the problems of contemporary church related to the

sexual abuse of children by priests (research units No. 184, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193) and the problems of participation of LGBT+ people in religious life (research units No. 185, 186), participation of women in decision-making of the Catholic church (research units No. 194, 195, 196, 197 and 198). Thus, the report is comprehensive and issues that are important to contemporary Catholic Church are discussed in detail. The Lithuanian translation does not contain any information about the necessity to “welcome gay Catholics” or information about sexual scandals in church. The problem of women participation in decision-making in contemporary church is mentioned only shortly.

Group of news No. 12	
Research unit No.	Research unit
184	In the text, Francis also told young adults they should try to help priests at risk for sexually abusing minors in what a Vatican official said was a great act of trust the pope has for today’s youth to help “priests in difficulty.”
185	An organizer of last year’s synod, Cardinal Lorenzo Baldisseri, was asked at a news conference Tuesday about Francis’ lack of reference to women in leadership positions and the need to welcome gay Catholics.
186	In it, he notes that many feel alienated from the church because of its sexual and financial scandals, and are suffering themselves from untold forms of exploitation, conflict and despair.
187	It uses millennial lingo, calling the Virgin Mary an “influencer” and describing relations with God in computing terms: “hard disk,” “archive” and “deleting.”
188	On the topic of child sex abuse and cover-ups in the church, the pope called for the “eradication” of traditions that allowed child sex abuse to take place and for a challenge to how church leaders handled cases with “irresponsibility and lack of transparency.”
189	He urged young people to call out a priest who seems at risk of seeking affection from children and youth, “and remind him of his commitment to God and his people.”
190	Asked if that message wasn’t putting young people in potentially dangerous positions with potential predators, another synod organizer, Monsignor Fabio Fabene, said it was the contrary.
191	The pope’s words showed Francis wanted to entrust youth with “showing closeness to priests experiencing difficulty” in their missions and for young people to help “rejuvenate the heart of a priest who is in difficulty.”
192	Such terms have long been used by church officials to minimize the criminality of priests and bishops who rape and molest children.
193	Asked why there was no reference to Francis’ frequent call for “zero tolerance” for abuse, Baldisseri said the pope doesn’t need to repeat the phrase in every document.
194	History’s first Latin American pope has vowed to change that, but he has done little that is concrete and counts no women among his own advisers.
195	Just last week, the founder of the Vatican’s women’s magazine resigned with members of the editorial board, citing what she said was a climate of distrust and de-legitimization in the Vatican.
196	Nine nuns were invited to participate at the October synod on Catholic youth, alongside 267 cardinals, bishops and priests.
197	The Women’s Ordination Conference, which advocates for a female priesthood, blasted the pope’s document for ignoring the synod’s recommendation to make the whole church aware of the “urgency of an inescapable change” to put women in decision-making roles.
198	The document, the group said in a statement, “offers only lip service to the movement for women’s equality in the Roman Catholic Church.”

The report of *Reuters* is not so broad; nevertheless, it also contains information, as given below that is not mentioned in the Lithuanian translation. In this report information about sexual abuse is supplemented with the amount of possible compensation (research unit No. 199), statistical data about the size of the Catholic Church is provided (research unit No. 200) and worries of the Pope about the risk of church “turning into museum” (research unit No. 201) are mentioned. These complimentary but newsworthy facts are not given in Lithuanian translation, as published by *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi*.

Group of news No. 12	
Research unit No.	Research unit
199	The pope is grappling with criticism over the Church's response to a decades-long clerical sexual abuse crisis that has gravely damaged its standing around the globe and seen it pay out billions of dollars in compensation.
200	Francis made his comment in a 50-page "Apostolic Exhortation" about a month-long meeting of bishops in October on the role of young people in the 1.3 billion-member Church.
201	"A Church always on the defensive, which loses her humility and stops listening to others, which leaves no room for questions, loses her youth and turns into a museum," he said.

Analysis of translations of respective news texts into Bosnian revealed that the only translation strategy used by Bosnian news portals *Vijesti* and *Klix* is deletion. However, in the context of translation of analysed news into Bosnian, the term "deletion" may be used only relatively. All 14 analysed news texts published by *Vijesti* and all 13 analysed news texts published by *Klix* were reduced significantly. It was generally observed that almost all of the analysed news translations into Bosnian consisted of 4 – 7 sentences only and thus presented just general descriptions of the event, such as time and place of occurrence, main actors and significantly shortened course of an event. Such news texts could not even be named as "reports" but as "summaries" or "resumes". The only exceptions of this general observation were the news text attributed to the group of news No. 7 and the news text attributed to the group of news No. 20, as published by *Klix*. Although significantly shortened, containing no comments or quotations by any actors, having no historical or political circumstances explained, these two news texts are slightly more informative. It was generally observed that these two news were related to mutual relations between Christians and Muslims (the news text attributed to the group of news No. 7 informed about prohibition of wearing religious symbols in Quebec and the news text attributed to the group of news No. 20 informed about the actions of US declare Iran's Revolutionary Guard as a terrorist organization); thus, the topic is relevant to multicultural and multinational BiH where Christians and Muslims co-habit. Therefore, the news texts could be made slightly broader due to their possible relevance of the target readers.

To conclude, deletion is the most employed news translation strategy in Lithuanian translations of the analysed foreign or international news. Deletion, or rather summarization, was the only translation strategy used in the Bosnian translations of the analysed foreign or international news. The information deleted in analysed translations covered political and historical circumstances, comments and quotations of various actors, such as representatives of non-governmental organizations or ordinary citizens, comments of political actors were also deleted or shortened significantly. The analysed shortened or summarized news translations were not so informative and not so interesting, compared to the analysed news reports in English. Deletion was not found in Lithuanian translations of news related to Brexit. It may be explained by the relevance of the topic to Lithuanian readers. The only less shortened Bosnian news translations were related to mutual relations between Christians and Muslims; thus, this topic might also be relevant in multicultural and multinational BiH.

2.7. Addition for news translation

Addition is a translation strategy used to clarify, make some background more explicit. In this analysis 35 cases of addition were found in translations of the analysed foreign or international news into Lithuanian, as published by *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* (see **Appendix B**). Namely, cases of

addition were found in Lithuanian translations of the news texts attributed to the groups of news No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21.

Additions found in translations of news attributed to the group of news No. 1 (by *Lietuvos rytas*) and group of news No. 5 (by *Delfi*) did not contain any additional information. The added words were written in brackets to clarify the quotations of officials involved into Brexit negotiations. Thus, they were made for the reasons of clarity, see example below:

Group of news No. 1	
Research unit No.	Research unit
460	„Dabartinė iniciatyva liečia tik pirmą (elementą)“, – paaiškino parlamento pirmininkas.

Back translation of this quotation by the President of the Parliament is “The current initiative is related to the first (element) only”. Therefore, the addition is made just to clarify the context. In translations of news attributed to the groups of news No. 1 and No. 5, 3 more additions of this kind were found. These news texts report about Brexit negotiations; thus, this topic, as relevant and important to Lithuanian readers, in Lithuanian news portals is reported as accurately as possible. Another interesting case of addition was found in translation of the new attributed to the groups of news No. 1

Group of news No. 1	
Research unit No.	Research unit
462	„Vienintelis būdas mums užtikrinti, kad išstotume geru laiku gegužės 22-ąją, yra patvirtinti išstojimo susitarimą iki kovo 29-osios 23 valandos“, – sakė Bendruomenių Rūmų lyderė Andrea Leadsom (Andrėja Ledsom), kuri parlamente atstovauja vyriausybei.

In this case the name of the politician who is involved in Brexit negotiations is transcribed for the Lithuanian readers. It is the only case of transcription of the name found in this analysis.

More cases of addition were found in translation of the news text attributed to the group of news No. 2, as published by *Lietuvos rytas*, and in the news text attributed to the group of news No. 19, as published by *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi*.

News text attributed to the group of news No. 2 and published by *Lietuvos rytas* reports about introduction of strict Sharia laws in Brunei. In this text four cases of addition were found that give some additional information about life in Brunei. The given information is useful for the Lithuanian readers because there is little information about this tiny Asian country in Lithuanian public sphere; however, the added information is of general type and no critical insights or commentaries are given.

Other news texts where 8 cases of addition were found are the ones attributed to the group of news No. 19 and published by *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi*. These news texts report about G-7 meeting in France. As mentioned, on the day of collection of information for this research, *AP* and *Reuters* published just summaries of this event; thus, information published by *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* is broader. Moreover, *Lietuvos rytas* gives additional information about the place of the meeting, explaining that the meeting took place in Dinard – French sea resort (research unit No. 484) by the Atlantic Ocean in Brittany region (research unit No. 485), as given in the table below. Thus, Lithuanian readers are given geographical information they might not have been familiar with.

Group of news No. 19	
Research unit No.	Research unit
484	Didžiojo septyneto (G-7) užsienio reikalų ministrai šeštadienį baigia dviejų dienų susitikimą Prancūzijos pajūrio kurorte Dinare.
485	Prieš susirinkdami darbo pietų, Didžiojo septyneto – JAV, Prancūzijos, Kanados, Japonijos, Vokietijos, Italijos ir Jungtinės Karalystės – diplomatai kartu pasivaikščiojo akmenuota Atlanto vandenyno pakrante ir pakvėpavo gaiviu Bretanės oru, kad nusiteiktų vieningam darbui.

Geographical information is also added in the news text attributed to the group of news No. 8, as published by *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* (research unit No. 471), in the news text attributed to the group of news 10 (research units No. 477 and 478), as published by *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi*, 21 and published by *Delfi* (research unit No. 493).

In addition to geographical explanations, in Lithuanian news translations several cases of explanations of political situation were found. Namely, in their news coverage both *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* give broader statistical data about elections in Ukraine indicating exact numbers of votes received by candidates, as well as the number of non-valid election bulletins (see the table below). This information is not given in respective news reports published by *AP* and *Reuters*.

Group of news No. 9	
Research unit No.	Research unit
475	Toliau rikiuojasi judėjimo „Pilietinė pozicija“ lyderis Anatolijus Hrycenka (7,02 proc.), buvęs Ukrainos saugumo tarnybos (SBU) vadovas Ihoris Smeška (5,96 proc.), Radikaliosios partijos vadovas Olehas Liaška (5,36 proc.), deputatas Oleksandras Vilkulas iš „Opozicinio bloko“ (4,28 proc.) ir partijos „Laisvė“ atstovas Ruslanas Košulinskis (1,65 procento).
476	Negaliojančiais pripažinta 1,18 proc. rinkimų biuletenių.

Similarly, *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* give broader information about elections in Estonia, compared with respective news reports published by *AP* and *Reuters* (see the table below):

Group of news No. 18	
Research unit No.	Research unit
483	Kraštutinė dešinioji EKRE vidaus reikalų ministru siūlo Martą Helme, finansų ministru – Martiną Helme, kaimo reikalų – Martą Jarviką, aplinkos – Rene Kokką, o užsienio prekybos ir informacinių technologijų ministru – Marti Kuusiką.

In this case, the names of politicians and their positions after elections are given. Thus, as the analysed cases prove, Lithuanian news portals *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* tend to present broader political information in neighbouring countries. Moreover, the research has proven that Lithuanian news portals *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* tend to provide more politics-related statistical data in news reports about Brexit. For example, *Lietuvos rytas* give additional information about European Parliament elections in 2014 and participation in elections of EU citizens who reside in the United Kingdom (see the table below):

Group of news No. 16	
Research unit No.	Research unit
480	Per praėjusius ES rinkimus 2014 metais paštu buvo išsiuntinėta 7,2 mln. balsalapių, atspausdinta 46,5 mln. rinkimų kortelių, įrengta 39 tūkst. rinkimų apylinkių.
481	Laiškai taip pat turi būti išsiuntinėti daugiau kaip 3 mln. Britanijoje gyvenančių ES piliečių, paklausiant ju, ar jie nori balsuoti Britanijoje, ar savo tėvynėje.

Analysis of foreign or international news translation into Bosnian did not reveal any cases of addition.

To conclude, according to the analysed data Lithuanian news portals *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* tend to present broader information about political situation in neighbouring countries. Also, several cases of addition were found in Lithuanian translations of news about Brexit. Moreover, in some analysed cases Lithuanian news portals gave more explicit information about geographical locations of the events under consideration. Thus, the cases of addition might be related to the interests and knowledge of the readers, since they might be more interested and familiar with political situation in neighbouring countries. Geographical information may be inserted for convenience of the readers.

2.8. Substitution for news translation

Substitution in the news translation may be used to make the details less specific if the context of the reported event does not required otherwise. In this research only six cases of substitution were found in Lithuanian translations, thus revealing that this strategy is not widely spread. Making the details less specific is closely related to deletion, therefore, news portals may choose not to provide information at all than provide it inaccurate. The statement might be supported by the fact that no cases of substitution were found in largely summarized Bosnian translations of foreign or international news.

All cases of substitution found in Lithuanian translations of foreign or international news reveal the tendency not to provide exact information on numbers or to round them up. For example, *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* report that Pope Francis has made up an “extensive document” (research unit No. 495). *AP*, on the other hand, specifies that the document was “a 299-paragraph booklet”. *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* indicate that Omar al Bashir was a long-time President of Sudan (research unit No. 499). *AP* explains that he ruled for 30 years. Similarly, *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* indicate that the ban of abortions was valid in South Korea for “several decades” (research unit No. 500) and *Reuters* clarify that the ban was valid “for more than 65 years”.

In the analysed cases numerical information might have been rounded up with pre-conviction that it is not relevant to the readers. However, such substitution negatively affects the accuracy of the news translation. Interestingly enough, the analysed news translations published in Lithuanian news portals *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* contained no substitution of numerical information in topics about Brexit or about elections in neighbouring countries. One case of substitution of numerical information was found in report about elections in Ukraine (research unit No. 496) by *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* but in this case the information was provided repeatedly; thus, such rounding up was justified by the reasons of avoiding to repeat the same information.

2.9. Impact of glocalization on the news translation into target languages

As the analysis has proven, news translation involves certain interventions or adaptation processes that are related to glocalization. The analysed news reports are adapted according to the geographical positions, cultural and political circumstances of the readers by providing more information about events in neighbouring countries, as well as relevant political and cultural

circumstances. However, the issue of quality has not lost its importance in the field of the news translation. The analysis revealed that the prevailing translation strategy in the news translations made by Lithuanian was deletion. Deletion, or even summarization, was the only news translation strategy used by Bosnian news portals. In Lithuanian translations of the analysed news reports there have been several cases of re-organization that were linked to deletion and several cases of minor substitution. Also, in Lithuanian translations of the analysed news reports 35 cases of addition were found.

