



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

**A Multimodal Perspective on the Construction of
Newsworthiness in the Translated News Headlines of the
Lithuanian Radio and Television News Portal**

Master's Final Degree Project

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Supervisor

Kaunas, 2021



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Translation and Localization of Technical Texts (6211NX031)

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A Multimodal Perspective on the Construction of Newsworthiness in the Translated News Headlines of the Lithuanian Radio and Television News Portal

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Summary

The topic of this master's final degree project is "A Multimodal Perspective on the Construction of Newsworthiness in the Translated News Headlines of the Lithuanian Radio and Television News Portal". This topic is chosen as a response to the emerging interest in the news translation research field and the notion that journalists and news translators govern the power to create different representations of events by making them appear as newsworthy to the readers (Bednarek and Caple, 2017).

The aim of this thesis is to investigate how newsworthiness is constructed in the headlines and images published in the source news items of the Radio Free Europe/ Radio Liberty (RFE/ RL) news portal and the target news items of the Lithuanian Radio and Television (LRT) news portal. To achieve this aim, the objectives are as follows: to provide a systematic literature review covering the research from the past two decades about the phenomenon of news translation from the interdisciplinary and multimodal perspective of translation and media study fields; to identify the most dominant news values that are used to create newsworthiness in the source and target news headlines and the main images of the RFE/ RL and LRT news portals; to examine the translation changes in terms of how news values are used in the headlines and the main images of the LRT news items to create meaning for the target readers; to investigate the perceptions of the news translators, who are working in the LRT news organization about the construction of newsworthiness and other influential factors regarding news translation in their professional practice; to investigate the perception towards the translated online news headlines and images among the target readers.

In this thesis, a total of 100 news headlines and images are analyzed by employing a mixed methodology constructed of both quantitative and qualitative approaches. The analysis is threefold, covering the translation product, translation process, and translation reception levels. For the product analysis, a Discursive News Value Analysis approach is implemented, as this multimodal approach was created to analyze how various linguistic and visual resources are used to construct newsworthiness in the news items (Bednarek and Caple, 2017). For the process and target reader reception evaluations, a Critical Discourse Analysis perspective was employed. Two questionnaires were used and provided insight into the news translation practices and how the readers perceive the final translation product.

The findings broaden the understanding about news translation as an interdisciplinary study area and reveal the news translator as an important intermediary between the original news author and the target reader. The findings suggest that in the process of translation the newsworthiness was

increased. This was done in one of the three ways, i.e., by adding linguistic resources to the headline; by altering the image; or by choosing an entirely different image. Therefore, the aim of the LRT news organization to be objective news providers was not reflected well in their practice in this aspect. Some strategies to construct the events as newsworthy in the process of translation are a conscious decision made by a translator. However, the increase of the newsworthy aspects across the textual and visual modes, which is evidently done by a news translator, does not always result in positive attitudes among the target readers: while the reading interest might be enhanced because of news headline and the main image, the level of trust in the news item can decrease.

The findings of this study can provide insight into the quality of the news translation products in Lithuania. They can also provide insights into how certain practices can be changed to reflect the mission and values of the national broadcaster. By grounding the ideas on the translated news product reception results, useful information for news translation training could also be provided.

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Santrauka

Šio magistro baigiamojo projekto tema – „Naujienų vertingumo konstravimas verstinėse Lietuvos radijo ir televizijos internetinio portalo naujienų antraštėse iš multimodalinės perspektyvos“. Ši tema pasirinkta kaip atsakas į kylantį susidomėjimą naujienų vertimo tyrimų sritimi ir nuomone, kad konstruodami naujienų vertybes žurnalistai bei naujienų vertėjai gali skirtingai perteikti įvykius ir tokiu būdu paveikti visuomenės nuomonę (Bednarek ir Caple, 2017).

Šio baigiamojo darbo tikslas yra ištirti, kaip naujienų vertingumas konstruojamas naujienų portalo „Radio Free Europe/ Radio Liberty“ (RFE/RL) naujienų antraštėse ir pagrindinėse nuotraukose bei verstiniuose jų variantuose, publikuotuose „Lietuvos radijo ir televizijos“ (LRT) naujienų portale. Šiam tikslui pasiekti išskirti šie uždaviniai: pateikti sistemingą literatūros apžvalgą, apimančią pastarųjų dviejų dešimtmečių tyrimus apie naujienų vertimo reiškinį iš tarpdisciplininės ir multimodalinės vertimo ir žiniasklaidos studijų kryptių perspektyvos; nustatyti dominuojančias naujienų vertybes, kurios naudojamos naujienų vertingumo (angl. newsworthiness) konstravime originaliose ir verstinėse naujienų antraštėse bei nuotraukose; išnagrinėti pokyčius įvykusius vertimo metu, atsižvelgiant į tai, kaip naujienų vertybės naudojamos antraštėse ir pagrindinėse LRT naujienų nuotraukose siekiant perteikti prasmę tikslinei skaitytojų auditorijai; išsiaiškinti LRT dirbančių naujienų vertėjų nuomonę apie naujienų vertinimą ir kitus veiksnius, kurie daro įtaką jų veiklai; bei ištirti skaitytojų suvokimą apie išverstas internetinių naujienų antraštes ir nuotraukas.

Šiems uždaviniams įgyvendinti pasirinkta mišri metodika, paremta tiek kiekybiniu, tiek kokybiniu tyrimo metodais. Iš viso analizuojama 100 naujienų antraščių ir vaizdų. Tyrimas trilypis, apimantis vertimo produkto, vertimo proceso ir vertimo priimtimumo lygmenis. Vertimo produkto analizei yra taikomas diskursinės naujienų vertės analizės (angl. Discursive News Value Analysis) būdas, nes remiantis juo galima vertinti įvairius lingvistinius bei vaizdinius išteklius ir nustatyti, kaip jie naudojami kuriant naujienų vertingumą (Bednarek ir Caple, 2017). Vertimo procesas ir vertimo produkto priimtimumas vertintas pasitelkiant kritiškąją diskurso analizę. Vertinimui buvo naudojami du klausimynai, kurie suteikė žinių apie naujienų vertėjų darbo proceso suvokimą ir skaitytojų požiūrį apie galutinį vertimo produktą.

Šios analizės rezultatai papildė suvokimą apie naujienų vertimą kaip tarpdisciplininę studijų sritį bei atskleidžia, kad naujienų vertėjas yra svarbus tarpininkas tarp naujienų autoriaus ir tikslinio skaitytojo. Rezultatai rodo, kad vertimo procese naujienų vertingumas buvo padidintas. Tai įgyvendinta vienu iš trijų būdų: pridėdant lingvistinių priemonių antraštėje; keičiant nuotrauką; arba pasirenkant visiškai kitokią vaizdą. Galima teigti, kad LRT misija būti objektyviais informacijos

tiekJėjais nebuvo tinkamai atspindėta jų praktikoje. Kai kurios vertimo strategijos siekiant perteikti įvykį kaip vertą skaitytojų dėmesio gali būti laikomos sąmoningu vertėjo sprendimu. Tačiau tai ne visada lemia teigiamą tikslinių skaitytojų požiūrį: nors dėl naujienos antraštės ir nuotraukos skaitytojų susidomėjimas naujiena gali padidėti, pasitikėjimas naujiena gali sumažėti.

Šio tyrimo išvados suteikia žinių apie naujienų vertimo produktų kokybę Lietuvoje. Šio darbo rezultatai taip pat padeda susidaryti nuomonę, kaip galima pakeisti naujienų vertimo praktiką, kad ji geriau atspindėtų nacionalinio transliuotojo misiją ir vertybes. Verstinių naujienų antraščių priimtimumo rezultatai taip pat gali būti naudojami kaip priemonė ugdant žiniasklaidos įstaigose dirbančius ar ketinančius dirbti vertėjus.