The analysed theoretical material revealed that a good translation must be accurate and precise. Moreover, news is determined as “newsworthy information”. Thus, deletion, as the news translation strategy, affects the quality of information. A good example of such influence of deletion is the news report attributed to the group of news No. 24, as published by *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi*. The news report informs about the coup in Sudan. In this case, both *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* re-publish the same article from BNS. Although the article re-published by these two Lithuanian news portals has any differences, *Lietuvos rytas*, unlike *Delfi*, indicate *AP* as one of its main sources. Both Lithuanian news portals use deletion for this news report to the scope that they provide only general information about the event. *AP* and *Reuters*, on the other hand, give a lot of additional information, such as past and present political circumstances, general mood in the country, quotations and opinions of various actors, such as representatives of different non-governmental organizations, descriptions of the actions of the protesters, some insights in the international politics, etc. (see **Appendix B**). All these elements make the report both newsworthy and interesting and help the readers to develop a broader insight in the matter. By deleting this information from their reports, *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* deprive their readers of this opportunity. On the other hand, definitely there is a possibility that in the constantly evolving and changing world of news these Lithuanian news portals gave some part of the missing information in their later reports or in other reports published on later dates but their initial information was poor. And if some additional information was given to the readers later, it proves other negative effects of the news quality, such as backwardness in the quickly changing world of news. Moreover, as the analysis has proven, other news translation strategies – re-organization and substitution – have been used by Lithuanian news portals for the purposes of shortening the reported information. The reported information could have been shortened with conviction that it was irrelevant for the Lithuanian readers but the accuracy of news reporting has been also affected in this manner.

As already mentioned, the analysis revealed that the only news translation strategy used by Bosnian news portals in the field of foreign or international news was deletion or even summarization. All the analysed Bosnian foreign or international news reports presented short summaries of the events. Thus, the analysed translations of foreign or international news into Bosnian were poor and their newsworthiness was very limited. In this manner, the readers were deprived of the possibility to get a deeper insight in events that might affect international politics and the position of their country, as a part of Europe.

However, the analysis has revealed that Lithuanian translations of the analysed foreign or international news contained additions to make the reported event or situation more understandable for Lithuanian readers. In all analysed news reports published by *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* 35 cases of addition were found, especially in news articles related to Brexit and political actions or situations in neighbouring Estonia and Ukraine. Thus, in the context of glocalization it should be

noticed that addition, as a news translation strategy, was used by the analysed Lithuanian news portals in foreign or international news reports that could be locally or culturally relevant or interesting to the Lithuanian readers. On the other hand, analysed translations of news reports into Bosnian contained no additions. Thus, because of absence of additions translations of the foreign or international news reports into Bosnian did not contain locally significant commentaries or explanations that would make the situation more understandable and relevant to the local readers.

Thus, the analysis has revealed that the impact of glocalization on agency news translation can be both quantitative and qualitative. Glocalization may affect decisions of the news portals on which foreign or international news should be reported and which might not be relevant or interesting to the target readers. The impact of glocalization on the news translation may be analysed through the news translation strategies. Such analysis has revealed that both Lithuanian and Bosnian news portals adapted their foreign or international news reports but these adaptations have been made in a different manner. While the analysed Bosnian news portals shortened and summarized their foreign or international news reports, the analysed Lithuanian news portals, on the other hand, contained some added information and the deleted information was not so massive compared to respective Bosnian foreign or international news translations. Therefore, compared to the analysed Bosnian news translations, the analysed Lithuanian news translations were more accurate and newsworthy and their contents have been more adapted to the local and cultural realities of the target readers.

Conclusions

After completion of the research, the following conclusions have been made:

- Globalization is a relatively new field of research defined as a merger of globalization and localization. In global perspective global and local features are closely interrelated and play equally significant roles because different nations live on the same globe but in different locations. Globalization may serve as a bridge between global thinking and local cultures. All individuals are born in some culture and speak some language. The culture an individual was born in and the language an individual speaks influence all aspects of life of that individual. Behaviour, social norms and decision-making may be explained from the cultural angle. Linguistic environment is also influenced by culture, so cultural features are important also in the news reporting, as culture has a strong influence to one's way of thinking, understanding and values. Thus, global news reports could carry out their functions more successfully if they are culturally adapted to the target readers, i. e. globalized.
- News translation is a complex issue that cannot be compared with traditional relationship between the source text and the target text. Translated news texts can be a complex mixture of summarizing, paraphrasing, transforming, supplementing, reorganizing and recontextualizing of the source news report. In news translation, there is an extension of the traditional one source text – one target text concept. A news report taken from a single global news agency can be dispersed and thus several target texts can be made. An opposite situation is also possible when several news reports taken from global news agencies can be summarized into a single target text. Since the news texts are related to international and foreign news from various sources, they need to be adapted according to linguistic, cultural, political and other circumstances of the target audiences. Thus, local versions of the global news translation can be very different and function differently according to the needs and interests of the local readers.
- As the analysis has proven, news translation involves certain interventions or adaptation processes that are related to globalization. The analysed news reports are adapted according to the geographical positions, cultural and political circumstances of the readers by providing more information about events in neighbouring countries, as well as relevant political and cultural circumstances. Even global news agencies localize their contents. *Reuters* tend to broadly present events that are most relevant to British readers and *AP* inserts circumstances that are relevant to the US readers. Thus, online news portals have to select the information from the global news agencies carefully if they aim to present information that is relevant to their local readers. This is achieved by using news translation strategies: reorganization, deletion, addition and substitution. Re-organization of the news translation into Lithuanian is used to shorten the translated news reports, thus it is related to deletion. Analysed Bosnian news portals use deletion and summarize their news coverage to the extent the research of re-organization of the news translation is impossible. Deletion is the most employed news translation strategy in Lithuanian translations of the analysed foreign or international news. Deletion, or summarization, was the only translation strategy used in the Bosnian translations of the analysed foreign or international news. The deleted or significantly shortened information covered political and historical circumstances, comments and quotations of various actors, comments of political actors. The shortened or

summarized news translations were not so informative and not so interesting, compared to the analysed news reports in English. Deletion was not found in Lithuanian translations of news related to Brexit. The only less shortened Bosnian news translations were related to mutual relations between Christians and Muslims. Addition was used by Lithuanian news portals *Lietuvos rytas* and *Delfi* to present broader information about political situation in neighbouring countries and about Brexit considerations. In some cases Lithuanian news portals gave more explicit information about geographical locations of the events under consideration. The cases of addition might be related to the interests and knowledge of the readers. Geographical information may be inserted for convenience of the readers. Bosnian news translations did not include additions. Only six cases of substitution were found in Lithuanian translations; thus this strategy is not widely spread. Making the details less specific is closely related to deletion, therefore, news portals may choose not to provide information at all than provide it inaccurate. No cases of substitution were found in largely summarized Bosnian translations of foreign or international news.

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Appendices

Appendix A. Groups of news collected for research

1	
AP	N/A
Reuters	UK parliament to debate Brexit on Friday, exact format unclear https://www.reuters.com/article/uk-britain-eu-vote/uk-parliament-to-debate-brexit-on-friday-exact-format-unclear-idUSKCN1R91HI , retrieved 28 03, 2019
Lietuvos rytas	Jungtinės Karalystės parlamento pirmininkas leido rengti trečią balsavimą dėl „Brexit“ susitarimo https://www.lrytas.lt/pasaulis/ivykiai/2019/03/28/news/jungtines-karalystes-parlamento-pirmininkas-leido-rengti-trecia-balsavima-del-brexit-susitarimo-9761853/ , retrieved 28, 03, 2019
Delfi	May tęsia desperatiškas pastangas išgelbėti „Brexit“: leista surengti trečią balsavimą https://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/world/may-tesia-desperatiskas-pastangas-igelbeti-brexit-leista-surengti-trecia-balsavima.d?id=80748151 , retrieved 28 03, 2019
Vijesti	Evropskoj komisiji potrebno samo jedno "za" o Brexitu u britanskom parlamentu https://vijesti.ba/clanak/440877/evropskoj-komisiji-potrebno-samo-jedno-za-o-brexitu-u-britanskom-parlamentu , retrieved 28 03, 2019
Klix	Parlament Velike Britanije odbio novi referendum i sedam drugih opcija za Brexit https://www.klix.ba/vijesti/svijet/parlament-velike-britanije-odbio-novi-referendum-i-sedam-drugih-opcija-za-brexit/190328021 , retrieved 28 03, 2019
2	
AP	Amnesty slams Brunei's new 'vicious' Islamic criminal laws https://www.apnews.com/2b34417be3d944cfb627f2eade5bdb99 , retrieved 28 03, 2019
Reuters	Brunei urged to halt introduction of strict new anti-LGBT+ laws https://www.reuters.com/article/us-brunei-lgbt-laws/brunei-urged-to-halt-introduction-of-strict-new-anti-lgbt-laws-idUSKCN1R61M9 , retrieved 28 03, 2019
Lietuvos rytas	Priėmė siaubą keliantį įstatymą: už svetimavimą ir gėjų santykius – mirties bausmė https://www.lrytas.lt/pasaulis/ivykiai/2019/03/27/news/prieme-siauba-kelianti-istatyma-uz-svetimavima-ir-geju-santykius-mirties-bausme-9746500/ , retrieved 28 03, 2019
Delfi	N/A
Vijesti	Bruneji uvode smrtnu kaznu kamenovanjem za LGBT osobe i preljubnike https://vijesti.ba/clanak/440800/bruneji-uvode-smrtnu-kaznu-kamenovanjem-za-lgbt-osobe-i-preljubnike , retrieved 28 03, 2019
Klix	Bruneji uvode smrtnu kaznu kamenovanjem za LGBT osobe i preljubnike https://www.klix.ba/vijesti/svijet/bruneji-uvode-smrtnu-kaznu-kamenovanjem-za-lgbt-osobe-i-preljubnike/190328007 , retrieved 28 03, 2019
3	
AP	Venezuelan gov't bars Guaido from public office for 15 years https://www.apnews.com/2c123ca84dc24d5e96c43845969685e8 , retrieved 28 03, 2019
Reuters	Venezuela's Guaido barred from public office for 15 years https://www.reuters.com/article/us-venezuela-politics/venezuelas-guaido-barred-from-public-office-for-15-years-idUSKCN1R91NY , retrieved 28 03, 2019
Lietuvos rytas	N/A
Delfi	Maduro režimas atėmė iš Guaido teisę 15 metų dirbti valstybės tarnyboje https://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/world/maduro-rezimas-ate-me-is-guaido-teise-15-metu-dirbti-valstybes-tarnyboje.d?id=80749935#cxrecs_s , retrieved 28 03, 2019
Vijesti	N/A
Klix	N/A
4	
AP	US condemns Russia troop deployment to troubled Venezuela https://www.apnews.com/bbc8d4443468445ba3421b24428d2ed7 , retrieved 29 03, 2019
Reuters	Russia says it sent 'specialists' to Venezuela, rebuffs Trump https://www.reuters.com/article/us-venezuela-politics-usa-russia-defence/russia-says-it-sent-specialists-to-venezuela-rebuffs-trump-idUSKCN1R910T , retrieved 29 03, 2019
Lietuvos rytas	N/A
Delfi	Trumpas: Rusija privalo pasitraukti iš Venesuelos https://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/world/trumpas-rusija-privalo-pasitraukti-is-venesuelos.d?id=80737159 , retrieved 29 03, 2019
Vijesti	Trump pozvao Rusiju da napusti Venecuelu https://vijesti.ba/clanak/440766/trump-pozvao-rusiju-da-napusti-venecuelu , retrieved 29 03, 2019
Klix	Trump pozvao Rusiju da napusti Venecuelu

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<i>AP</i>	N/A
<i>Reuters</i>	U.S. charges Assange after London arrest ends seven years holed up in Ecuador embassy https://www.reuters.com/article/us-ecuador-assange/julian-assange-arrested-by-british-police-at-ecuadorean-embassy-idUSKCN1RN10R/ , retrieved 11 04, 2019
<i>Lietuvos rytas</i>	Suimtas vienas iš „Wikileaks“ ikūrėjų Julianas Assange'as https://www.lrytas.lt/pasaulis/ivykiai/2019/04/11/news/suimtas-vienas-is-wikileaks-ikureju-julianas-assange-as-9935094/ , retrieved 11 04, 2019
<i>Delfi</i>	Po septynerių metų, praleistų Ekvadaro ambasadoje Londone, britų policija areštavo „WikiLeaks“ ikūrėją Julianą Assange'ą https://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/world/britu-policija-arestavo-wikileaks-ikureja-juliana-assangea.d?id=80875393 , retrieved 11 04, 2019
<i>Vijesti</i>	Britanska policija: Assange je uhapšen u ime američkih vlasti https://vijesti.ba/clanak/442584/britanska-policija-assange-je-uhapsen-u-ime-americkih-vlasti , retrieved 11 04, 2019
<i>Klix</i>	Julian Assange je uhapšen na osnovu američkog zahtjeva za izručenje https://www.klix.ba/vijesti/svijet/julian-assange-je-uhapsen-na-osnovu-americkog-zahtjeva-za-izrucenje/190411081 , retrieved 11 04, 2019
24	
<i>AP</i>	Sudan's military overthrows president amid bloody protests https://www.apnews.com/3b259f7aaca4601a713103006de8687 , retrieved 12 04, 2019
<i>Reuters</i>	Sudan's long-time survivor Bashir is finally forced out https://www.reuters.com/article/us-sudan-bashir-newsmaker/sudans-long-time-survivor-bashir-is-finally-forced-out-idUSKCN1RN1EU , retrieved 12 04, 2019
<i>Lietuvos rytas</i>	Sudano prezidentas buvo priverstas atsistatydinti https://www.lrytas.lt/pasaulis/ivykiai/2019/04/11/news/sudano-prezidentas-buvo-priverstas-atsistatydinti-9933511/ , retrieved 12 04, 2019
<i>Delfi</i>	Sudane – perversmas. Kariuomenė teigia, kad prezidentas buvo priverstas atsistatydinti https://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/world/sudane-perversmas-kariuomene-teigia-kad-prezidentas-buvo-priverstas-atsistatydinti.d?id=80874045 , retrieved 12 04, 2019
<i>Vijesti</i>	Nakon 30 godina s vlasti zbačen i uhapšen predsjednik Sudana Omar al-Bashir https://vijesti.ba/clanak/442586/nakon-30-godina-s-vlasti-zbacen-i-uhapsen-predsjednik-sudana-omar-al-bashir , retrieved 12 04, 2019
<i>Klix</i>	Nakon 30 godina s vlasti zbačen i uhapšen predsjednik Sudana Omar al-Bashir

	https://www.klix.ba/vijesti/svijet/nakon-30-godina-s-vlasti-zbacen-i-uhapsen-predsjednik-sudana-omar-al-bashir/190411088 , retrieved 12 04, 2019
25	
<i>AP</i>	South Korean court orders easing of decades-old abortion ban
	https://www.apnews.com/8a636b592fba4302976d4b47507acecc , retrieved 12 04, 2019
<i>Reuters</i>	South Korea court strikes down abortion law in landmark ruling
	https://www.reuters.com/article/us-southkorea-abortion/south-korea-court-strikes-down-abortion-law-in-landmark-ruling-idUSKCN1RN0H9 , retrieved 12 04, 2019
<i>Lietuvos rytas</i>	Pietų Korėjoje abortų draudimas pripažintas prieštaraujančiu konstitucijai
	https://www.lrytas.lt/pasaulis/ivykiai/2019/04/11/news/pietu-korejoje-abortu-draudimas-pripazintas-priestaraujanciu-konstitucijai-9932475/ , retrieved 12 04, 2019
<i>Delfi</i>	Pietų Korėjoje abortų draudimas pripažintas prieštaraujančiu konstitucijai
	https://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/world/pietu-korejoje-abortu-draudimas-pripazintas-priestaraujanciu-konstitucijai.d?id=80873323 , retrieved 12 04, 2019
<i>Vijesti</i>	N/A
<i>Klix</i>	Južna Koreja će do 2020. godine ukinuti zakon o zabrani abortusa
	https://www.klix.ba/vijesti/svijet/juzna-koreja-ce-do-2020-godine-ukinuti-zakon-o-zabrani-abortusa/190411062 , retrieved 12 04, 2019
26	
<i>AP</i>	North Korea bolsters diplomatic lineup amid stalled US talks
	https://www.apnews.com/1e98d5a61c614a23b45cdf5b40751711 , retrieved 12 04, 2019
<i>Reuters</i>	Kim Jong Un consolidates power as North Korea shuffles leadership
	https://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-northkorea-appointments/kim-jong-un-consolidates-power-as-north-korea-shuffles-leadership-idUKKCN1RN32P , retrieved 12 04, 2019
<i>Lietuvos rytas</i>	Šiaurės Korėjoje pakeistas nominalus valstybės vadovas
	https://www.lrytas.lt/pasaulis/ivykiai/2019/04/12/news/siaures-korejoje-pakeistas-nominalus-valstybes-vadovas-9947339/ , retrieved 12 04, 2019
<i>Delfi</i>	Šiaurės Korėjoje pakeistas nominalus valstybės vadovas
	https://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/world/siaures-korejoje-pakeistas-nominalus-valstybes-vadovas.d?id=80886625 , retrieved 12 04, 2019
<i>Vijesti</i>	N/A
<i>Klix</i>	N/A
27	
<i>AP</i>	Pope kisses feet of South Sudan's leaders to encourage peace
	https://www.apnews.com/3a555cfc36ca4acdb0a5eeaad49ebe14 , retrieved 12 04, 2019
<i>Reuters</i>	Pope kisses feet of South Sudan leaders, urging them to keep the peace
	https://www.reuters.com/article/us-pope-southsudan/pope-kisses-feet-of-south-sudan-leaders-urging-them-to-keep-the-peace-idUSKCN1RN27G , retrieved 12 04, 2019
<i>Lietuvos rytas</i>	Popiežius pabučiavo kojas Pietų Sudano lyderiams, siekdamas paskatinti taikos procesą
	https://www.lrytas.lt/pasaulis/ivykiai/2019/04/12/news/popiezius-pabuciavo-kojas-pietu-sudano-lyderiams-siekdamas-paskatinti-taikos-procesa-9947656/ , retrieved 12 04, 2019
<i>Delfi</i>	Popiežius pabučiavo kojas Pietų Sudano lyderiams, siekdamas paskatinti taikos procesą
	https://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/world/popiezius-pabuciavo-kojas-pietu-sudano-lyderiams-siekdamas-paskatinti-taikos-procesa.d?id=80885019 , retrieved 12 04, 2019
<i>Vijesti</i>	Papa ljubio stopala vođama Južnog Sudana
	https://vijesti.ba/clanak/442639/papa-ljubio-stopala-vodjama-juznog-sudana , retrieved 12 04, 2019
<i>Klix</i>	Papa Franjo ljubio stopala sukobljenim vođama Južnog Sudana i pozvao ih na mir
	https://www.klix.ba/vijesti/svijet/papa-franjo-ljubio-stopala-sukobljenim-vodjama-juznog-sudana-i-pozvao-ih-na-mir/190412001 , retrieved 12 04, 2019
28	
<i>AP</i>	Taliban declare start of spring offensive amid talks with US
	https://www.apnews.com/1700580b853b4dfb9a72185e2a011133 , retrieved 12 04, 2019
<i>Reuters</i>	Taliban announce annual spring offensive in Afghanistan
	https://www.reuters.com/article/us-afghanistan-taliban/taliban-announce-annual-spring-offensive-in-afghanistan-idUSKCN1RO0LU , retrieved 12 04, 2019
<i>Lietuvos rytas</i>	Vykstant Afganistano taikos deryboms Talibanas paskelbė pavasarinio puolimo pradžią
	https://www.lrytas.lt/pasaulis/ivykiai/2019/04/12/news/vykstant-afganistano-taikos-deryboms-talibanas-paskelbe-pavasarinio-puolimo-pradzia-9945410/ , retrieved 12 04, 2019
<i>Delfi</i>	Talibanas paskelbė pavasarinio puolimo pradžią
	https://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/world/talibanas-paskelbe-pavasarinio-puolimo-pradzia.d?id=80884603 , retrieved 12 04, 2019

<i>Vijesti</i>	Talibani najavili redovnu proljetnu ofanzivu
	https://vijesti.ba/clanak/442669/talibani-najavili-redovnu-proljetnu-ofanzivu , retrieved 12 04, 2019
<i>Klix</i>	N/A

Appendix B. List of research units collected for analysis.

Research unit No.	Research unit site	Research unit	No. of the group of news
Local features of news agencies' reports			
1	AP	The announcement by state comptroller Elvis Amoroso, a close Maduro ally, cited alleged irregularities in Guaido's financial records and reflected a tightening of government pressure on an opposition movement backed by the United States and its allies.	3
2	AP	[...] foreign governments, dozens of which support Guaido's claim [...]	3
3	AP	In Washington, U.S. State Department spokesman Robert Palladino described the ban on Guaido as "ridiculous."	3
4	AP	Maduro, who is backed by Russia, says he is the target of a U.S.-led coup plot and has accused Washington and Guaido of sabotaging Venezuela's power grid.	3
5	AP	Both the U.S. and the Venezuelan opposition, as well as many electricity experts, believe neglect and mismanagement are the cause of the country's electricity woes.	3
6	AP	The United States was the first nation to recognize Guaido as interim president, asserting that Maduro's re-election last year was rigged.	3
7	AP	The Trump administration has joined more than 50 other nations in recognizing the opposition head of the National Assembly, Juan Guaido, as interim president.	4
8	AP	Western governments enthusiastically backed the deal, wary of rival influence in the Balkans by Russia, which views NATO's expansion as a threat.	13
9	AP	[...] Defense Minister Awad Mohammed Ibn Ouf, who is under U.S. sanctions for links to atrocities in Sudan's Darfur conflict.	24
10	AP	In Washington, the U.S. State Department called on the Sudanese military to "follow the will of the people" and "commit to the speedy handover to civilian rule."	24
11	AP	He became an international pariah over the bloodletting in Darfur. And the U.S. targeted his government repeatedly with sanctions and airstrikes for his support of Islamic militants.	24
12	AP	North Korea bolsters diplomatic lineup amid stalled US talks	26
13	AP	In Washington, President Donald Trump and visiting South Korean President Moon Jae-in met Thursday and agreed on the importance of nuclear talks with North Korea.	26
14	AP	Three of the senior officials involved in nuclear negotiations with the United States have been re-elected or newly elected to members of Kim Jong Un's state commission, including former military intelligence chief Kim Yong Chol, who travelled to Washington and met Trump twice ahead of Kim Jong Un's two summits with the U.S. president last year.	26
15	AP	The United States and North Korea have accused each other of causing the Hanoi summit's breakdown. But they haven't formally abandoned diplomacy.	26
16	Reuters	For the first time, however, state media referred to Kim as "supreme representative of all the Korean people." That title was approved by special decree in February, according to the Associated Press, but has not been used publicly until Friday.	26
Re-organization for news translation			
17	Reuters	UK parliament to debate Brexit on Friday, exact format unclear	1
18	Reuters	Britain's parliament will discuss a motion relating to Brexit on Friday, the government's leader in parliament Andrea Leadsom said on Thursday, but it was not yet clear whether this would result in a formal third vote on the government's Brexit deal.	1
19	AP	Amnesty slams Brunei's new 'vicious' Islamic criminal laws	2
20	AP	Amnesty International on Wednesday slammed plans by Brunei to implement what the rights group called "vicious" Islamic criminal laws such as stoning to death for gay sex and amputation for theft.	2
21	Reuters	Brunei urged to halt introduction of strict new anti-LGBT+ laws	2
22	Reuters	Brunei must rowback on plans to implement changes to its penal code next month that could see LGBT+ people whipped or stoned to death for same-sex activity, human rights groups said on Monday.	2
23	AP	Venezuelan gov't bars Guaido from public office for 15 years	3
24	AP	The Venezuelan government on Thursday said it has barred opposition leader	3

		Juan Guaido from holding public office for 15 years, though the National Assembly leader brushed off the measure and said it would not derail his campaign to oust President Nicolas Maduro.	
25	<i>Reuters</i>	Venezuela's Guaido barred from public office for 15 years	3
26	<i>Reuters</i>	Venezuela's opposition leader Juan Guaido will be barred from public office for 15 years, the government comptroller said on Thursday, as it seeks to crack down on the U.S.-backed rival to President Nicolas Maduro.	3
27	<i>AP</i>	US condemns Russia troop deployment to troubled Venezuela	4
28	<i>AP</i>	The Trump administration on Friday condemned Venezuela's President Nicolas Maduro for what it said was his reliance on foreign military personnel to stay in power and renewed a warning to Russia against getting involved.	4
29	<i>Reuters</i>	Russia says it sent 'specialists' to Venezuela, rebuffs Trump	4
30	<i>Reuters</i>	Russia said on Thursday it had sent "specialists" to Venezuela under a military cooperation deal but said they posed no threat to regional stability, brushing aside a call from U.S. President Donald Trump to remove all military personnel from the country.	4
31	<i>Reuters</i>	No-deal Brexit fears rise as parliament sinks May's deal	5
32	<i>Reuters</i>	Lawmakers rejected Prime Minister Theresa May's Brexit deal for a third time on Friday, sounding its probable death knell and leaving Britain's withdrawal from the European Union in turmoil on the very day it was supposed to quit the bloc.	5
33	<i>Reuters</i>	Anti-stall system active before Ethiopian 737 MAX crash: sources	6
34	<i>Reuters</i>	An anti-stall system at the center of a probe into the crash of a Boeing 737 MAX jetliner in Indonesia five months ago was also at play when an identical aircraft crashed in Ethiopia earlier this month, three people briefed on the matter said.	6
35	<i>Reuters</i>	Quebec to ban public workers from wearing religious symbols	7
36	<i>Reuters</i>	The Canadian province of Quebec will ban public sector employees from wearing religious symbols during work hours, in legislation introduced on Thursday, a controversial move that critics say targets Muslim women who wear hijabs or other head coverings.	7
37	<i>AP</i>	'Harry Potter' books burned at Catholic parish in Poland	8
38	<i>AP</i>	Priests at a Catholic parish in northern Poland have drawn criticism after they burned books, including from the "Harry Potter" series, and other items that their owners said had evil forces.	8
39	<i>AP</i>	Ukrainian comedian a step closer to taking office for real	9
40	<i>AP</i>	Volodymyr Zelenskiy has no political experience, but that's no problem for the people of Ukraine who have already seen him performing the role of president.	9
41	<i>Reuters</i>	Comedian takes commanding lead in Ukraine presidential vote	9
42	<i>Reuters</i>	A comedian with no political experience took a commanding lead in the first round of Ukraine's presidential election, offering a fresh face to voters fed up with corruption in a country on the front line of the West's standoff with Russia.	9
43	<i>AP</i>	At least 20 killed when fire erupts on bus in Peru	10
44	<i>AP</i>	Authorities say at least 20 people were killed when a fire broke out in a bus at an informal stop on the northern outskirts of Peru's capital.	10
45	<i>Reuters</i>	At least 20 killed after bus in Peru catches fire at banned bustop	10
46	<i>Reuters</i>	At least 20 people were killed and eight injured when the double-decker bus they were traveling in caught on fire in the Peruvian capital Lima on Sunday, a spokesman for the country's firefighters said.	10
47	<i>AP</i>	May: UK to seek further Brexit delay, try to break logjam	11
48	<i>AP</i>	With Britain racing toward a chaotic exit from the European Union within days, Prime Minister Theresa May veered away from the cliff-edge Tuesday, saying she would seek another Brexit delay and hold talks with the opposition to seek a compromise.	11
49	<i>Reuters</i>	Brexit compromise: Theresa May seeks delay to agree deal with Labour Party	11
50	<i>Reuters</i>	Prime Minister Theresa May said on Tuesday she would seek another Brexit delay to agree an EU divorce deal with the opposition Labour leader, a last-ditch gambit to break an impasse over Britain's departure that enraged many in her party.	11
51	<i>AP</i>	Pope: Women have 'legitimate claims' for justice, equality	12
52	<i>AP</i>	Pope Francis said in a document released Tuesday that women have "legitimate claims" to seek more equality in the Catholic Church, but he stopped short of endorsing recent calls from his own bishops to give women leadership roles.	12