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List of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations:

ST – Source Text

SH – Source Headline

TT – Target Text

TH – Target Headline

BT – Back Translation

CDA – Critical Discourse Analysis

DNVA – Discursive News Value Analysis

Introduction

Translation is fundamental in the universal flow of information thus, translators play a pivotal role in the creation of international news content (Gentzler, 2002; Xia, 2019). Researchers identify a translator as an individual, who obtains great notion about the language and culture, but most importantly, an individual, whose own involvement is intrinsic in text production (Gentzler, 2002). However, within the news production process, translation practice is largely invisible and news translation has remained a significantly understudied area of research (Bielsa, 2016). It is evident that the translation process in news media shape news production in rather invisible but important ways, as it makes it possible for the society to communicate interpretations of local and global events to different audiences, helps the society to get familiar with foreign voices, views and opinions, shapes conceptions of others and of people themselves, thus, promotes cosmopolitan openness and empathy (Bielsa, 2016). Moreover, news translation practice is directly and indirectly motivated by factors such as power, ideology, politics, society, culture, institution, etc. (Xia, 2019). Together with the notion that global news transmission relies on language and on the translation services (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009), it is especially important to research news translation as a special form of translation performed by institutions of mass communication (Xia, 2019).

The **main problematic aspect** addressed in this thesis is the notion that news media is entitled to the power to create different representations of the events by employing different linguistic and visual resources to construct newsworthiness. Newsworthiness is recognized as a phenomenon, which governs the power of attracting and keeping the reader's attention, i.e., it is in the power of the journalists and news translators to construct certain news values in a story so that that they would appear as newsworthy to the readers (Bednarek and Caple, 2017). The more of these news values a story satisfies, the more likely the readership would be engaged in a news story and influenced by it. For example, constructing the event involving immigrants by using lexis indicating negativity and highlighting certain aspects of the event, which imply large scale or importance, may result both in a significant number of readers, and the readers' belief that immigrants are a threat (Bednarek and Caple, 2017). It is recognized that certain linguistic and visual changes can be both a conscious and an unconscious decision by the news translator to construct different news values, also, that the changes made across semiotic modes can both complement and contradict each other. Moreover, it is believed that the linguistic and visual changes made in the process of news translation influence the perceptions and attitudes of the readers even more than merely the linguistic changes (Bednarek and Caple, 2017), and this makes the visual aspects of a news product translation worthy of consideration.

The **study object** of this thesis are the headlines and main images of the Lithuanian Radio and Television (LRT) public broadcaster. The study object is significant for a few reasons: first, it is a Lithuanian national broadcaster with a mission to provide objective and impartial information to the public (About LRT, n.d.); second, as every other news organization, LRT is under certain constraints of the journalistic field, therefore, its practice has to develop and conform to the rules dictated by the continuous change of the technological, social, and new media influences; third, according to the sociological study about LRT, which was done in 2019 and involved a thousand Lithuanian citizens, LRT news group was regarded as the best media group in the country based on trustworthiness, objectivity, responsiveness, and other factors (Baltijos tyrimai, 2019). These two contradicting sides of being impartial news providers and attractive to the target readers often result in the complexity of

the news translation phenomenon within the interdisciplinary field of translation and news media, which makes it a particularly controversial research topic among translation and media scholars worldwide. The headlines together with the main news image are chosen as a study object as they are an influential part of news discourse due to their significant functions: first, headlines are designed for a better comprehension of the news text as they summarize the most important information of a news article; second, both headlines and the main images are designed to arouse the reader's interest in the news text (Valdeón, 2007).

The aim of this study is to investigate how newsworthiness is constructed in the headlines and images published in the source news items of the Radio Free Europe/ Radio Liberty (RFE/ RL) news portal and the translated news items of the Lithuanian Radio and Television (LRT) news portal. To achieve this aim, **the objectives** are the following:

1. To provide a systematic literature review covering the research from the past two decades about the phenomenon of news translation from the interdisciplinary and multimodal perspective of translation and media study fields;
2. To identify the most dominant news values that are used to create newsworthiness in the source and target news headlines and the main images of the RFE/ RL and LRT news portals;
3. To examine the translation changes in terms of how news values are used in the headlines and the main images of the LRT news items to create meaning for the target readers;
4. To investigate the perceptions of the news translators, who are working in the LRT news organization about the construction of newsworthiness and other influential factors regarding news translation in their professional practice;
5. To investigate the perception towards the translated online news headlines and images among the target readers.

With this purpose in consideration, **the methodology** used in this thesis is mixed, composed of both a quantitative and a qualitative approach. The analysis covers three levels, i.e., product, process, and reception level. The study object will be analyzed from two methodological perspectives – a multimodal approach involving a Discursive News Value Analysis (DNVA) to investigate how newsworthiness is constructed and changed in news discourse in the process of translation, and a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) perspective to investigate news translation practices and how the readers perceive the final translation product. CDA as a complementary research method is chosen largely because it investigates language use in context and as a social practice (Xia, 2019). Therefore, the principal focus in the studies employing this approach becomes the target audience, a contextual factor that is at the center of the modern-day translation research (Gambier, 2006). Combined with DNVA approach, which answers the question how media emphasizes certain aspects of the events to make them newsworthy (Bednarek and Caple, 2017), this contribution could result in a more thorough understanding of the news translation phenomenon. Therefore, the answers to three prevailing questions may be answered: how different news values represented in source and target news items are used in meaning-making; whether or not the construction of newsworthiness in the process of translation is a conscious or an unconscious decision made by a translator; and also, whether or not the news translator's decisions in terms of newsworthiness construction are recognized by the target readers and, in turn, influence them to engage with the news.

The structure of the paper is divided into two main chapters: Chapter 1 contains a theoretical overview of the most prominent research providing insight into the news translation as an interdisciplinary field of translation and news media; Chapter 2 contains information on the methodology used in this thesis and the interpretation of the findings.

The findings of this study can provide insight into the quality of the news translation products in Lithuania by analyzing how textual and visual modes are interconnected to construct newsworthiness and create meaning; and also, how are they used to transfer the intention and the message of the news author by the translator to the target readers. The findings can also provide insights into how certain practices can be changed to reflect the mission and values of the national broadcaster, whose aim is to provide objective and impartial content to the target audience; by grounding the ideas on the translated news product reception results, some useful information for news translation training could also be provided. This thesis is the continuation of the previous scientific research in the translation field. The findings of the previous research were presented in three conferences on translation, media, and discourse held in 2020, and the research work, titled “The Effectiveness of Communication in News Headline Translation” was submitted for the publication of the conference “SMILES 2020: Socialiniai, humanitariniai mokslai ir menai šiuolaikinėje visuomenėje”.

1. The Interdisciplinarity of News Translation

This chapter provides the definition of news, emphasizes the pivotal role of news translation in an interdisciplinary field of translation and news media and the role translation plays in the international news making process in terms of the creation of newsworthiness across multiple modes. A review of the studies dealing with news translation is provided and a suitable framework to analyze news translation is discussed.

1.1. Defining News and News Headlines

While the word “news” is often used to refer to any new information in an everyday context, e.g., a casual conversation, in a more broad context “news” refer to a news content, such as language used in a newspaper editorials or reports, and even the discourse around a certain happening addressed on social media platforms, blogs, and other traditional and modern mediums (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 6). The notion of news can include reported events, broadcast news (audio and video material published online, podcasts, radio and television), while “events” refer to all issues or happenings and the singular parts of it (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 6). However, in the most general sense, the word “news” and “newsworthy” refer to “news reports disseminated by news organizations” (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 6). Newspaper and online versions of news have many similarities, which make them both an interesting research object. Dominick (2005) argues that online news portals and traditional newspapers share the following similarities: they both contain diverse content, including international, national, local news, editorials, comics, reviews, advice columns, ads, and other material; they are conveniently packaged, meaning that the content is prepared according to certain structures and genres of information, e.g., general news, financial news, entertainment, while each story contains structural elements, such as the headline; they serve as a historical record, which allows to access information published a long time ago; they provide information and alert the society on certain happenings, threats, and the occurring trends; they are timely, meaning that they ought to publish information daily and with virtually with no delay (p. 101-102). While there are many genres and topics of news, all of them share one predominant quality, i.e., news reports are a powerful tool to inform the society and shape its opinion.

An essential feature of a news report is its headline. Its importance is emphasized not only by its unique place at the top of a news story, but also by its unique style features and functions in news discourse. In the words of Zhang (2013), “news headlines are a kind of paratexts in news reports, occupying an important place between the news story and the reader” (p. 396). The notion of “paratext” can be described as a concept that is designed for a better reception of the text as well as the influence on the public (Zhang, 2013, p. 396). News headlines can be considered the “first and most important framing element in news reports” (Zhang, 2013, p. 396), or the elements that “present what newspaper agencies regard as the most crucial information readers ought to know” (Metila, 2013, p. 72). Valdeón (2007) notes that news headlines are serve two main functions: they summarize the news story, and also are used as an attracting device for the readers attention (Valdeón, 2007, p. 157). This idea is also supported by Andrew (2007), who says that “the principal purpose of a news headline is to accurately communicate the main idea of the story in precise language” and “to convince people to pay attention to the story that follows” (Andrew, 2007, p. 28). Molek-Kozakowska (2013) proposes a similar view by saying that in traditional print forms of news stories, the headline functions as the “main hook” (p. 180). This feature is even more prevailing in the headlines of online mediums. It is evident that online news headlines are shaped by the continuous competition for the

reader's attention on the internet (Chen, Conroy, and Rubin, 2015), meaning that there is an increase in the need for headlines that can result in an extensive number of clicks, a phenomenon, which has been even given a title "clickbait" (Kuiken, Schuth, Spitters, and Marx, 2017, p. 1303). Thus, headline meaning is often so perplexing that a frequent practise is to consider the headline together and not apart from the lead of the news story (Molek-Kozakowska, 2013, p. 180). Andrew (2007) suggests that headline style peculiarities are both influenced and limited by a few important aspects: headline writing style is shaped by strict space limitations, therefore news headlines cannot tell the whole story; headlines dominate the news comprehension process, as they are placed at the top of a news text, therefore there is an extensive effect on a reader's perception of the article based on the headline; headlines can evoke certain expectations about the news story, which then result as framing of the way news stories are processed by the readers; headlines play a pivotal role in how readers "make sense" of news stories, as negative, positive, and neutral headlines induce different interpretations and even ability to remember the headline among the readers (p. 28-30). Andrew (2007) suggests that because headlines provide as synopsis of the information provided ahead in the news story and also to attract the reader's attention, it is typical that the headline identifies an aspect of the news story that is considered to be appealing to the reader, and this results in a possible distortion of the reader's perception (p. 28). According to Andrew (2007), it is likely that "the memory or impression that news media leave with a person could be different for those who consume all the available information in a story than it is for those who only scan the headlines" (p. 28). An interesting finding is provided by Molek-Kozakowska (2013), who argues that headlines less frequently function as accurate abstracts of the news stories due to the continuous practise of making the headline attracting rather than summarising (p. 180). This suggests that a shift from the informative side to the appealing side of the news headlines is happening. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that this change can cause distorted worldviews among the readers, as the headlines are becoming more and more abstract. The importance of headlines is recognized by saying that "if people only spend a short time, on average, with a newspaper, headlines are likely the only contact that people have with most stories" (Andrew, 2007, p. 28). In fact, this may be both a reason and a result of an emerging interest in the headline style and importance.

The inevitable effect on the reception of news stories that are influenced by the headline semantic and pragmatic features have attracted an extensive amount of interest of the media researchers, linguists, translators and scholars interested in other related fields (e.g., Hassan, 2017; Kuiken, Schuth, Spitters, and Marx, 2017; Lee, 2020; Petronienė and Žvirblytė, 2012). There is a belief that news discourse has a specific language style directed to headlines, called "headlines" (Molek-Kozakowska, 2013, p. 180). According to Molek-Kozakowska (2013), headlines obtain many style features from the omitted function words, nominalizations, the use of the present tense, to the use of evaluative words, referencing, as well as proverbs, idioms, and puns. However, Molek-Kozakowska (2013) highlights that the headline style is constantly fluctuating, as it is highly influenced by the technological development, as well as by the many news forms of communication (such as live updates, tweets) that continue to occur (p. 181). Valdeón (2014) finds that although there are different preferences that depend on languages, headlines are those components of the texts that are the most likely to change during the process of translation. In addition, Metila (2013) expresses a need for the discourse analysis of headlines, as headlines fulfill several functions and one of them is to present the truth (p. 73). However, headlines are known to be inaccurate, ambiguous, or even misleading (Turner, York, and Petousis-Harris, 2009). Therefore, there is a belief that recognizing "linguistic cues" that introduce distorted realities and "truths" becomes of high importance in today's world, as news

consumers are in a continuous contact with an extensive number of headlines (Metila, 2013, p. 73). Therefore, headlines can be regarded as one of the most important research objects in news translation field.

1.2. News Translation as a Crossway Between Translation and Media Study Fields

Although the fundamental role of translation in mediating global information flow has remained predominantly silent and the importance of translation in the production of global news is still scarcely recognized, in recent years news translation has attracted a sizable interest in the discipline of translation studies and an emerging interest within the media studies (Bielsa, 2016; Valdeón, 2020; Xia, 2019). As a result of this emerging interest, many influential attempts have been made in an effort to define news translation and to understand the place of translation in news production (see Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009; Gambier, 2006; Schäffner, 2012; Valdeón, 2007; Valdeón, 2020). One of the pivotal contributions to the understanding of the concept of news translation was made by Stetting (1989). As researcher Valdeón (2014) describes, although Stetting was mostly concerned with the English language teaching aspects, the ideas provided by the scholar reveal the complexities between translation and news production (Valdeón, 2014). In Stetting's view, changes that occur during the period of time when news writers receive the texts in a certain language and transform them for the target audiences can be called "transediting" and that such changes can include the use of materials from different sources (Valdeón, 2014, p. 51). Valdeón (2014), who summarised Stetting's findings says that transediting involves the following types of changes: adaptation to a standard of efficiency in expression "cleaning-up transediting"; adaptation to the intended function of the translated text in its new social context: "situational transediting"; and adaptation to the needs and conventions of the target culture: "cultural transediting" (Valdeón, 2014, p. 52). This view implies not only the complexity of translation process, but also its relation to linguistic and sociocultural contexts. Three main issues are addressed here: news translation should be efficient, adapted to suit the situation in which it takes place, and conventionalized to be acceptable for the target audience.