53	<i>Reuters</i>	Pope: Church should admit history of abuse of women, male domination	12
54	<i>Reuters</i>	Pope Francis said on Tuesday the Catholic Church had to acknowledge a history of male domination and sexual abuse of women and children and repair its reputation among young people or risk becoming “a museum”.	12
55	<i>AP</i>	Selfie diplomacy: North Macedonia, Greek leaders break ice	13
56	<i>AP</i>	The prime ministers of Greece and North Macedonia broke the ice and engaged in selfie diplomacy Tuesday during the first ever official visit by a Greek leader to the neighboring country following decades of strained relations over a name dispute.	13
57	<i>Reuters</i>	Selfies and air pact mark North Macedonia-Greece détente	13
58	<i>Reuters</i>	The leaders of Greece and North Macedonia hugged, took selfies and signed a new agreement for air patrols on Wednesday in a display of newly-friendly relations since a nearly three-decade name dispute was settled earlier this year.	13
59	<i>AP</i>	Pilots in doomed plane re-engaged suspect anti-stall system	14
60	<i>AP</i>	Pilots of an airliner that crashed last month in Ethiopia initially followed Boeing’s emergency steps by disconnecting a system that can force the nose of the plane down, but they could not regain control.	14
61	<i>Reuters</i>	Ethiopian crash report shows pilots wrestling with controls	14
62	<i>Reuters</i>	Faulty sensor readings and multiple automatic commands to push down the nose of a Boeing plane contributed to last month’s fatal crash in Ethiopia, leaving the crew struggling to regain control, according to a preliminary accident report.	14
63	<i>AP</i>	The Latest: Police: Suspect gave to French far-right group	15
64	<i>AP</i>	German police say the suspected New Zealand mosque gunman sent money to a French far-right group.	15
65	<i>Reuters</i>	New clues emerge of accused New Zealand gunman Tarrant’s ties to far right groups	15
66	<i>Reuters</i>	From its clubhouses in Melbourne and Sydney, the Lads Society promotes drug-free living and exercise, as well as “white resistance” and Islamophobia, according to online statements and interviews with two of its leaders.	15
67	<i>AP</i>	UK’s prime minister asks EU to delay Brexit until June 30	16
68	<i>AP</i>	British Prime Minister Theresa May on Friday again sought to delay Brexit until June 30 to avoid a chaotic withdrawal from the European Union in one week, although a key leader of the bloc suggested an even longer pause in the difficult divorce proceedings.	16
69	<i>Reuters</i>	May asks EU for Brexit extension to June 30	16
70	<i>Reuters</i>	Britain’s opposition Labour Party said on Friday that talks with the government on a last-ditch Brexit deal had made no progress, as EU leaders said Prime Minister Theresa May had not convinced them that they should let Britain delay its departure next week.	16
71	<i>AP</i>	Drug tests then debate in Ukraine’s presidential runoff	17
72	<i>AP</i>	The campaign for Ukraine’s presidential election has taken a turn for the strange, but voters may find it reassuring that the two candidates in the runoff apparently aren’t on drugs.	17
73	<i>Reuters</i>	Ukraine presidential rivals undergo televised drug tests	17
74	<i>Reuters</i>	The two remaining candidates in Ukraine’s presidential race underwent televised drug and alcohol tests on Friday, capping a week in which they traded jibes in tit-for-tat social media videos and goaded each other to agree to a live policy debate.	17
75	<i>AP</i>	Estonian populists, 2 other parties seal coalition deal	18
76	<i>AP</i>	A far-right populist party known for anti-immigration and euroskeptic views sealed a deal Saturday to be one of three coalition partners in Estonia’s next government.	18
77	<i>Reuters</i>	Three Estonian parties, including far-right EKRE, agree on coalition plan	18
78	<i>Reuters</i>	Estonian Prime Minister Juri Ratas unveiled a three-way coalition agreement with the conservative Fatherland party and the far-right EKRE group, which could see him hold power despite his Centre party having come second in an inconclusive election.	18
79	<i>AP</i>	The Latest: G-7 ministers make mildly worded commitments	19
80	<i>AP</i>	The Latest on the meeting of Group of Seven foreign ministers:	19
81	<i>Reuters</i>	France says G7 mostly agreed except on Iran, Israeli-Palestinian issue	19
82	<i>Reuters</i>	Foreign ministers of the Group of Seven nations broadly agreed on issues during a two-day meeting, but were unable to bridge differences on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and how to deal with Iran, France’s top diplomat said on	19

		Saturday.	
83	AP	US declares Iran's guard force a 'terrorist organization'	20
84	AP	The United States on Monday designated Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps a foreign terrorist organization, an unprecedented declaration against a foreign government that may prompt retaliation and make it harder for American diplomats and military officers to work with allies in the region.	20
85	Reuters	In unprecedented move, U.S. names Iran's Revolutionary Guards terrorist group	20
86	Reuters	President Donald Trump said on Monday he would name Iran's elite Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps a terrorist organization, in an unprecedented step that drew Iranian condemnation and raised concerns about retaliatory attacks on U.S. forces.	20
87	AP	Former Romanian leader to face crimes against humanity trial	21
88	AP	Former Romanian President Ion Iliescu is to be tried for crimes against humanity for his role in the country's bloody 1989 anti-communist uprising, Romania's top prosecutor said Monday in announcing the conclusion of a judicial investigation.	21
89	Reuters	Romania indicts ex-president Iliescu for 1989 revolution killings	21
90	Reuters	Former Romanian President Ion Iliescu was officially charged with crimes against humanity by the country's top prosecutor on Monday as it finalised an inquiry into the chaotic and bloody anti-Communist revolution of 1989.	21
91	Reuters	Japan's air force loses contact with F-35 stealth fighter	22
92	Reuters	Japan's military said on Tuesday it lost contact with one of its Lockheed Martin F-35 stealth fighters over the Pacific Ocean close to northern Japan.	22
93	Reuters	U.S. charges Assange after London arrest ends seven years holed up in Ecuador embassy	23
94	Reuters	British police dragged WikiLeaks founder Julian Assange out of Ecuador's embassy on Thursday after his seven-year asylum was revoked, paving the way for his extradition to the United States for one of the biggest ever leaks of classified information.	23
95	AP	Sudan's military overthrows president amid bloody protests	24
96	AP	Sudan's military overthrew President Omar al-Bashir on Thursday after months of bloody protests against his repressive 30-year rule. But pro-democracy demonstrators vowed to keep up their campaign in the streets after the military said it would govern the country for the next two years.	24
97	Reuters	Sudan's long-time survivor Bashir is finally forced out	24
98	Reuters	Omar Hassan Bashir survived multiple armed rebellions, economic crises and attempts by the West to make him a pariah before he was finally ousted as Sudan's president by the military on Thursday following protests against his 30-year rule.	24
99	AP	South Korean court orders easing of decades-old abortion ban	25
100	AP	In a major reversal, South Korea's Constitutional Court on Thursday ordered the easing of the country's decades-old ban on most abortions, one of the strictest in the developed world.	25
101	Reuters	South Korea court strikes down abortion law in landmark ruling	25
102	Reuters	South Korea's Constitutional Court on Thursday overturned a ban on abortion that has stood for more than 65 years, saying in a landmark ruling that current law unconstitutionally curbs women's rights.	25
103	AP	North Korea bolsters diplomatic lineup amid stalled US talks	26
104	AP	North Korean leader Kim Jong Un has retained his most important leadership post as his rubber-stamp parliament made a slew of personnel changes that bolstered his diplomatic lineup amid stalemated nuclear talks with the United States.	26
105	Reuters	Kim Jong Un consolidates power as North Korea shuffles leadership	26
106	Reuters	In one of the biggest leadership shake-ups in years, North Korea named a new nominal head of state and a new premier, and gave leader Kim Jong Un a new title, state media reported on Friday, moves analysts said solidify Kim's grip on power.	26
107	AP	Pope kisses feet of South Sudan's leaders to encourage peace	27
108	AP	Pope Francis knelt and kissed the feet of South Sudan's rival leaders Thursday, in an unprecedented act of humbleness to encourage them to strengthen the African country's faltering peace process.	27
109	Reuters	Pope kisses feet of South Sudan leaders, urging them to keep the peace	27
110	Reuters	Pope Francis, in a dramatic gesture after an unprecedented retreat at the Vatican,	27

		knelt to kiss the feet of South Sudan's previously warring leaders on Thursday as he urged them to not return to a civil war.	
111	AP	Taliban declare start of spring offensive amid talks with US	28
112	AP	The Taliban announced Friday the start of their spring offensive despite talking peace with the United States and ahead of a significant gathering of Afghans meant to discuss resolutions to the protracted war and an eventual withdrawal of American troops from the country.	28
113	Reuters	Taliban announce annual spring offensive in Afghanistan	28
114	Reuters	Taliban fighters mounted a big attack in eastern Afghanistan on Friday heralding the start of a spring offensive despite ongoing preparations for another round of peace talks.	28
Deletion for news translation			
115	AP	Amnesty said in a statement that the new penalties, which also apply to children, are provided for in new sections under Brunei's Sharia Penal Code and will come into effect April 3.	2
116	AP	Brunei's sultan instituted the Sharia Penal Code in 2014 to bolster the influence of Islam in the tiny, oil-rich monarchy, which has long been known for conservative policies such as banning the public sale of liquor.	2
117	AP	The first stage of the law included fines or jail for offenses such as pregnancy out of wedlock or failing to pray on Friday.	2
118	AP	The Sultan, who has reigned since 1967, has previously said the Shariah Penal Code should be regarded as a form of "special guidance" from God and would be "part of the great history" of Brunei.	2
119	AP	Under secular laws, Brunei already prescribes caning as a penalty for crimes including immigration offenses, for which convicts can be flogged with a rattan cane.	2
120	Reuters	The country delayed implementing the final two stages of changes after an international backlash in 2014 but now plans to go ahead with both on April 3, said Matthew Woolfe, founder of human rights group The Brunei Project.	2
121	Reuters	ASEAN SOGIE Caucus, a Manila-based human rights group, confirmed the implementation of the remaining changes were due to take place on April 3, citing government documents.	2
122	Reuters	Manila-based OutRight Action International also confirmed Brunei was about to implement a new stage in its sharia laws.	2
123	Reuters	"It took us by surprise that the government has now given a date and is rushing through implementation," said the Australia-based campaigner.	2
124	Reuters	Dede Oetomo, one of Indonesia's most prominent LGBT+ activists, said it would be a gross violation of international human rights if the changes went ahead.	2
125	Reuters	"It is horrible. Brunei is imitating the most conservative Arab states," he said.	2
126	AP	Guido, who was elected to the assembly in 2015, has taken 90 international trips without accounting for the origin of the estimated \$94,000 in expenses, Amoroso said.	3
127	AP	Meeting in Ecuador, delegations from a group of European and Latin American countries also criticized the Venezuelan government's move.	3
128	AP	"Such a political decision without regard to due process is yet another demonstration of the arbitrary nature of judicial procedures in the country," said the International Contact Group on Venezuela. The group says it seeks the peaceful restoration of democracy to the country.	3
129	AP	Schools and public offices were still closed, but there was more traffic in the streets of Caracas and many people were able to make electronic payments for the first time in days.	3
130	AP	"It's a moment of happiness in the middle of this tragedy, to see that my card worked," Caracas resident Maria Isabel Vera said after buying medicine in a pharmacy.	3
131	AP	Both the opposition and the government plan demonstrations on Saturday as they try to project resolve in a debilitating standoff in what was once one of Latin America's wealthiest countries.	3
132	Reuters	Guido is currently the head of the congress, which Maduro's government has refused to recognize since 2016 when the opposition took it over after a landslide election victory.	3
133	Reuters	Similar comptroller rulings helped cripple the political career of Leopoldo Lopez, who began leading street protests after he was barred from holding office on	3

		accusations of making improper use of public funds.	
134	<i>Reuters</i>	Two-time presidential candidate and opposition leader Henrique Capriles was barred from holding office following a similar decision.	3
135	<i>Reuters</i>	“They have spent years stealing money and not doing maintenance,” said Yolimar Arellano, a 43-year-old office worker in Caracas, who said she had electricity at home but no water.	3
136	<i>Reuters</i>	Since the second outage hit on Monday, three people died in public hospitals due to a lack of electricity, according to Julio Castro, a doctor and member of the “Doctors for Health” nongovernmental organization.	3
137	<i>AP</i>	“We strongly caution actors external to the western hemisphere against deploying military assets to Venezuela, or elsewhere in the hemisphere, with the intent of establishing or expanding military operations,” the national security adviser said in a statement released by the White House.	4
138	<i>AP</i>	Abrams, speaking to reporters at the State Department after Bolton’s statement was released, said the U.S. estimates there are about 100 Russian military personnel in Venezuela, primarily working on the South American country’s Russian-purchased S-300 air defense systems, which may have been damaged by recent widespread power outages.	4
139	<i>AP</i>	Abrams also said the presence of several thousand Cubans, mainly in Venezuela’s intelligence services, was troubling.	4
140	<i>AP</i>	“Their presence is extremely pernicious, the same thing is true I would say of the Russian presence,” he said.	4
141	<i>Reuters</i>	Russia said on Thursday it had sent “specialists” to Venezuela under a military cooperation deal but said they posed no threat to regional stability, brushing aside a call from U.S. President Donald Trump to remove all military personnel from the country.	4
142	<i>Reuters</i>	Venezuela’s military attache in Moscow said on Thursday Russia had sent “servicemen” to Venezuela, but that they would not take part in military operations, Interfax news agency reported.	4
143	<i>Reuters</i>	“The presence of Russian servicemen in Venezuela is linked to the discussion of cooperation in the military-technical sphere,” Jose Rafael Torrealba Perez was quoted as saying.	4
144	<i>Reuters</i>	Speaking at a weekly news briefing on Thursday, Russian foreign ministry spokeswoman Maria Zakharova described the arrivals only as “Russian specialists”.	4
145	<i>Reuters</i>	“Russia is not changing the balance of power in the region, Russia is not threatening anyone, unlike (officials) in Washington,” she told a weekly news briefing.	4
146	<i>Reuters</i>	Kremlin spokesman Dmitry Peskov said Russia’s specialists were in Venezuela to service pre-existing contracts for the supply of Russian arms.	4
147	<i>Reuters</i>	He told reporters on a conference call that Russia was not interfering in Venezuela’s internal affairs and that the Kremlin hoped other countries would also allow Venezuelans to decide their own fate.	4
148	<i>Reuters</i>	Boeing and the Federal Aviation Administration declined to comment on the data, first reported by the Wall Street Journal.	6
149	<i>Reuters</i>	The Canadian province of Quebec will ban public sector employees from wearing religious symbols during work hours, in legislation introduced on Thursday, a controversial move that critics say targets Muslim women who wear hijabs or other head coverings.	7
150	<i>Reuters</i>	It exempts current government employees and civil servants in the mainly French-speaking province.	7
151	<i>Reuters</i>	A ban on full face coverings on anyone giving or receiving public services in Quebec passed in 2017, but was suspended by a Canadian judge last June and remains in legal limbo.	7
152	<i>Reuters</i>	But condemnation was quick, with Jewish advocacy group B’nai Brith calling the bill “an assault on the fundamental rights and freedoms of Quebecers,” while the National Council of Canadians Muslims said it will make Muslims and other minorities “second-class citizens” and overwhelmingly impact Muslim women.	7
153	<i>Reuters</i>	Like France, which passed a ban on veils, crosses and other religious symbols in schools in 2004, Quebec has struggled to reconcile its secular identity with a growing Muslim population, many of them North African emigrants.	7
154	<i>Reuters</i>	While the Quebec legislation does not single out any religion by name, Muslim	7

		headwear have long been a source of public debate in Quebec.	
155	<i>Reuters</i>	Quebec's minister for the status of women drew condemnation from opposition politicians earlier this year after she said the hijab is a symbol of female oppression.	7
156	<i>Reuters</i>	And a Montreal-area municipal politician faced backlash this weekend after she wrote a Facebook post expressing her anger over being treated by a doctor wearing a hijab, calling the headscarf a symbol of the "Islamification of our country."	7
157	<i>AP</i>	Images from the burning at Gdansk's Mother of Church parish on Sunday were posted on Facebook by Catholic foundation SMS z Nieba (SMS from Heaven,) which uses unconventional means to carry out its religious work.	8
158	<i>AP</i>	Influential in Poland, the Catholic Church objects to "Harry Potter" books, which are international best-sellers, saying they promote sorcery.	8
159	<i>AP</i>	Many comments under the Facebook postings condemned the book burning, recalling that also happened in Nazi Germany before World War II.	8
160	<i>AP</i>	Some said this taught hatred and asked if the next in line for burning were witches, like in the Middle Ages.	8
161	<i>AP</i>	The event was criticized by the Rev. Wojciech Parafianowicz, spokesman for the diocese of Koszalin, where the foundation is based, who said he "did not like this form of priestly activity, which is wrong."	8
162	<i>AP</i>	But, speaking with the wpolityce.pl news portal, Parafianowicz argued that the occult and magic "have a bad influence on human life."	8
163	<i>AP</i>	A popular commentator on religion, Pawel Guzynski, a Dominican Friar, said on Facebook the burning was "rather the fall of wise faith than of unwise superstition."	8
164	<i>AP</i>	It has the support of the conservative government many of whose members are Catholic.	8
165	<i>AP</i>	Just a day before Ukraine's election, a liberal environmental activist won a runoff in Slovakia to become the country's first female president.	9
166	<i>AP</i>	In Moscow, lawmakers and commentators have described Zelenskiy's strong showing as a sign of public disillusionment with the current government, but most predict that the tug-of-war between the two neighbors will continue.	9
167	<i>AP</i>	"He's absolutely independent," Kolomoyskyi said of Zelenskiy in a recent interview released by the UNIAN news agency.	9
168	<i>AP</i>	Volodymyr Fesenko, the head of the Kiev-based Penta Center independent think tank, said that Kolomoyskyi hopes that Zelenskiy's victory will help him regain his clout, but added that Zelenskiy could distance himself from the tycoon.	9
169	<i>AP</i>	"Kolomoyskyi will try to fill Zelenskiy's team with his people and fill Zelenskiy's head with his ideas, but he could have problems with it," he said.	9
170	<i>Reuters</i>	Two women in Kiev who had backed defeated candidates said they were now likely to vote for Zelenskiy.	9
171	<i>Reuters</i>	"Only thanks to the fact that I loathe Poroshenko, and am tired of Tymoshenko... In my opinion it's a protest against the old guys, and I'm tired of them too," Natalia, 70, said.	9
172	<i>Reuters</i>	Natalia said she was worried about Zelenskiy's lack of experience in politics but was hopeful because "he's smart, he's young, and his father is a lawyer - he will help him."	9
173	<i>Reuters</i>	Kristina, 27, said she was concerned the TV star "had no strategic program, no clear answers, not on the economy," but she would now vote for him. "He is the lesser of two evils."	9
174	<i>AP</i>	According to the most recent figures, 2,826 people died in traffic accidents in Peru during 2017, most in crashes.	10
175	<i>Reuters</i>	"It appears that on the second floor of bus, where most of the victims were found, they were transporting fuel. That's a very serious matter," Munoz told journalists in broadcast comments before visiting survivors at a local hospital.	10
176	<i>Reuters</i>	Eight units of firefighters were deployed to put out the fire on the bus, which had been headed to the northern coastal city of Chiclayo, according to local broadcaster RIP.	10
177	<i>Reuters</i>	TV images showed the scorched remains of the vehicle surrounded by crowds of people in the district of San Martin de Porres on the outskirts of the capital.	10
178	<i>AP</i>	Ford of Europe Chairman Steven Armstrong said "a no-deal Brexit would be a disaster for the automotive industry in the U.K."	11

179	AP	Edwin Morgan, interim director general of business group the Institute of Directors, said May's statement was "a welcome step towards compromise," though there remained obstacles ahead.	11
180	AP	"We cannot avoid failure for them," Macron said before a meeting in Paris with Irish Prime Minister Leo Varadkar.	11
181	AP	But Varadkar stressed "there's still time" for May to come to the April 10 summit with "credible" proposals.	11
182	Reuters	Prominent Brexit supporters in May's cabinet, such as Michael Gove, defended her plan in public after a marathon meeting at which ministers haggled for hours over coffee and sandwiches.	11
183	Reuters	"It seems to me that she wants to rely upon Labour votes to get this extension through," David Jones, a Brexit-supporting former Conservative minister, told Reuters.	11
184	AP	In the text, Francis also told young adults they should try to help priests at risk for sexually abusing minors in what a Vatican official said was a great act of trust the pope has for today's youth to help "priests in difficulty."	12
185	AP	An organizer of last year's synod, Cardinal Lorenzo Baldisseri, was asked at a news conference Tuesday about Francis' lack of reference to women in leadership positions and the need to welcome gay Catholics.	12
186	AP	In it, he notes that many feel alienated from the church because of its sexual and financial scandals, and are suffering themselves from untold forms of exploitation, conflict and despair.	12
187	AP	It uses millennial lingo, calling the Virgin Mary an "influencer" and describing relations with God in computing terms: "hard disk," "archive" and "deleting."	12
188	AP	On the topic of child sex abuse and cover-ups in the church, the pope called for the "eradication" of traditions that allowed child sex abuse to take place and for a challenge to how church leaders handled cases with "irresponsibility and lack of transparency."	12
189	AP	He urged young people to call out a priest who seems at risk of seeking affection from children and youth, "and remind him of his commitment to God and his people."	12
190	AP	Asked if that message wasn't putting young people in potentially dangerous positions with potential predators, another synod organizer, Monsignor Fabio Fabene, said it was the contrary.	12
191	AP	The pope's words showed Francis wanted to entrust youth with "showing closeness to priests experiencing difficulty" in their missions and for young people to help "rejuvenate the heart of a priest who is in difficulty."	12
192	AP	Such terms have long been used by church officials to minimize the criminality of priests and bishops who rape and molest children.	12
193	AP	Asked why there was no reference to Francis' frequent call for "zero tolerance" for abuse, Baldisseri said the pope doesn't need to repeat the phrase in every document.	12
194	AP	History's first Latin American pope has vowed to change that, but he has done little that is concrete and counts no women among his own advisers.	12
195	AP	Just last week, the founder of the Vatican's women's magazine resigned with members of the editorial board, citing what she said was a climate of distrust and de-legitimization in the Vatican.	12
196	AP	Nine nuns were invited to participate at the October synod on Catholic youth, alongside 267 cardinals, bishops and priests.	12
197	AP	The Women's Ordination Conference, which advocates for a female priesthood, blasted the pope's document for ignoring the synod's recommendation to make the whole church aware of the "urgency of an inescapable change" to put women in decision-making roles.	12
198	AP	The document, the group said in a statement, "offers only lip service to the movement for women's equality in the Roman Catholic Church."	12
199	Reuters	The pope is grappling with criticism over the Church's response to a decades-long clerical sexual abuse crisis that has gravely damaged its standing around the globe and seen it pay out billions of dollars in compensation.	12
200	Reuters	Francis made his comment in a 50-page "Apostolic Exhortation" about a month-long meeting of bishops in October on the role of young people in the 1.3 billion-member Church.	12
201	Reuters	"A Church always on the defensive, which loses her humility and stops listening	12

		to others, which leaves no room for questions, loses her youth and turns into a museum,” he said.	
202	AP	Leaders and ministers from the two countries signed multiple friendship agreements to establish embassies in both capitals, ease trade barriers and for the Greek military to police North Macedonia’s airspace.	13
203	AP	Tsipras traveled to Skopje with 10 Greek Cabinet ministers and more than 100 business representatives.	13
204	AP	Speaking at a forum on economic cooperation between the two countries later Tuesday, Zaev said Greece was North Macedonia’s second-biggest trade partner in 2018 behind Germany.	13
205	AP	He added that since the name deal was signed, bilateral trade has increased more than 20%.	13
206	AP	Both Tsipras and Zaev faced strong domestic opposition to their agreement reached last summer to normalize relations, resolving the emotive issue tied in the two countries to national identity.	13
207	AP	Greek opponents of the agreement staged several large rallies in Athens and other cities to try and press the government to abandon the deal.	13
208	AP	Distrust among Balkan nations over borders, ethnic minorities, and national narratives dates back more than a century when countries in the region fought the Ottoman Empire and each other to establish and expand new nations.	13
209	AP	That hostility was maintained by wars that only ended in the late 1990s following the breakup of the former Yugoslavia.	13
210	AP	“It is a milestone to be leaving all these difficulties behind,” North Macedonia’s Zaev said. “We have showed Europe and the world that with bold decisions anything is possible.”	13
211	Reuters	Upon arrival, Tsipras and Zaev snapped selfies, while the Greek leader’s wife was presented with flowers.	13
212	Reuters	The two prime ministers discussed infrastructure projects including improving a railway between the Macedonian capital Skopje and Greek port Thessaloniki.	13
213	Reuters	They agreed to cooperate in their defense industries, cyber protection and military intelligence.	13
214	Reuters	Macedonia, which has no fighter jets, will also allow Greece to patrol its skies for the first time.	13
215	Reuters	“For years, every time I would go to Europe with the government aircraft ... I noticed that the pilot made a deviation so it wouldn’t enter the airspace of FYROM (Former Yugoslav Republic Macedonia),” he said.	13
216	Reuters	The pair struck a deal last year for Macedonia to be re-named North Macedonia - satisfying Greece’s longstanding complaint over an implied claim to its province also called Macedonia - and the change came into force in January.	13
217	Reuters	“We are writing history,” Zaev said.	13
218	Reuters	“You are looking at two neighbors, friendly people who have shown Europe and the entire world that with brave decisions and good wishes for togetherness, something that was impossible yesterday has become reality today.”	13
219	Reuters	“This silly behavior now stops .. Not only won’t we make deviations, but we might also take a stroll to say hello.”	13
220	Reuters	Zaev reiterated that NATO and EU membership were the priorities for his tiny Balkan state. “But we also want cooperation with Russia, China and the Eastern world,” he said.	13
221	Reuters	EU commissioner for enlargement Johannes Hahn tweeted his congratulations, praising the pair for putting citizens and the region first. “Their courage and vision is a signal to the rest of South East Europe that hard nuts can be cracked,” he said.	13
222	AP	Investigators are examining the crashes that killed all 346 people aboard the two Max 8 jets, which were operated by Lion Air, an Indonesia carrier, and Ethiopian Airlines.	14
223	AP	Pilots can turn off MCAS by pressing a button on their control column, although the system can resume if pressure is released.	14
224	AP	If pilots opt instead to disable the system by flipping a pair of toggle switches, it cuts power to part of the tail called a horizontal stabilizer used to point the plane up or down.	14
225	AP	Flipping the switches requires pilots to manually turn a wheel to operate the stabilizer.	14

226	AP	John Goglia, a former member of the National Transportation Safety Board, said MCAS was designed largely to reduce the nose-up effect during takeoff and avoid a dangerous aerodynamic stall, or loss of lift from air flowing over the wings.	14
227	AP	“The pilot not flying should be cranking that wheel,” Goglia said.	14
228	AP	But, he added, restoring power to the system “is not in the procedure.”	14
229	Reuters	The first substantial account of the last minutes of Ethiopian Airlines flight 302 from Addis Ababa to Nairobi on March 10 described how the captain three times called out: “Pull up” and was acknowledged by the first officer, but to no avail.	14
230	Reuters	Families of the victims, regulators and travelers around the world have been waiting for signs of whether the two crashes are linked, and the extent to which Boeing technology and the actions of the Ethiopian Airlines pilots played a role.	14
231	Reuters	“Most of the wreckage was found buried in the ground,” said the report by the Ethiopian Civil Aviation Authority’s Accident Prevention and Investigation Bureau published on Thursday.	14
232	Reuters	It recommended that Boeing review its flight-control systems and that regulators properly verify the review.	14
233	Reuters	“I’d like to reiterate our deepest sympathies are with the families and loved ones of those who lost their lives in the accident,” said Boeing Commercial Airplanes President and Chief Executive Kevin McAllister.	14
234	Reuters	“We will carefully review the AIB’s preliminary report, and will take any and all additional steps necessary to enhance the safety of our aircraft.”	14
235	Reuters	“Those should literally follow each other,” said one U.S.-based expert, speaking on condition of anonymity because of the sensitivity of the matter. “I think this is a more complex problem than what we initially thought.”	14
236	Reuters	The plane was also set to unusually high thrust, data suggested.	14
237	Reuters	A final report by Ethiopian authorities aided by air-safety experts from the United States and Europe is due to be published within a year.	14
238	Reuters	“If the preliminary report from the Ethiopian authorities is accurate, the pilots quickly identified the malfunction and applied the manufacturer’s checklist. Following this checklist did not appear to allow the pilots to regain control of the aircraft,” said Captain Jason Goldberg, spokesman for Allied Pilots Association, which represents American Airlines pilots.	14
239	Reuters	The Federal Aviation Administration, which has come under fire over the way it decided to certify the plane and its so-called MCAS anti-stall software, cautioned the investigation had not yet concluded.	14
240	Reuters	“We continue to work toward a full understanding of all aspects of this accident. As we learn more about the accident and findings become available, we will take appropriate action,” the U.S. agency said in a statement.	14
241	Reuters	Southwest Airlines Co and American Airlines Group Inc, the two largest U.S. operators of the MAX with 34 and 24 jets respectively and dozens more on order, each said on Thursday that they continued to await guidance from U.S. regulators and Boeing on when the MAX could resume flying.	14
242	Reuters	Ethiopian investigators did not blame anyone for the crash, stressing the importance of international rules requiring civil probes to focus on recommendations for safer flight.	14
243	Reuters	Most accidents take months of analysis because of the need to trace backwards to find a root cause from tangled evidence.	14
244	Reuters	“There is a big difference between having the data and knowing the cause,” a senior European investigator said.	14
245	Reuters	Officials denied reports of tensions between Ethiopian officials and U.S. and other foreign investigators accredited to the probe.	14
246	Reuters	“We don’t have any reservations from different stakeholders who were engaged in the investigations,” chief investigator Amdye Ayalew Fanta said.	14
247	Reuters	Following a previous Ethiopian Airlines accident off Beirut in 2010, Addis Ababa authorities rejected the conclusions of a Lebanese investigation citing pilot error and suggested the aircraft had exploded in a possible act of sabotage.	14
248	Reuters	Aviation safety analyst Paul Hayes said deeper investigation would delve into the role played by software and how pilots were able to respond, and said he hoped scars from the 2010 dispute would not get in the way of a comprehensive investigation.	14
249	Reuters	“Pilots shouldn’t have to cope with such an emergency situation. We need to	14