An attempt to understand the place of translation in news production is ongoing. Gambier (2006) expresses a matching view and emphasizes that there are several stages between the process of recognizing a certain happening in a foreign country and the final news product, presented for the readers. These stages, as the researcher claims, involve both translation and editing (Gambier, 2006). In his view, "the complexity of news translation should encourage researchers to consider other disciplines and epistemological approaches. As film adaptation theory can engage with literary text analysis, communication studies can provide tools to understand the news" (Gambier, 2006, p. 53). Gambier summarizes that the understanding of the place of translation in the news production process faces a conceptual challenge posed by the understanding of translation by communication scholars (2006). He states that translation is often reduced to a linguistic issue and is understood in a more "generic" sense as a linguistic transfer from source language into the target language (Gambier, 2006, p. 54). In addition, when transforming source news texts, the following changes may be done: reorganization (or the restructuring of the source text, such as refocusing the information in the paragraphs, moving or permuting the details across the story), which can be done partly because of differences between languages, rhetoric traditions, and partly to better serve the needs of the new target readership; deletion (or the omission of the entire paragraphs, sentences, or lexical items); addition (or the clarification, explication of particular information in order to provide more knowledge); substitution (or a change of focus, de-specification of particular details, de-personalization, summarization) (Gambier, 2006, p. 14). Gambier (2006) suggests that:

“[...] international news communication cannot be analysed merely as a matter of isolated news texts. Translation Studies has emphasized, in recent decades, the importance of context and contextualisation in the translating process, in the decisions made by translators. But more often than not, a gap can be seen between the claim and the analysis.” (p. 14).

A few important ideas regarding the researcher's view should be highlighted here: first, for a while there has been a notion that news translation is no longer a merely linguistic practice and should not be reduced to analyze linguistic issues only; on the contrary, news translation involves transformations above the word and even above the sentence level, as it involves reorganization of the text, clarification of information, the change of focus and other; also, one of the key elements of news translation addressed is the target readership, whose preferences, traditions and other sociocultural elements should be taken into consideration when creating translation products; and lastly, there is a disparity between the extensive theoretical knowledge about the importance of context and contextualization in news translation and the lack of practical investigation of the news translation phenomenon and contextual factors.

There is a notion that the relationship between the translation and journalism can be influenced not only by the contextual differences of the target audience, but also by power relations, ideology, and the news organization bias. Tymoczko and Gentzler (2002) recognize the relation between translation and journalism and claim that translation cannot be considered as an act of faithful reproduction, but rather an act of selection, fabrication, and in some cases – falsification or even refusal of information (Tymoczko and Gentzler, 2002, p. xxi). Tymoczko and Gentzler (2002) suggest that acts of translators create knowledge and even shape culture, so translators can be given as much responsibility as creative writers and even politicians (Tymoczko and Gentzler, 2002). These claims broaden the scope of translation field and highlight its relations to other important aspects, such as ideological influence. The view that news translation is a very broad concept related to ideology is also recognized by Machin and van Leeuwen (2007) who discuss the use of English in the publication of Vietnam News from the three following aspects: grammar and vocabulary, journalistic style, and discourses, or the ways in which the events published in the issues are represented (Machin and van Leeuwen, 2007). First, the researchers claim that from a grammatical perspective many of the grammatical aspects are chosen by Vietnamese journalists result from a keen interest in wordplay, and a an attempt to sound authentic and idiomatic, sometimes even with an unintended comic effect; second, when the journalistic style is considered, Vietnamese journalists tend to put the background information and statistics to the front of the news story, whereas Western leading sentences can stand as a separate stories, so sub-editors put such information in the end of the story and extract the most newsworthy information to the beginning of the text; third, there is a certain discursive adaptation, a process when a discourse is shaped by foreign sub-editors by “repositioning” the reader by changing the terminology, backgrounding and deleting ideological aspects of language used etc. (Machin and van Leeuwen, 2007, p. 130-135). For example, “State control” is changed into “supervision” as a more neutral term (Machin and van Leeuwen, 2007, p. 135). It is evident that the importance of context, contextualization, and ideology is recognized once more, as the identities and values can be modeled and shaped by the decisions of news creators. So, in certain contexts news translation is recognized not only as linguistic practice, but also as a social and an ideological one.

Regarding the relationship between translation and media fields, the researchers claim that a common interest is shared specifically in the fields that regard understanding and modifications of meaning

across cultural contexts. Therefore, news translation can also be understood as the process of mediation, which involves the notion of pragmatic and functional equivalence rather than solely the linguistic equivalence (see Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009; House and Loenhoff, 2016). Due to the notion that news translation is shaped by the understanding of explicitness and implicitness (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009), a great responsibility is imposed on the translator. Bielsa and Bassnett (2009) who made one of the most valuable attempts to understand news translation in the context of international news agencies by investigating the construction of news stories and the changes that happen across linguistic and cultural barriers, suggest that translation implies more than the linguistic transfer of information from one language to another, it mobilizes people's relationships to each other as well as people's conceptions of themselves. Bielsa and Bassnett (2009) highlight that the translator has always been a mediator between cultures even when those cultures may misunderstand each other, as the fundamental role of the translator is to translate what is implicit and assumed rather than literal (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009). However, this task comes with great responsibility and difficulty, because translation is inherently affected by many factors, including linguistic constraints, norms and conventions of the source and target cultures, and even power relations (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009). The relation between communication and translation is addressed by House and Loenhoff (2016). In this publication House and Loenhoff (2016) argue that:

“The process of translation can be said to involve two major phases: in the first phase the original text has to be understood and interpreted as a discourse, and in the second phase this interpretation has to be rendered in another language to fit another context. So the resulting translation text is not so much a reproduction of the original as the rendering of an interpreted version of it: the translational process is thus as follows: text 1 (original) – discourse interpretation – text 2 (translation)” (p. 104).

It is evident that in news translation the source and target texts can be considered as separate product, the one that was influenced and shaped by the translator's interpretation of the source text and rendered into a new version. The researchers further note that the key requirement of translation process is that the translated text should match the original; and this is understood as “sameness” of meaning or the semantic equivalence; however, translation also has to consider another types of equivalence, such as the pragmatic and functional equivalence, which are related to the style, register, genre, audience and other factors (House and Loenhoff, 2016, p. 104). It is suggested that communication research could evolve its weaknesses towards the differences of individual languages and together with the knowledge of pragmatics and discourse studies, which are already integrated into the translation study field, researchers could broaden the conceptual understanding about communication (House and Loenhoff, 2016). In turn, translation and communication scholars could gather more knowledge about the complex factors of communication, such as “the ways in which translation can be conceived of as communication and, vice versa, communication as translation” (House and Loenhoff, 2016, p. 111-112). Thus, the views addressed here imply that news translation can be understood not only as a practice of mediation between cultures, but also a mediation across news discourse, and that pragmatic knowledge is as beneficial in the understanding and mediating messages as the semantic knowledge.

One more aspect, which helps to better understand news translation is translation intention. Xia (2019) who investigated news translation in a Chinese newspaper *Cankao Xiaoxi*, which is the most distributed newspaper in China with news content that consists entirely from stories translated from foreign news sources, had an aim to understand institutional, cultural and textual features and investigated translation in a process of communication. The study by Xia (2019) employed a unique

model containing product, process, and social aspects and further supported the notion that texts should be analyzed in context. Xia's (2019) study included linguistic description of the translation product, description of the discursive practices and power relations that influence news translation work. One of the main arguments regarding the concept of translation in news institution is that the relation between source and target texts should not be limited to equivalence and that a translator has to possess not only the extensive knowledge of both languages, but should also understand the translation intention (Xia, 2019, p. 153). Xia (2019) highlights that in recent years the spotlight has been put on the complex process of translation, that is "how, for example, a text is selected, what role the translator and editor, publisher, or patron play in the selection, what criteria determine the strategies that will be employed by the translator or the translating institution, and how a text might be received in that target system" (p. 27). This suggests that translation is functional and intentional, as every decision made by a translator or a news organization working with translation has a purpose, while the news translation research field is revealed as multidimensional. Scholars have both invited and rejected the term of translation to indicate the complex process of translation in mass media (see Schäffner, 2012). The perception of translation importance within mass media is under continuous change, though, as more recent contributions suggest that researchers have been in favor of a broader definition of translation, the one, which could include the notion of news production (Schäffner, 2020). Summarizing what has been said, a few prevailing ideas can be addressed: first, the idea that news translation is interdisciplinary could hardly be questioned; second, news translation is shaped by factors that go beyond the linguistic meaning and into the extra-linguistic levels, therefore news translation research should access interdisciplinary knowledge and frameworks that could help understand the phenomenon better; and third, the changes that have happened in both the news translation process and research over the years are a result of a "cultural turn" (Xia, 2019, p. 27), which is highly related to the emerging focus on the target readership and contextualization rather than a mere linguistic equivalence.

1.3. News Translation Within a Media Organization

One of the most significant current discussions about the place of translation in mass media is related to the rapid development of technology, globalization, and the change in news producer and consumer behaviors on the internet, which has also influenced the journalistic field (Valdeón, 2012), and in turn, made an impact on the news translation field. Currently, news consumption is rapid and continuous, and online mediums have become mainstream sources of information (Xia, 2019). In turn, the commercial value of news has increased, the consumer participation in news content creation and dissemination is expanding, and the multiple modes and mediums have become the defining feature of today's media (see Bielsa 2016; Kolodzy, 2013; Valdeón 2012). The key conceptual challenge imposed on the process of news translation from the journalistic perspective, is that news translation is often regarded as as part of media content creation practise within the media business (Orengo, 2005).

Translation invisibility is one of the most discussed topics among researchers where the translator's work in a media organization is regarded (see Schäffner, 2012) and it helps to distinguish the place of translation in journalism. On one side, translation within journalism is not perceived as being different from writing or editing of the original news reports and is regarded as a sub-branch of mass media translation (Bielsa, 2016; Orengo, 2005). On the other side, there are those contemporary scholars of the translation study field, who "take a stance against conceptualising the translator as an invisible intermediary" (Tesseur, 2014, p. 31). Schäffner (2012) claims that the answer to the issue

depends on the perspective of the study field, i.e., researchers, who have a background in translation use the term *transediting* to highlight the close relationship between editing and translation, while the scholars of media studies or discourse studies use the term *transediting* to describe the changes that happen in a more narrowly perceived translation process, which accounts for only one part of the more broad news production process. So, the idea that journalistic translation or trans-editing can be regarded as a small part of translation practice, and not vice versa, seems promising, as it refers to the possibility of broadening the understanding of translation practice in the contemporary world. Like many of the attempts to define translation, however, this one still depends on the individual perspective based in a study field. Defining news translation within a media organization comes with great challenges for researchers. This is highly because of the following issues: the difficulty to identify a specific source text and/ or a specific author (because news texts are often based on not one but a few and multimodal sources of information, including multiple languages and genres); the lack of complete texts to use as comparable items (which makes it challenging to evaluate the connections between the source texts and target texts); the unknown authorship (as texts are rarely the product of one author); the versatility of the texts (as the online mediums allow the texts to be updated, changed and made more accurate even after they are published) (Schäffner, 2020, p. 121). Schäffner (2020) further finds that “[...] the transformations, which occur in the news production process are governed by values of journalism (speed, readability, audience sensitivity, cultural and ideological acceptability and desirability)” (p. 121). This notion allows to realise how much the news translation is influenced by the journalistic field. The concept of translation is complex in the context of news agencies for a few reasons: first, although translation can be seen as an integral part of news agency work, translation work is not considered separate from other journalistic tasks such as writing and editing (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009); second, news organizations usually employ journalists rather than translators, as journalists have specific journalistic background knowledge and experience, such as the notion about news genre and style; and third, multilingual journalists often have expertise in news translation as they are both fluent in foreign languages and are able to produce trustworthy news translations about a variety of different topics without having to invest a lot of time in their work (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009). As a result, media studies have neglected the mediating role of translation in the context of intercultural communication and continue to give primary attention to the study of news production and dissemination instead (see Bielsa, 2016; Xia, 2019).

It is justifiable to consider translation as a form of communication, which regards both interlingual and intercultural matters, but also, which is highly influenced by the market constraints. Orengo (2005) claims that “translation has a role, which goes far beyond that of enabling communication, namely enhancing marketability” (p. 175). As a result of mass distribution, commercialization, and the shortened production cycles (Orengo, 2005) news translation products can be considered localization products. In other words, news texts are considered “global products which are distributed through a localisation process involving not only reception by locales of a given text, but also the simultaneous production of more versions of a same news report and the production of a new target text of which translation is only a part and not the translator-journalist’s goal” (Orengo, 2005, p. 168). Therefore, scholars often adopt the notion of news localization rather than news translation. According to Declercq (2011), localization within the language industry is closely related to translation. This claim is supported by saying that localization is a “special kind of translation”, which recognizes culture and the target audience (Hartley, 2009, p. 107). This view is similar to the one of news translation researchers, who claim that news translation producers have to conform to certain contextual, ideological, journalistic, news consumerism factors as well as the linguistic ones (see Bielsa and

Bassnett, 2009; Davier and Conway, 2019; Gambier, 2006). Together with this notion, the term news localization is introduced to define the changes that happen when a news report is transformed into another language to suit a different audience. According to Hadjikotaeva (2019), the localization is especially present in the translation of titles of the novels from British English to the American English, as well as widespread in the media practice when transforming news headlines (p. 191-192). Hadjikotaeva (2019) explains that such modifications can be called transcreation, a term created to dedicate the key focus to the extensive complexity of translation (p. 193). According to the researcher, “Transcreation seems to be primarily used in the process of creating intercultural marketing material that is adapted to specific markets and audiences, ensuring that the message is meaningful and reflects local cultural values” (Hadjikotaeva, 2019, p. 193). For example, there is a contextual change in the first book of the Harry Potter series, explained as follows: due to the belief that the American readers would be hesitant to buy a book, which had a word “philosophy” in its title, the book with the title, which had a word “sorcerer” was published instead, exemplifying that the target audience was the main reason behind this change in translation (Hadjikotaeva, 2019, p. 196). Thus, an emerging regularity can be seen here, as the focus is shifted to the preferences of the target audience, the meaning of the message, and the cultural differences. So, from the perspective of media organizations as business companies, the translations of the news texts can be seen as a transcreation or a localization product rather than a translation product.

1.3.1. Journalistic Influences on News Translation

Apart from connections to localization and translation invisibility within the media organizations, news translation is shaped by various journalistic influences. Most influential are the domestication and foreignization of news, and the shift from gatekeeping to gatewatching, which will be discussed further in more detail.