		understand what are the factors that meant these two crews were overcome,” said Hayes, safety director at UK-based consultancy Flight Ascend.	
250	AP	German police say the suspected New Zealand mosque gunman sent money to a French far-right group.	15
251	AP	On Thursday, the Federal Criminal Police Office said it briefed lawmakers on its investigation into ties the alleged Christchurch mosque attacker had to Germany, including buying a ticket to Neuschwanstein Castle last November.	15
252	Reuters	From its clubhouses in Melbourne and Sydney, the Lads Society promotes drug-free living and exercise, as well as “white resistance” and Islamophobia, according to online statements and interviews with two of its leaders.	15
253	Reuters	One of Australia’s most high profile extremist groups, its members last year infiltrated the youth arm of the National Party, part of the ruling coalition government, before being exposed and ejected due to their far right views.	15
254	Reuters	In a later public statement, Sewell said he and Lads Society leaders were interviewed about the Christchurch attacks by the Australia Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO), the country’s domestic spy agency.	15
255	Reuters	ASIO said it does not comment on specific individuals, intelligence or operational matters but was alert to the threat from people with “extreme right-wing ideologies”.	15
256	Reuters	The Australian Federal Police also declined to comment when asked about any ties Tarrant had to the Lads Society.	15
257	Reuters	On the 8Chan message board minutes before the attack, Tarrant posted links to a livestream video of the attack and said: “You are all top blokes and the best bunch of cobbbers a man could ask for.”	15
258	Reuters	Cobber is Australian slang for friend, and a term popular among Australian white nationalists.	15
259	Reuters	As Australia confronts the uncomfortable truth that Tarrant was one of its own, the country has been gripped by acrimonious debate about both its past race policies and whether recent political discourse about immigration and Islam had any role to play in his radicalization.	15
260	Reuters	In the space of a few minutes outside a Sydney mosque the day after the Christchurch shootings, Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison encapsulated the country’s contradictory identity.	15
261	Reuters	“We are a tolerant, multicultural society, the most successful immigration country on the planet,” he said, before pivoting to a darker undercurrent.	15
262	Reuters	Tarrant grew up in the small Australian city of Grafton, where he worked as a gym instructor and developed a passion for gaming and computers, according to local media reports citing the gym owner and his grandmother.	15
263	Reuters	In a “manifesto” distributed online just before the attack, Tarrant said he formed his racist beliefs on the internet and downplayed his links to Australia, saying he was radicalized abroad.	15
264	Reuters	Tarrant was “on nobody’s radar, anywhere,” said Morrison, spending only 45 days in the past three years in Australia.	15
265	Reuters	According to the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, citing archives of the deleted Facebook account of the United Patriots Front (UPF), another Australian far-right group, Tarrant described one of that group’s leaders, Blair Cottrell, as “Emperor”.	15
266	Reuters	Cottrell - a muscle-bound, blond-haired carpenter - founded the UPF alongside Sewell.	15
267	Reuters	Cottrell, described by sources as the movement’s main figurehead in Australia, still heads UPF and appears in Lads Society photos and videos but holds no formal position in that group.	15
268	Reuters	In 2017, Cottrell and two other UPF members were found guilty of inciting contempt of Muslims after they filmed a mock beheading outside council offices to protest a mosque development in the small Victorian city.	15
269	Reuters	White extremists gained momentum in 2014 after an Islamist gunman took a group of hostages in a Sydney cafe, analysts and members of the movement say.	15
270	Reuters	The following year, thousands of people attended rallies arranged by anti-Islam group Reclaim Australia, and some far-right politicians spoke at the events.	15
271	Reuters	Suspicious about the presence of Lads Society members in the youth wing of the National Party first emerged after officials of the rural-based party noted an influx of new members from cities.	15

272	<i>Reuters</i>	After ties to the Lads Society were revealed in local media, the National Party expelled 19 people, saying in a statement in November it “would not rest until every last one of these extremists have been identified and removed.”	15
273	<i>Reuters</i>	In Australia’s latest census, about 90 percent nominated their ancestry as Australian or European, while 2.5 percent were recorded as Muslims.	15
274	<i>Reuters</i>	Just under a quarter of Australians have a “negative attitude” to Muslims, according to a 2018 report from the Scanlon Foundation, a group that tracks social cohesion.	15
275	<i>Reuters</i>	In the wake of the Christchurch attacks, Australia’s Islamophobes flooded social media with memes and messages in support of Fraser Anning, the Australian senator who blamed the bloodshed on “an immigration program which allowed Muslim fanatics to migrate to New Zealand”.	15
276	<i>Reuters</i>	In an interview with Reuters, Anning said he was “completely opposed” to the attacks in Christchurch.	15
277	<i>Reuters</i>	However, he echoed the “replacement theory” embraced by Tarrant and the global white supremacist movement. Muslims, he said, “are going to outbreed us very quickly”.	15
278	<i>Reuters</i>	Anning has picked up 28,600 Facebook followers in the past four weeks, data provided by his office shows, and now has more than 122,000 followers.	15
279	<i>Reuters</i>	Sewell and Cottrell in statements and interviews with Reuters and other media, also said they were appalled by the attacks on the mosques.	15
280	<i>Reuters</i>	“Politically motivated violence is not in the interest of our organization or our community,” Sewell said in his since-deleted Facebook statement on March 20.	15
281	<i>AP</i>	There are also concerns in Europe that some British politicians who want to provoke a “no-deal” Brexit might try to make trouble from inside the bloc, a course that outspoken Brexit advocate Jacob Rees-Mogg suggested Friday.	16
282	<i>AP</i>	He tweeted that “if a long extension leaves us stuck in the EU, we should be as difficult as possible.”	16
283	<i>Reuters</i>	Labour Brexit spokesman Keir Starmer said his party wanted the talks to go on, and a spokesman for May’s office said the government had “made serious proposals” in the talks and wanted them to continue over the weekend “in order to deliver a deal that is acceptable to both sides”.	16
284	<i>Reuters</i>	German Justice Minister Katarina Barley tweeted: “This playing for time must end.”	16
285	<i>Reuters</i>	But Dutch Prime Minister Mark Rutte said May’s letter raised questions, adding: “We hope for more clarity from London before next Wednesday.”	16
286	<i>Reuters</i>	“If we are not able to understand the reason why the UK is asking for an extension, we cannot give a positive answer,” Finance Minister Bruno Le Maire told reporters in Bucharest.	16
287	<i>Reuters</i>	Germany, as one of those with most to lose from a sudden dislocation of trade, has been one of those most tolerant of Britain’s turmoil.	16
288	<i>Reuters</i>	Justice Minister Barley tweeted that “there can only be an extension with a clear direction”, but also proposed a potential way out by adding: “This includes the question of a second referendum.”	16
289	<i>AP</i>	“In contrast to Poroshenko, who has nothing to lose from more public exposure, Zelenskiy has everything to lose. The more people know him, the more they’re likely to see that he’s just a television president,” Rutgers University professor Alexander Motyl wrote in a commentary for the Atlantic Council.	17
290	<i>AP</i>	Poroshenko’s campaign spokesman Oleh Medvedev, complained Friday that, unlike the president, Zelenskiy had only taken blood tests and did not give samples of hair or fingernails.	17
291	<i>AP</i>	The populist EKRE party is run by a father and son, chairman Mart Helme, 69, and vice chairman Martin Helme, 42.	18
292	<i>AP</i>	The party has advocated abolishing the law recognizing same-sex civil unions, demanded changes to the country’s abortion law and fiercely opposed European Union quotas for taking in asylum-seekers.	18
293	<i>AP</i>	The elder Helme, who was Estonia’s ambassador to Russia in 1995-1999, said the pact with the other two parties “protects key promises given to our party and voters.”	18
294	<i>AP</i>	“We’re going to show a firm commitment to standing up for Estonia’s cause in the government and governing in an honest and efficient way,” he said.	18
295	<i>AP</i>	EKRE’s strong nationalist rhetoric and growing popularity since it was formed in	18

		2012 has caused concern in Estonia, particularly among the former Soviet republic's minority population of ethnic Russians.	
296	AP	Andres Kasekamp, an expert on Estonia and history professor at the University of Toronto, said EKRE's rise in politics already has led to "the vulgarization of public debate" and the polarization of Estonian society.	18
297	AP	The party "whipped anti-immigrant and homophobic hysteria" to win votes last month's election, Kasekamp alleged.	18
298	AP	"Certainly Estonia's international image will be damaged if the country will now be placed unfairly in the same boat as the illiberal governments of Hungary and Poland," he said.	18
299	AP	The center-right Reform Party received 28.9% of the vote.	18
300	AP	The Center Party came in second with 23.1%, followed by EKRE with 17.8%.	18
301	Reuters	The coalition pact includes a decision to sell off state assets such as road maintenance company Eesti Teed, and an up to 49 percent stake in freight logistics firm Operail.	18
302	Reuters	Reform won 34 seats in the 101-seat parliament, while left-leaning Centre got 26 seats – but one member has already left the party, the conservative Fatherland party got 12 seats and the Social Democrats 10.	18
303	AP	Secretary of State Mike Pompeo said the designation is intended to increase pressure on Iran, isolating it further and diverting some of the financial resources it uses to fund terrorism and militant activity in the Middle East and beyond.	20
304	AP	But, in addition to the potential for Iranian retaliation, it complicates a delicate balance for U.S. personnel in at least two key countries.	20
305	AP	The administration went ahead with the designation despite expressions of "serious" concern by senior defense and intelligence officials about the possibility of retaliation, as well as the effectiveness against an organization already subject to sanctions, according to two U.S. officials who spoke on condition of anonymity because they were not authorized to discuss the decision.	20
306	AP	Pompeo said the move is part of an effort to put "maximum pressure" on Iran to end its support for terrorist plots and militant activity that destabilizes the Middle East.	20
307	AP	Speaking to reporters, he rattled off a list of attacks dating to the 1980s for which the U.S. holds Iran and the IRGC responsible, beginning with the attacks on the Marine Corps barracks in Beirut, Lebanon in 1983.	20
308	AP	No waivers or exceptions to the sanctions were announced, meaning U.S. troops and diplomats could be barred from speaking with Iraqi or Lebanese authorities who have dealings with Guard officials or surrogates.	20
309	AP	Such contact occurs now between U.S. officials in Iraq who deal with Iranian-affiliated Shiite militias and in Lebanon, where the Iran-backed Hezbollah movement is in parliament and the government.	20
310	AP	The Pentagon and U.S. intelligence agencies had raised concerns about the impact of the designation if the move did not allow contact with other foreign officials who may have met with or communicated with Guard personnel.	20
311	AP	Those concerns have in part dissuaded previous administrations from taking the step, which has been considered for more than a decade.	20
312	AP	The Justice Department said Monday it would prosecute violations but officials declined to say how broadly they would interpret the provision barring "material support" to the IRGC.	20
313	AP	A strict interpretation would leave hundreds of European companies and executives at risk for U.S. travel bans or criminal penalties in addition to limiting American officials' ability to deal with foreign counterparts who have links to the guard.	20
314	AP	The designation "raises the question of whether a non-U.S. company or individual could be prosecuted for engaging in commercial transactions with an Iranian company controlled by the IRGC," said Anthony Rapa, an international trade and national security attorney with Kirkland and Ellis.	20
315	AP	"This move closes yet another potential door for peacefully resolving tensions with Iran," said Trita Parsi, the founder of the National Iranian American Council. "Once all doors are closed, and diplomacy is rendered impossible, war will essentially become inevitable."	20
316	AP	National Security Action, a group made up of mainly former Obama administration officials, said it would put U.S. troops at risk while jeopardizing	20

		the 2015 nuclear accord with which Iran is still complying.	
317	AP	“We need to call out today’s move for what it is: another dangerous and self-defeating tactic that endangers our troops and serves nothing but the Trump administration’s goal of destroying the Iran deal,” it said.	20
318	AP	The designation could also open hundreds of foreign companies and business executives to U.S. travel bans and possible prosecution for sanctions violations.	20
319	AP	The U.S. estimates it may control or have a significant influence over up to 50% of the Iranian economy, including non-military sectors like banking and shipping.	20
320	AP	Aside from Iraq, where some 5,200 American troops are stationed, and Syria, where some U.S. 2,000 troops remain, the U.S. 5th Fleet, which operates in the Persian Gulf from its base in Bahrain, and the Al Udeid Air Base in Qatar, are potentially at risk.	20
321	AP	The U.S. special envoy for Iran, Brian Hook, and the State Department’s counterterrorism coordinator, Nathan Sales, said the decision was reached after consultation with agencies throughout the government but would not say in a news conference if the military or intelligence concerns had been addressed.	20
322	AP	“Doing this will not impede our diplomacy,” Hook said, without elaborating.	20
323	AP	Rep. Michael McCaul of Texas, top Republican on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said the designation “ends the facade that the IRGC is part of a normal military.”	20
324	AP	Military investigators who reopened the Revolution File in 2016 said the new political and military leadership that took control was directly involved in spreading fake news via the state broadcaster [...]	21
325	AP	Romanian President Klaus Iohannis saluted the announcement in a statement, saying that “finalizing the judicial investigation into the Revolution events, 30 years since Communism collapsed, is a necessary act and honors our heroes.”	21
326	Reuters	[...]and the wounding of another 2,150 after Ceausescu left.	21
327	Reuters	About 13 million bullets were used by troops.	21
328	Reuters	His critics at home and abroad accuse Iliescu, who stepped down in 2004 [...]	21
329	Reuters	As candidate of the National Salvation Front, he won 85 per cent of a ballot in May 1990, an overwhelming vote of confidence in a man who had stepped into the spotlight only five months earlier in the confusion of revolution.	21
330	Reuters	Iliescu, the Moscow-educated son of a railwayman [...]	21
331	Reuters	Last week, he underwent heart surgery. Doctors said he was in stable condition.	21
332	Reuters	Before Ceausescu’s overthrow, Iliescu had at one point been youth minister and an official in the Communist Party but fell foul of Ceausescu after the dictator became impressed with the Chinese example during a 1968 visit to Beijing.	21
333	Reuters	He re-acquired ministerial rank as head of Prices Commission but his star declined in 1984 after an argument with one of Ceausescu’s relatives.	21
334	Reuters	[...] the government plans to buy 87 of the stealth fighters to modernize its air defenses as China’s military power grows.	22
335	Reuters	Lockheed Martin said in a statement that it was standing by to support the Japanese Air Self Defense Force as needed.	22
336	Reuters	The Pentagon said it was monitoring the situation.	22
337	Reuters	A crash would be only the second time an F-35 has gone down since the plane began flying almost two decades ago.	22
338	Reuters	It would also be the first crash of an A version of the fifth-generation fighter designed to penetrate enemy defenses by evading radar detection.	22
339	Reuters	A U.S. military short take off and landing (STOVL) F-35B crashed near the Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort in South Carolina in September prompting a temporary grounding of the aircraft.	22
340	Reuters	Lockheed Martin also makes a C version of the fighter designed to operate off carriers.	22
341	Reuters	Japan’s new F35s will include 18 short take off and vertical landing (STOVL) B variants that planners want to deploy on its islands along the edge of the East China Sea.	22
342	Reuters	Hours after the frail-looking Assange, with white hair and a long beard, was carried head-first by at least seven men out of the London embassy [...]	23
343	Reuters	But in Washington, President Donald Trump, who in 2016 said “I love WikiLeaks” after the website released emails that U.S. authorities have said were hacked by Russia to harm his election opponent Hillary Clinton, told reporters he had no opinion on the charges against Assange.	23