Domestication and Foreignization. Domestication and foreignization practices can be considered a challenge when translating news texts (Bielsa, 2016). Bielsa (2016) suggest that the distinction between the domestic and foreign news is an important aspect in a cosmopolitan context, yet it has received little recognition. Often regarded as translation strategies, domestication and foreignization are connected to culture-specific items (Paloposki, 2011). Domestication can be understood as the adaptation of cultural context or culture-specific items to make them close to the target culture, while foreignization can be described as the preservation of cultural context of the source culture (Paloposki, 2011, p. 40). Bielsa (2016) explains that “what circulates as international news worldwide is not a rewriting of reports originally created from a local, foreign perspective, but has already been conceived from its inception as international news for distant audiences” (Bielsa, 2016, p. 204). Bielsa (2016) further explains that in many cases it is the domestic journalists, who are reporting on foreign news, so the domestic audiences rarely get a foreign perspective on foreign news (Bielsa, 2016). This means that this practice is a certain re-reporting rather than reporting on what has been seen and experienced by the journalist working locally on the scene. This also influences the translation aspect: as reports are mainly targeted for local readership, they are written by local journalists and are rarely translated into other languages; in a similar manner, international journalists write their own versions of news text for the international market, rather than translating news reports produced by the local journalists (Bielsa, 2016). Bielsa (2016) highlights that “the foreign news we receive is filtered through domestic voices, views and frames” and that “international journalists often find insurmountable barriers to access foreign events” (p. 205). The researcher illustrates that the first

barrier is language, which is related to the correspondents who do not speak the local language of the region that they are sent to cover events, the second one is the lack of local connections and the knowledge about the local realities, and the third one is basic access to the places where events are happening (Bielsa, 2016). It is evident that news translation is affected by the news organization's rules to make the content domestic, i.e., familiar to the target readers, and in other cases, foreign, i.e., unique enough so that the reported events would carry enough culture specificity and reveal some exclusive features about the source culture. More importantly, domestication and foreignization practices address a prevailing issue that the international news reports are often certain re-writings of the original news reports about the events rather than the original material by the local news organization on foreign events. This indicates that news translation work in a news organization is twofold: first, the report has to be perceived by a news translator, and then changed (domesticated or foreignized) to the local readership, at the same time working within two language pairs.

Gatekeeping and Gatewatching. One more journalistic factor, which is believed to influence news translation process is called gatekeeping. Although the notion of gatekeeping has been in circulation of communication research since 1950s (see Vuorinen, 1997), recently the idea has attracted both criticism and a need for a modification. One of the key changes that happened in recent years, according to Valdeón (2012) is the shift from gatekeeping to gatewatching. While gatekeeping has for a long time been considered in regard to the individual journalistic preferences to select and produce media messages, as well as shape opinions of the public, more recent developments of the gatekeeping study revealed that gatekeeping is a multi-level practice (Cheung and Wong, 2016). Gatekeeping can be forced by organizational influences as well as the influences outside of the news organizations, ideology, culture, and the even the public (Cheung and Wong, 2016). According to Bruns (2003) "gates" are used as a metaphor to refer to technologies of publishing information, which are controlled by the organization itself (p. 33). The gatekeepers guard the gates so only the acceptable information is allowed through the media to the public (Bruns, 2003, p. 33). This process of information transfer is always influenced by certain limitations, such as audience interests and the channel space (Bruns, 2003, p. 33). Bruns (2003) explains that traditional media channel space is limited by technical and commercial influences, which places a burden on the journalists as they are expected to report information in an objective and impartial manner, however, in an online environment this space is less limited, so new space can always be added in a form of a webpage or other storage (p.33). Bruns (2003) notes that:

"Online news operations are therefore not primarily charged with an obligation to report objectively and impartially, or to work to a set amount of column inches or airtime, but rather with the task of evaluating what is 'reliable' information in all the topical fields they cover" (p. 34).

The hyperlinked nature of the online mediums allow the public to access the additional information given in a primary news source (Bruns, 2003). Therefore, the shift from gatekeeping to gatewatching happens as the gatekeepers move from the "information push" model to the "information pull" model, and the gates now enable readers to access the information that is kept within (Bruns, 2003, p. 34). A new term "gatewatching" implies that there is a constant focus kept on the gates, which provide useful information to the readers, which are most likely to pass through them (Bruns, 2003, p. 34). The difference between gatekeeping and gatewatching lies within the notion that because of new space and formats provided by the new media, news production and dissemination process shifts: news reports are no longer being published by the gatekeepers (meaning that the news report is produced

by the summarization of different sources), but are being publicised by the gatewatchers (meaning that the news report acts as a material which allows the readers to access additional sources allowing the readers to form opinions based on not one, but a variety of sources) (Bruns, 2003). This brings several problematic aspects to the gatekeeping approach: first, stories become more deeply informative, as readers are able to access the source materials directly; second, the news reporting increases in speed; third, the news-gathering process changes, as readers are not prevented but encouraged to check the source information for themselves; fourth, since readers are more likely to access original sources, the news-gatherer's personal bias may have a reduced effect; and fifth, significant journalistic skills are not required for the gatewatchers, instead, there is a need to have more general online researching skills (Bruns, 2003). Therefore, gatewatching as a contemporary feature of the journalistic field, affects news translation as news products become even more audience-centered. Also, there is an indication that due to online mediums and gatewatching, certain news production and translation strategies can change, i.e., news consumers themselves can access additional information about the event by using links provided in the news text. So, the need for in-depth content and summarization of the information is no longer needed that much as compared to the traditional newspapers. This contextual factor should also be taken into account.

1.3.2. Multimodality of News

Multimodality can be considered one of the key aspects, which received extensive recognition in terms of its importance in translation highly because of technological development (Kress, 2010). Originating with Pierce's Social Semiotics Theory (see Bateman, 2018), multimodality has received extensive attention from a number of scholars (e.g., Adami, 2017; Adami and Pinto, 2020; Boria and Tomalin, 2020; Olteanu, 2020). Multimodality is generally understood as a concept and as a phenomenon of communication, which deals with different semiotic resources and how they are used in communication to construct meaning (Adami, 2017). These semiotic resources can also be called *modes*, and include moving images, speech, writing, layout, gestures, proxemics, and other (Adami, 2017). It has always been recognized as a natural element of human interactions, in turn, the resources from body language to facial expressions, from image to writing and other combined aspects, and the need to translate them, have always been an important part of intercultural communication (Adami and Pinto, 2020). Together with the technological development, translation studies have managed to shift the focus onto the translation of multimodal texts, such as websites, comics, or films, however, not all semiotic resources, which are integral in meaning-making have been given an equal notice (Adami and Pinto, 2020). What regards multimodality and translation across the media contexts, researchers note that in order to encompass a wide variety of modalities within the media products, "a concept of translation as not strictly linguistic is necessary" (Olteanu, 2020, p. 3). This suggests that multimodal perspectives on news translation products can be valuable.

It appears that multimodality is intrinsic in news texts. For example, Kolodzy (2013) introduces the following features of news: text or written words, which can be connected to ideas, and other parts of a story; text in a form of headlines, which can provide summarization and identification of key words for finding topics that best suit individual interests; track or spoken words, which refer to a script and the words needed for explanation, and contextualization of the visuals, audio, individuals or other parts of a story; audio, which refers to the spoken text of authorities, music and emotivity; still pictures, which can provide information about the scene or an individual, emotions, actions, time and other contextual factors; video, which refer to the actions happening or how something is done or made; similarly as pictures, videos capture the contextual factors, and can be used for the creation of

intimacy or relevance; graphics, which are related to animated features or maps, charts and other visual representations of information; they can be used to depict, illustrate, compare or contrast information to provide better understanding and the relationship between the matters (p. 24-25). All these features of today's journalistic practices are convergent and shaped by multimodality. The author notes that many types of media, e.g., old and new, niche and mass media, personal and global, as well as its many forms, such as words, pictures, and sound are all incorporated in convergence journalism (Kolodzy, 2006, p. vii). It appears that because news stories can be developed out of many resources, understanding how to employ them into the storytelling, results in a better use of a story that serves the audience (Kolodzy, 2013, p. 24). Therefore, multimodal aspects need to be taken into consideration when researching the modern-day media objects. It is evident that news producers and translators are required to pay precise attention to the news readers, to construct new practices of working with texts, and to gather as more and more knowledge about different modes and how they create complete units of meaning. The key benefit that the understanding of multimodality and multimodal research can bring to news translation is the notion that “[m]eaning making involves the production of multimodal wholes”, i.e., meaning is made by employing different semiotic resources, therefore the interpretation of meaning has to be based on not one, but many semiotic resources (Boria and Tomalin, 2020, p. 12). The main idea expressed here is that in order to create meaning, separate modes need to be taken into account, as they create the full message. To summarize, the integration of modes across mediums to recontextualize meaning that serves the interests and behaviors of the target readers it what seem to define the connection between translation, today's journalism, and multimodality. It is reasonable to assume that taking more than one mode into consideration when researching news translation can result in a more comprehensive understanding of the translation products.