344	AP	But pro-democracy demonstrators vowed to keep up their campaign in the streets after the military said it would govern the country for the next two years.	24
345	AP	Al-Bashir's fall came a week after Algeria's long-ruling, military-backed president, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, was driven from power.	24
346	AP	Together, the developments echoed the Arab Spring uprisings eight years ago that brought down autocrats across the Mideast.	24
347	AP	The announcement of the arrest and removal of the 75-year-old al-Bashir was made by a veteran insider in his government, Defense Minister Awad Mohammed Ibn Ouf, who is under U.S. sanctions for links to atrocities in Sudan's Darfur conflict.	24
348	AP	Ibn Ouf said a military council that will be formed by the army, intelligence and security apparatus will rule for two years, after which "free and fair elections" will take place.	24
349	AP	Sudan's state-run media later said Ibn Ouf was being sworn in as head of the new council.	24
350	AP	The defense chief also announced that the military had suspended the constitution, dissolved the government, declared a state of emergency for three months, closed the country's borders and airspace and imposed a curfew.	24
351	AP	Protesters who were initially jubilant over word of the coup reacted by saying they will not end their nearly week-long sit-in outside the military's headquarters in central Khartoum until a civilian transition government is formed.	24
352	AP	Well after nightfall, tens of thousands beat drums, sang and chanted slogans against the armed forces and Ibn Ouf.	24
353	AP	One of the organizations leading the protest said people were staying in streets of defiance of the 10 p.m. curfew.	24
354	AP	"The first one fell, the second will, too!" protesters shouted. And: "They removed a thief and brought in a thief!"	24
355	AP	"What is happening in Sudan is that the old system is being rebuilt in new clothes," said activist Mohammed Hisham. "I'm 30 years old, and my whole life we have suffered from lack of freedom and continuous threats."	24
356	AP	Al-Bashir's whereabouts were not immediately known.	24
357	AP	Ibn Ouf said only that he was being held in "a safe place."	24
358	AP	Human rights groups urged Sudanese military authorities to hand al-Bashir over to the International Criminal Court, where he faces charges of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide for his deadly campaign against insurgents in Darfur.	24
359	AP	Amnesty International's secretary general, Kumi Naidoo, said al-Bashir is wanted for "some of the most odious human rights violations of our generation."	24
360	AP	In Washington, the U.S. State Department called on the Sudanese military to "follow the will of the people" and "commit to the speedy handover to civilian rule."	24
361	AP	Al-Bashir came to power in a coup of his own in 1989, backed by the military and Islamist hard-liners.	24
362	AP	He kept an iron grip on power and brutally suppressed any opposition, while monopolizing the economy through allied businessmen.	24
363	AP	Over his three decades in control, he was forced to allow the secession of South Sudan after years of war, a huge blow to the north's economy.	24
364	AP	And the U.S. targeted his government repeatedly with sanctions and airstrikes for his support of Islamic militants.	24
365	AP	The protests — involving a mix of young activists, students, professional-employee unions and opposition parties — erupted in December and were initially fueled by anger over the deteriorating economy but quickly turned to demands for the president's ouster.	24
366	AP	Security forces came down hard on the protesters with tear gas, rubber bullets, live ammunition and batons, and the clashes left dozens of people dead.	24
367	AP	Al-Bashir banned unauthorized public gatherings, imposed a state of emergency and granted sweeping powers to the police.	24
368	AP	After Bouteflika's resignation in Algeria, the protests escalated and the clampdown grew bloodier, with at least 22 people killed since Saturday.	24
369	AP	Word of al-Bashir's overthrow initially set off cheering, dancing and singing in the streets by thousands of protesters, until they heard the official announcement from Ibn Ouf that the military would remain in charge.	24

370	AP	The defense chief denounced al-Bashir's government for "bad administration, systemic corruption, absence of justice," adding: "The poor became poorer and the rich became richer. Hope in equality has been lost."	24
371	AP	Mariam al-Mahdi, a leading member of the opposition Umma, called the military's takeover "a dangerous move."	24
372	AP	"Our demands are clear: We don't want to replace a coup with a coup," al-Mahdi said.	24
373	Reuters	Bashir, 75, was a master at playing rival factions among security services, the military, Islamists and armed tribes off against each other.	24
374	Reuters	But he underestimated the anger of young Sudanese men and women demanding an end to economic hardships.	24
375	Reuters	Addressing soldiers in January, Bashir warned the "rats to go back to their holes" and said he would move aside only for another army officer or at the ballot box.	24
376	Reuters	"They said they want the army to take power. That's no problem. If someone comes in wearing khaki, we have no objection," Bashir, wearing his military uniform, told soldiers at a base in Atbara, the northern city where protests erupted.	24
377	Reuters	Bashir, who came to power as an obscure army brigadier, has long been both a divisive and pragmatic figure.	24
378	Reuters	Sudan drew heavy criticism for providing refuge to Osama bin Laden.	24
379	Reuters	Bashir later tried to improve the country's image by striking a 2005 peace deal that ended more than two decades of north-south civil war.	24
380	Reuters	Since taking office in what was then Africa's largest country, he fought a protracted civil war with southern rebels which ended with the secession of South Sudan in 2011, and the loss of more than 70 percent of Sudan's oil.	24
381	Reuters	Bashir was born on Jan. 1, 1944 to a poor farming family in Hosh Bannaga, a small village consisting mainly of mud houses and dusty streets on the eastern bank of the Nile River, some 150 km (93 miles) north of the capital Khartoum.	24
382	Reuters	In January, he repeated a story he told in 2013 of how he broke a tooth while carrying concrete at a construction site where he worked as a student to pay for his education.	24
383	Reuters	Bashir said he refused a silver tooth implant when he joined the military because he wanted to remember that incident whenever he looked in the mirror.	24
384	Reuters	As a young officer in the parachute regiment, he joined the armed wing of the Islamist Movement, which broke away from the Muslim Brotherhood and has ruled Sudan since Bashir took office.	24
385	Reuters	Facing an International Criminal Court arrest warrant over the death of an estimated 300,000 people in Darfur, Bashir held on to power as a shield against a trial similar to that of former Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic.	24
386	Reuters	Defying the ICC, Bashir continued to visit friendly foreign states as he tried to show he had not been cowed by the international arrest warrant.	24
387	Reuters	"We say to the youth, this country is yours, protect it, and if it goes up in smoke we won't be refugees, we will die here," he said in January, wearing white robes and waving his trademark cane.	24
388	AP	The court's nine-justice panel said that the parliament must revise legislation to ease the current regulations by the end of 2020.	25
389	AP	Thursday's verdict was a response to an appeal filed in February 2017 by an obstetrician charged with carrying out about 70 unauthorized abortions from 2013-2017 at the request or approval of pregnant women.	25
390	AP	Most other countries in the 36-member Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the so-called most developed countries, allow abortions for broad social and economic reasons.	25
391	AP	Roseann Rife, Amnesty International's East Asia research director, called the ruling "a major step forward for the human rights of women and girls in South Korea."	25
392	AP	Also outside the court were anti-abortion advocates, some of whom cried.	25
393	AP	Some held placards carrying images of fetuses and messages such as "Who can speak for me?" and "Don't kill me, please."	25
394	AP	Housewife Mok Youn-hee was in tears and said she was "heartbroken" by the court decision.	25
395	AP	The Catholic Bishops' Conference of Korea expressed "deep regret" over the verdict.	25

396	AP	In a recent survey of 10,000 women aged between 15 and 44, about 7.6%, or 756 respondents, said they had undergone an abortion.	25
397	AP	They mostly cited worries about difficulty in continuing their studies and jobs, economic problems and a desire to wait, according to the survey conducted by the state-run Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs.	25
398	AP	Activists say most abortions in South Korea, whether lawful or unlawful, take place at registered hospitals.	25
399	AP	But it's not easy to find hospitals offering illegal abortions and they usually charge high prices because the procedures are not covered by medical insurance programs.	25
400	AP	Ham Sooyeon, leader of the nonprofit Korea Pro-Life group, said before the ruling that rather than easing the abortion restrictions, South Korea should find ways to improve support systems for poor, single mothers and their children and change public views on single mothers.	25
401	Reuters	"I believe this ruling frees women from shackles," said Kim Su-jung, a lawyer representing the plaintiff, a doctor charged with conducting 69 illegal abortions.	25
402	Reuters	Just eight new cases of illegal abortion were prosecuted in 2017, down from 24 in 2016, judicial data show.	25
403	Reuters	Of 14 cases decided in lower courts in 2017, 10 postponed a ruling on condition that no crime be committed for a fixed time.	25
404	Reuters	A survey by polling firm Realmeter last week showed more than 58 percent of South Korean respondents favor scrapping the ban, but a little over 30 percent wanted it retained.	25
405	Reuters	"How could you kill a baby that's growing inside you? Abortion is a murder," said Kim Yeong-ju, a 47-year-old mother of two who demonstrated in favor of the ban.	25
406	Reuters	But the ruling helps ensure pregnancy is a personal choice, said Lee Ga-hyun, who joined a protest against the law after she saw a friend risk her life using illegal medication for an abortion.	25
407	Reuters	"I welcome today's ruling, which made it possible for women like me and my friend to live their lives freely," added Lee, 27.	25
408	Reuters	The abortion ban dates from 1953, and has not changed materially since South Korea first adopted its criminal law after the 1950-1953 Korean War.	25
409	Reuters	Abortion numbers have been dropping, with 49,764 estimated for women between 15 and 44 in 2017, down from 342,433 in 2005 and 168,738 in 2010, as birth control measures spread and the population of women in that age range falls, says the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs.	25
410	Reuters	A 2017 petition urging the presidential Blue House to scrap the law against abortion and allow abortion medication drew more than 230,000 signatures.	25
411	Reuters	At the time, a senior government official said existing law was problematic because it only held women accountable for abortion.	25
412	Reuters	President Moon Jae-in, a liberal, has not stated clearly if he supports the law, but has called for more discussions to build consensus.	25
413	Reuters	The law prescribes jail for up to a year or fines of up to 2 million won (\$1,756) for women who undergo abortion.	25
414	Reuters	But the law will stay on the books until the end of 2020, it added, to allow time for its revision.	25
415	Reuters	In a statement, the government said it would respect the decision and take steps to comply.	25
416	AP	The new personnel appointments may be a sign of Kim's desire to keep recent months of up-and-down nuclear diplomacy alive rather than returning to the threats and weapons tests that characterized 2017, when many feared war on the Korean Peninsula.	26
417	AP	The election came at the first session of the Supreme People's Assembly on Thursday.	26
418	AP	The 35-year-old Kim holds many government, military and ruling party leadership titles, but he technically rules the country in his capacity as commission chairman.	26
419	AP	The assembly first elected him to that post in 2016.	26
420	AP	Choe has been a rising star since Kim Jong Un took power in late 2011.	26
421	AP	He went to China and Russia as Kim's special envoy, and has assumed a series of high-profile jobs, including the top political officer in the North's 1.2 million-	26

		member military.	
422	AP	In 2015, however, South Korea’s spy agency speculated that he was briefly banished to a rural collective farm for reeducation.	26
423	AP	Choe’s election to head the presidium also means the apparent departure of 91-year-old Kim Yong	26
424	AP	Nam, who has served all three generations of the ruling Kim family.	26
425	Reuters	For the first time, however, state media referred to Kim as “supreme representative of all the Korean people.”	26
426	Reuters	“The transition and power consolidation of the Kim Jong Un regime is complete,” said Michael Madden, a nonresident North Korea leadership expert with the Stimson Centre, a Washington-based think tank.	26
427	Reuters	The leaders appeared to be stunned as the 82-year-old pope, who suffers from chronic leg pain, was helped by aides as he knelt with difficulty to kiss the shoes of the two main opposing leaders and several other people in the room.	27
428	Reuters	The Vatican brought together South Sudanese leaders for 24 hours of prayer and preaching inside the pope’s residence in an attempt to heal bitter divisions before the country is due to set up a unity government.	27
429	Reuters	Sudan, which is predominantly Muslim, and the mainly Christian south fought for decades before South Sudan became independent in 2011.	27
430	Reuters	South Sudan plunged into civil war two years later after Kiir, a Dinka, fired Machar, from the Nuer ethnic group, from the vice presidency.	27
431	Reuters	About 400,000 people died and more than a third of the country’s 12 million people were uprooted, sparking Africa’s worst refugee crisis since the 1994 Rwandan genocide	27
432	Reuters	In his prepared address earlier on Thursday, Francis said South Sudan’s people were exhausted by war and the leaders had a duty to build their young nation in justice.	27
433	AP	In a series of tweets later Friday, U.S. special peace envoy Zalmay Khalilzad condemned the announcement as “reckless” and “irresponsible.”	28
434	AP	“Through this announcement, Taliban leaders demonstrate their indifference to the demands of Afghans across the country,” he tweeted.	28
435	AP	The announcement is something the militant group does every year, even though Taliban attacks never really ceased during the harsh winter months.	28
436	AP	The insurgents carry out daily attacks targeting Afghan security forces and NATO troops, and inflicting staggering casualties, including among civilians.	28
437	AP	Most recently, a Taliban attack near the main U.S. air base in Afghanistan killed three Marines on Monday.	28
438	AP	The Taliban now hold sway over half the country after a relentless 17-year war, America’s longest.	28
439	AP	Khalilzad, however, tweeted: “many Talibs including fighters and some leaders oppose this announcement,” although he didn’t explain how he knew this.	28
440	AP	The U.N.’s annual report earlier this year said civilian deaths hit a record high last year, blaming the insurgents and other militants, such as the Islamic State group, though it also noted an uptick in civilian casualties from U.S. bombing raids, most often in aid of Afghan troops on the ground.	28
441	AP	Still, preparations are underway for Afghan-to-Afghan talks starting next week in Qatar, where the Taliban have a political office.	28
442	AP	In Kabul, the Afghan High Peace Council, a government body created years ago to talk peace with anti-government forces, condemned the Taliban announcement, saying it brought into question the insurgents sincerity in seeking a peaceful end to the war.	28
443	AP	Atta-u-Rahman Saleim, a council deputy, told The Associated Press over the phone that it undermines the credibility of the Taliban.	28
444	AP	“They are insisting on war,” he said. “We can see this every day.”	28
445	AP	Khalilzad, who has escalated efforts to find a peaceful end to the war since his appointment last year, has been urging the Taliban to accept a cease-fire and hold talks directly with the Kabul government, something the insurgents refuse to do.	28
446	AP	The Taliban, who see the Afghan government as a U.S. puppet, say they will talk to Kabul officials at the upcoming Qatar meeting only as “ordinary Afghans” and not as government representatives.	28
447	AP	“The killing of Afghans must stop,” Khalilzad tweeted. “All sides must end unnecessary violence, and instead engage in intra-Afghan dialogue, which leads	28