1.4. Researching News Translation

After it was introduced what can be regarded as news translation across both the translation and media study fields, and the main mass media influences were discussed, we shall begin to understand the framework which is the best to evaluate the interdisciplinary and multimodal phenomenon of news translation.

As it was briefly discussed previously, when it comes to researching news translation, researchers are confronted with a traditional belief that the target text (TT) should be faithful to the source text (ST) (see Tymoczko, 2014). Therefore, some scholars have simplified the concept of translation and for a while regarded it as solely a linguistic practice (Xia, 2019). This has led translation equivalence to become one of the major theoretical issues that has dominated the translation field, especially when news translation is considered. In the words of Xia (2019), equivalence can be regarded as both the central concept of translation studies and the perspective, which helps investigate the connection between the ST and TT (Xia, 2019). However, when researching equivalence scholars do not take into account various translation factors and exclude textual, situational, and cultural contexts (Xia, 2019). As researcher Tymoczko (2014) claims, translation complexity can increase with each new concept applied, whether it is seen as “a literary text, a linguistic construction, an example of cultural interface, a commercial venture, a sign of power, a feminist statement, and even perhaps a revolutionary tactic” (Tymoczko, 2014, p. 107). That is the reason why “different schools of translation studies have applied different frameworks to the cross-cultural concept” and allowed researchers to view translation from distinctive conceptual perspectives (Tymoczko, 2014, p. 107). Researchers, who investigate translation in such contexts as new media and digital culture studies

highlight the relationship between translation, technology, and culture. As Liubiniene (2013) claims, due to the rapid development of digital culture and communication fields that have happened in huge part because of new media, the translation study research should include interdisciplinary fields involving pragmatic, sociolinguistic, discourse studies, which could reveal sociological, psychological and other important aspects of translation (p. 36). Although there are many ways to address issues regarding news translation, the recent discussions have led to the understanding that the research of this phenomenon should be highly based on the analysis of meaning-making in different sociocultural contexts, rather than linguistic equivalence. It is important to discuss the main contributions to the news translation research to decide which framework is the most suitable to study the complexity of the translation of news texts.

1.4.1. Leading Approaches to News Translation Research

Linguistic approach. One of the leading attempts to establish a foundation for the modern development about the notion of translation from a theoretical perspective was made by Jakobson in 1959 (see Tymoczko, 2014, p. 28). As Tymoczko (2014) explains, it was Jakobson, who succeeded in dividing translation into three categories: intralingual translation (or rewording); interlingual translation (or translation proper); and intersemiotic translation (p. 28). With this categorization Jakobson highlighted the problematics of language itself as the main feature of translation and emphasized that translation is related to discourse, to the relationships and experiences about the world, and raised questions about meaning (Tymoczko, 2014). According to Tymoczko (2014), Jakobson's arguments are the central aspect of the contemporary translation theory, and in Xia's (2019) view, Jakobson's categorization "accounts for the entirety of translation practice by human beings throughout history" (Xia, 2019, p. 18). The linguistic theories, such as the one of Jakobson, formed a reason for the emergence of the functionalist approaches to translation that emerged after World War II mainly because of the fact that the functionalists had a different list of concerns in the translation field (Tymoczko, 2014, p. 32). Functionalist theories and practices developed from the interchange of language, cultural production, ideology, manipulation of public attitudes, and originated from the relation with propaganda in 1930s and 1940s, and postwar advertising industry, which gained recognition in the notion that cultural productions can influence and manipulate the public (Tymoczko, 2014).

Functional approach. The central functional theory of translation studies, called a Skopos theory keep the notion of equivalence, but consider equivalence from both functional and communicative perspectives and broaden the scope of translation by bringing not the source text, but the target text into focus (Xia, 2019). Researchers Yuan and Ma (2020) who made a valuable contribution to the news translation study field from the perspective of Skopos Theory in the English-Chinese language pairs, highlight that news translation relates to the Skopos theory in three main aspects: first, translation is considered a communicative act; second, translation has a purpose; and third, translation strategies must be determined according to that purpose (Yuan and Ma, 2020). In continuation, three following rules apply: the rule of purpose (or skopos), the rule of coherence, and the rule of fidelity (Yuan and Ma, 2020). The author explains, that purpose, which is the main rule, fragments the texts, as texts are believed to be the creations that serve a specific purpose, texts have to contain comprehensive and relevant information for the readers; coherence requires the text to be understandable, meaningful and acceptable by the target audience in a specific context, while fidelity implies that the target text should be faithful to the source text (Yuan and Ma, 2020). For example, certain languages such as English and Chinese have different rules of text order, as Yuan and Ma

(2020) explain. In English, the speaker is put at the end of the sentence, while in China, the speaker is introduced at the beginning; so, the target audience has to be taken into consideration when analyzing the translation strategy chosen by the translator, as the main rule of the Skopos theory implies that in order to achieve the purpose of translation, texts have to conform to the context to which they are targeted (Yuan and Ma, 2020).

Narrative approach. The Narrative Theory of translation studies is highly concerned with framing, which is considered to be a strategy related to both the translator's and the reader's participation in a constructed reality (Qin and Zhang, 2018). Xia (2019) notes that the nature of news translation can be described as a mix between equivalence and rewriting, because translators usually do their work by reframing what has been framed in the source news (Xia, 2019). A considerable amount of thought about this aspect of news translation has been given by the researcher Baker (2006), who claims that translators act as collaborators to publishers, editors and other agents to transform certain aspects of narratives encoded in a ST (Baker, 2006). These transformations are usually done in order to conform to the position of the company they work for (Valdeón, 2012). Baker (2006) recognizes that translators are not passive participants of the translation process and on the contrary, are very much involved in the selection of translation projects and texts, and also are responsible for the texts they produce (Baker, 2006). In other words, translator's work and the products they make are participating and negotiating social realities (Baker, 2006). So, translation process is considered to be a certain framing device (Qin and Zhang, 2018). As Valdeón (2014) presents, framing is realized by employing different strategies, for example, selecting the preferred information, and the modifications of certain text elements, such as headlines, lead sentences and other (Valdeón, 2014). Baker (2006) introduces the following framing strategies: temporal and spatial framing, selective appropriation, labelling, and participant repositioning (Baker, 2006, p. 112). Baker (2006) explains that temporal and spatial framing is related to the selection of a specific text and insertion of the text into a temporal or spatial context that make the readers establish links between the text and the realities of their own lives (Baker, 2006). The modification of this type is not related to text itself, however, it is not necessarily the rule (Baker, 2006). Selective appropriation is accomplished through omission and addition, which are used in order to conceal, emphasize, or amplify certain aspects of the narrative inserted in the ST (Baker, 2006). By doing these modifications a translator can maintain a certain influence on the worldview of the readers, and in turn, the translator is also influenced by news institution and even political power. This aspect is the most extensive in the media. Baker (2006) highlights that one of such examples is the tabloid press, which often uses exaggeration as a tool to create sensationalism in an attempt to improve the newspaper's distribution (Baker, 2006). Another example is the press withdrawal from official narratives in order to flatter a certain regime or even avoid conflict with the leaders of less democratic systems (Baker, 2006). As Baker (2006) explains, labelling is a discursive practice that is related to the use of a lexical item, a term, or a phrase for the purpose of identify someone or something in a narrative (Baker, 2006). For example, in certain context it could make a difference whether the word "Democrats" or "The Democratic Party" would be used to identify the opposition party in the United States of America, or a consideration should also happen whether the term "Food biotechnology" should be used instead of the term "genetically modified", as the later can seem too emotive and inappropriate in certain contexts, and could affect the consumers' understanding about a particular product (Baker, 2006, p. 122-123). Baker (2006) stresses an important insight that "neutrality is an illusion, and thus uncritical fidelity to the source text or utterance also has consequences that an informed translator or interpreter may not wish to be party to" (p. 128). Therefore, translators should not suppress to the alternative to repeat whatever has been