		to negotiations on a political settlement and a roadmap to end the war this year.”	
448	AP	Meanwhile, Taliban spokesman Zabihullah Mujahid told the AP on Friday that the insurgents banned the International Committee of the Red Cross and the World Health Organization from operating in territory under their control.	28
449	AP	This is the second time in the past year the insurgents have barred Red Cross workers.	28
450	AP	Robin Waubo, a Red Cross official in Kabul, said the organization was putting its activities “on hold” until its representatives can meet with the Taliban to resolve the issue.	28
451	AP	“We are going to have a dialogue with them in order to try and begin our work again,” Waubo said, warning that thousands of displaced people will be adversely affected by the Taliban decision.	28
452	Reuters	A Taliban statement said the objective of the Al-Fath (“Victory”) offensive was “eradicating occupation, cleansing our Muslim homeland from invasion and corruption, establishing an Islamic system along with defending and serving our believing fellow countrymen”.	28
453	Reuters	Hours after the announcement, a large number of Taliban fighters stormed the Shirzad district center in eastern Nangarhar province, on the border with Pakistan, putting heavy pressure on government forces, local officials said.	28
454	Reuters	However, after repeated rounds of negotiations between U.S. and Taliban representatives over recent months, the new offensive underlined how far Afghanistan remains from peace more than 17 years after U.S.-backed forces drove the Taliban from power in 2001.	28
455	Reuters	“Even as large parts of our homeland have been freed from the enemy yet the foreign occupying forces continue exercising military and political influence in our Islamic country,” the Taliban statement said.	28
456	Reuters	Khalilzad condemned the announcement as “reckless” and said: “The Afghan people have clearly voiced a preference for peace.”	28
457	Reuters	U.S. President Donald Trump was reported last year to be planning to withdraw about half of the 14,000 U.S. forces in Afghanistan, adding pressure to secure a peace agreement with the Taliban to prevent the country collapsing.	28
458	Reuters	A total of 3,804 civilians were killed last year, the highest number recorded, according to United Nations figures.	28
459	Reuters	Afghan security forces have suffered the brunt of losses, with more than 45,000 killed since 2014.	28
Addition for news translation			
460	Lietuvos rytas	„Dabartinė iniciatyva liečia tik pirmą (elementą)“, – paaiškino parlamento pirmininkas.	1
461	Lietuvos rytas	Į jį, be kita ko, įtraukta „apsidraudžiamoji priemonė“ (backstop), turinti užtikrinti, kad po „Brexit“ siena tarp Šiaurės Airijos ir Airijos Respublikos išliks atvira, o dauguma įstatymų leidėjų šiam punktui nepritaria.	1
462	Delfi	„Vienintelis būdas mums užtikrinti, kad išstotume geru laiku gegužės 22-ąją, yra patvirtinti išstojimo susitarimą iki kovo 29-osios 23 valandos“, – sakė Bendruomenių Rūmų lyderė Andrea Leadsom (Andrėja Ledsom), kuri parlamente atstovauja vyriausybei.	1
463	Lietuvos rytas	2015 metais šalyje buvo uždrausta viešai švęsti Kalėdas baiminant, kad musulmonai neišklystų iš kelio.	2
464	Lietuvos rytas	Daugelį monarchijos gyventojų sukretė sultono konfliktas su broliu Jefri (Džefriu) dėl pastarojo įtariamo 15 mlrd. JAV dolerių pasisavinimo 10-e dešimtmetyje, jam dirbant šalies finansų ministru.	2
465	Lietuvos rytas	Brunėjaus sultonui skandalai nėra naujiena.	2
466	Lietuvos rytas	Atlikti tyrimai ir teismai atskleidė nepadorių detalių apie musulmonui nederamą Jefri gyvenimo būdą, brangiai kainuojančių užsieniečių moterų haremą ir prabangią jo jachtą, pavadintą „Tits“ (angl. krūtys).	2
467	Delfi	„Rusija turi pasitraukti“, – pareiškė D. Trumpas, Baltuosiuose rūmuose priėmęs Venesuelos opozicijos lyderio Juano Guido žmoną Fabianą Rosales.	4
468	Delfi	„Bijau, kad procesas šiuose Rūmuose pasiekė ribą“, – pareiškė Th. May po balsavimo, pavadinusi jį „gilias apgailestavimo (vertu) reikalu“.	5
469	Delfi	„(Bendruomenių) Rūmų sprendimo padariniai yra niūrūs“, – perspėjo premjerė.	5
470	Lietuvos rytas, Delfi	Naujasis teisės aktas, taip pat sprendimas pašalinti Nukryžiuotąjį iš provincijos parlamento rūmų, atspindi prieš pusšimtį metų Kvebeke įvykusį religijos	7

		atskyrimą nuo valstybės, kuriuo siekta pažaboti didžiulę Katalikų Bažnyčios įtaką vietos politikai.	
471	<i>Lietuvos rytas, Delfi</i>	Lenkijos šiaurėje esančio Košalino miesto katalikų kunigai praėjusį savaitgalį sudegino knygų, kurias vadina šventvagiškėmis, įskaitant britų rašytojos J.K.Rowling tomų apie Harį Poterį.	8
472	<i>Lietuvos rytas, Delfi</i>	Pastaraisiais mėnesiais įtakinga Lenkijos Katalikų Bažnyčia grumiasi su pranešimų apie kunigų pedofiliją pasekmėmis.	8
473	<i>Lietuvos rytas, Delfi</i>	Praėjusį mėnesį lenkų Bažnyčia pirmą kartą pripažino, kad beveik 400 jos dvasininkų pastaruosius tris dešimtmečius lytiškai išnaudojo vaikus ir paauglius.	8
474	<i>Lietuvos rytas, Delfi</i>	Tai atspindi vasarį paskelbtas vieno labdaros fondo, didžiausią dėmesį skiriančio lytiniam išnaudojimui Bažnyčioje, išvadas.	8
475	<i>Lietuvos rytas, Delfi</i>	Toliau rikiuojasi judėjimo „Pilietinė pozicija“ lyderis Anatolijus Hrycenka (7,02 proc.), buvęs Ukrainos saugumo tarnybos (SBU) vadovas Ihoris Smeška (5,96 proc.), Radikaliosios partijos vadovas Olehas Liaška (5,36 proc.), deputatas Oleksandras Vilkulas iš „Opozicinio bloko“ (4,28 proc.) ir partijos „Laisvė“ atstovas Ruslanas Košulinskis (1,65 procento).	9
476	<i>Lietuvos rytas, Delfi</i>	Negaliojančiais pripažinta 1,18 proc. rinkimų biuletenių.	9
477	<i>Lietuvos rytas, Delfi</i>	Incidentas įvyko Fjori stotyje šiauriniame Limos rajone sekmadienį 19 val. 30 min. vietos (pirmadienį 3 val. 30 min. Lietuvos) laiku.	10
478	<i>Lietuvos rytas, Delfi</i>	Ši nelaimė atspindi, koks chaosas tvyro Peru viešojo transporto sistemoje, ypač sostinėje, kur gyvena 10 mln. žmonių, ir kurios valdžiai niekaip nepavyksta susidoroti su transporto problemomis.	10
479	<i>Lietuvos rytas, Delfi</i>	Likus mažiau kaip dviem savaitėms iki 46 metus trukusios Britanijos narystės ES planuojamos pabaigos, JK įstatymų leidėjai vis dar nesugeba susitarti, kokio išstojimo jie nori.	11
480	<i>Lietuvos rytas</i>	Per praėjusius ES rinkimus 2014 metais paštu buvo išsiuntinėta 7,2 mln. balsalapių, atspausdinta 46,5 mln. rinkimų kortelių, įrengta 39 tūkst. rinkimų apylinkių.	16
481	<i>Lietuvos rytas</i>	Laiškai taip pat turi būti išsiuntinėti daugiau kaip 3 mln. Britanijoje gyvenančių ES piliečių, paklausiant jų, ar jie nori balsuoti Britanijoje, ar savo tėvynėje.	16
482	<i>Lietuvos rytas</i>	Be to, 45 mln. gyventojų turinčios šalies, norinčios siekti narystės Europos Sąjungoje ir NATO, rytuose jau daugiau kaip penkerius metus vyksta karas tarp Kijevo pajėgų ir Maskvos remiamų prorusiškų separatistų.	17
483	<i>Lietuvos rytas, Delfi</i>	Kraštutinė dešinioji EKRE vidaus reikalų ministru siūlo Martą Helme, finansų ministru – Martiną Helme, kaimo reikalų – Martą Jarviką, aplinkos – Rene Kokką, o užsienio prekybos ir informacinių technologijų ministru – Marti Kuusiką.	18
484	<i>Lietuvos rytas</i>	Didžiojo septyneto (G-7) užsienio reikalų ministrai šeštadienį baigia dviejų dienų susitikimą Prancūzijos pajūrio kurorte Dinare	19
485	<i>Lietuvos rytas</i>	Prieš susirinkdami darbo pietų, Didžiojo septyneto – JAV, Prancūzijos, Kanados, Japonijos, Vokietijos, Italijos ir Jungtinės Karalystės – diplomatai kartu pasivaikščiojo akmenuota Atlanto vandenyno pakrante ir pakvėpavo gaiviu Bretanės oru, kad nusiteiktų vieningam darbui.	19
486	<i>Lietuvos rytas</i>	Italija taip pat supykde savo Europos Sąjungą ir Jungtines Valstijas, tapusi pirmąja G-7 nare, prisidėjusia prie kontroversiškos Kinijos iniciatyvos kurti naujuoju „Šilko keliu“ vadinamą pasaulinės prekybos tinklą – trilijono dolerių vertės projektą „Viena juosta, vienas kelias“.	19
487	<i>Delfi</i>	G-7 ministrų dviejų dienų susitikimas Dinare, Bretanės pakrantėje, prasidėjo apsiniaukusią dieną, pasauliui susiduriant su virtine problemų.	19
488	<i>Delfi</i>	E. Macronas norėtų išvengti praėjusiais metais Kanadoje vykusio G-7 viršūnių susitikimo fiasko.	19
489	<i>Delfi</i>	Tuomet JAV prezidentas D. Trumpas atsisakė pasirašyti baigiamąjį komunikatą ir atvirai kritikavo Kanados ministrą pirmininką Justinę Trudeau dėl prekybos politikos.	19
490	<i>Delfi</i>	Didysis septynetas susiformavo 8-ajame dešimtmetyje, kai Prancūzijai vadovavo prezidentas Valery Giscard'as d'Estaing'as.	19
491	<i>Delfi</i>	Tačiau apžvalgininkai sako, kad Didžiojo septyneto įtaka sumažėjo, dešimtojo dešimtmečio pabaigoje susiformavus Didžiajam dvidešimtukui (G-20).	19
492	<i>Delfi</i>	Irano Aukščiausioji nacionalinio saugumo taryba „skelbia, kad laiko JAV režimą „terorizmą remiančia valstybe“, o Centrinį štabą, dar vadinamą CENTCOM, ir visas su juo susijusias pajėgas – „teroristinėmis grupuotėmis“, sakoma	20

		pranešime.	
493	<i>Delfi</i>	I. Iliescu, kuriam dabar 89 metai, dirbo komunistinio diktatoriaus Nicolae Ceausescu vyriausybėje, o vėliau vadovavo Nacionaliniam gelbėjimo frontui, kuris perėmė šalies kontrolę, kai 1989 metų gruodį Timišoaros mieste prasidėjo sukilimas.	21
494	<i>Delfi</i>	N. Ceausescu režimo žlugimas įvyko didelių permainų Centrinėje ir Rytų Europoje laikotarpiu, kai po Berlyno sienos griuvimo 1991 metais subyrėjo Sovietų Sąjunga.	21
Substitution for news translation			
495	<i>Lietuvos rytas, Delfi</i>	Savo ilgame dokumente „Kristus gyvas“ Pranciškus tokios išvados neparemia.	12
496	<i>Lietuvos rytas, Delfi</i>	Suskaičiavus visus balsus paaiškėjo, kad V. Zelenskis užsitikrino daugiau nei 30 proc. rinkėjų paramos – beveik dvigubai daugiau negu P. Porošenka, surinkęs kone 16 proc. balsų.	17
497	<i>Delfi</i>	Be to, šių žmonių veiksmai veikiausiai padėjo apkaltinti ir mirties bausme nuteisti N. Ceausescu bei jo sutuoktinę, „imituojant teismo procesą“.	21
498	<i>Delfi</i>	Vėliau I. Iliescu buvo triskart išrinktas prezidentu – 1990, 1992 ir 2000 metais.	21
499	<i>Lietuvos rytas, Delfi</i>	Du aukšto rango Sudano pareigūnai ketvirtadienį nurodė, kad ilgametis Omaras al Bashiras buvo priverstas atsistatydinti.	24
500	<i>Lietuvos rytas, Delfi</i>	Pietų Korėjos Konstitucinis Teismas ketvirtadienį nurodė atšaukti ne vieną dešimtmetį šalyje galiojusį abortų draudimą.	25