uttered or written in an ST without one's own input into the text, which could be done through comments, explanations, or other decisions based on what a translator deems fit (Baker, 2006). As the name suggests, the repositioning of the participants strategy relates to the way in which participants are positioned or are positioning themselves in connection with other participants (Baker, 2006). A translator can "reconfigure the relationship between *here* and *there*, *now* and *then*, *them* and *us*, *reader* and *narrator*, *reader* and *translator*, *hearer* and *interpreter*" (Baker, 2006, p. 132). This is done through "the linguistic management of time, space, deixis, dialect, register, use of epithets, and various means of self- and other identification" (Baker, 2006, p. 132). To sum up, framing entails the importance of the translator into the translation practice and highlights their role as social actors in a society, it emphasizes that individual textual narratives are always a part of a larger local and global narratives, so translators act in circulation of those narratives as well as are responsible for the consequences for the framing of a particular worldview (Baker, 2006).

Critical Discourse Analysis approach. The previous conceptualization brings the focus to another important approach, called Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). As a part of more broad Discourse Analysis field, CDA shifts its focus onto language use in context (Saldanha and O'Brien, 2013, p. 52), which is especially relevant to the study of news translation due to the recognition that news translation practice is influenced by contextual factors. According to Saldanha and O'Brien (2013), in linguistics, the term "discourse" is used to refer to language "above the sentence", which means that "words, clauses, phrases, or sentences are never considered in isolation, unless they constitute texts in themselves" (p. 51-52). CDA can be distinguished from other branches of linguistics, because it focuses on the whole texts, or in other words, various types of communicative utterances, such as transcript of a conversation, or a newspaper article (Saldanha and O'Brien, 2013, p. 52). CDA aims to understand discourse as a social practice, focuses on the relationship between the text and context, and various ways the reality is constructed, reflected and represented in the discourse (Saldanha and O'Brien, 2013, p. 51-53). Saldanha and O'Brien (2013) summarises that CDA is used to determine how texts are used for specific functions, therefore certain patterns, claims, or analytical concepts need to be addressed; by doing so, researchers who employ CDA can analyse how certain concepts relate to content, linguistic features, structure, discursive functions or other factors (p. 54). One more important aspect to mention when considering CDA approach in translation is that "texts, from the perspective of CDA, are not linguistic, but semiotic units", so a certain attention to semiotic devices needs to be paid (Saldanha and O'Brien, 2013, p. 55). A contribution employing this approach to a larger extent was made by Xia (2019), who recognized that one of the leading reasons news has attracted so much academic interest from the perspective of CDA is the extensive power of the media. It is suggested that "CDA's perspective on media's power not only defines what the power is, but also covers how the power is produced and exercised. Media's power is produced in organizational or institutional settings. CDA maintains that media organization has special access to discourse and plays an important role in control over the relations and processes of the enhancement of power" (Xia, 2019, p. 58). Therefore, Xia (2019) summarizes three main aspects of relation between CDA and Translation Studies (TS), which are as follows: CDA and TS both emphasize the relationship between text and context; there is a claim that textual features need to be related to the social and ideological contexts of text production, process, and consumption; also, CDA and TS contexts include culture, society, and ideology as extra-linguistic factors; CDA and TS both include the idea of mediation when considering the relationship between the text and society; news translation considers translation as a certain manipulation activity that is influenced by social, cultural, and historical aspects behind this activity; CDA and TS both recognize "recontextualization" as a term to refer to

the link between the previous and subsequent texts; there is a recognition that the textual features of ST have to relate to news sociocultural contexts of their production and reception; CDA and TS both recognize that people, who use discourse are in turn gaining power and can make negative or positive use of it (p. 59-61). Even though CDA was primarily designed for the analysis of monolingual texts, it can be used to study translated texts as it recognizes that translations are considered to be target texts functioning in new sociocultural contexts, which are based on the source texts and their contexts; therefore, a link between an original and a translated text is recognized as a recontextualization (Xia, 2019).

Discursive news values analysis approach. Discursive news values analysis (DNVA) approach can be considered another noteworthy research approach to study news translation (see Bednarek and Caple, 2012, 2014; Caple and Bednarek 2016; Bednarek, Caple and Huan, 2021). It has been considered when describing news and their features, as this approach focuses on the notion of news values and how they are used to create newsworthiness. The seminal study in news values was introduced by Galtung and Ruge (1965) with a focus on how events become news (see Bednarek and Caple, 2017). Back then, three following aspects were distinguished: “selection”, “distortion” and “replication” with a belief that news media has the power to highlight newsworthiness in their practice (see Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 30). By grounding their work on the seminal study mentioned previously, Bednarek and Caple (2017) proposed an adjusted version. This approach has begun as an answer to the lack of linguistic and multimodal research in the area of news discourse and was proposed as a way to understand how news values are communicated through discourse, and in particular, to understand “how the event is **constructed** as news” rather than “how an event is selected as news” in a news organization (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 43). The newsworthy aspects at the center of this approach, therefore, are determined by news values or criteria, i.e., elements or qualities that are necessary to make a story newsworthy (Cotter, 2010). The positive aspects of this approach are based on the understanding that this approach brings an advantage in establishing the link between multimodal resources and news values. It also provides linguistic resources to justify the interpretation of text. Finally, it enables the possibility to understand how news values are employed to construct the appeal of news. However, there are several following limitations to this approach, for example: DNVA cannot reveal why a particular story or a photograph is selected for publication, as it offers the answer “how” rather than “why” and there are many factors that influence the decision to make a news story in a certain way, e.g., commercial influences, reporter availability, time constraints); it cannot reveal whether or not a specific device was used intentionally, or provide information on how readers interact with a published news story; however, DNVA may reveal that there are certain influence of news values in the reporting of events, for example, the use of Negativity or Superlativeness as news values in reporting about the events, which involve immigrants, may result in a readers’ belief that immigrants may be threats (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 44-45).

Although relatively new, this approach has been already highlighted as noteworthy in a number of studies (see Makki, 2019; Shchipitsyna, 2019; Watkina and Looneyb, 2019; Zhang and Caple, 2021). Watkina and Looneyb (2019) investigated solely the visual mode, i.e., the photographs of children in five online terrorist magazines to understand the roles of children in these groups and what news values the images reflected that resulted in them being newsworthy to be published. The findings revealed that children were often portrayed to reveal the longevity, state-building, or support of the Caliphate, or to evoke negative emotions, such as anger, fear, guilt in contrast to the warfare with the West in the Middle East (Watkina and Looneyb, 2019). This study revealed visual ways in which

newsworthiness is heightened and noted that future research could focus further on propagandistic material produced by violent groups, revealing the important role and impact of the news producers on the public. Makki (2019) who employed this analytical framework to investigate how news values are discursively constructed in Iranian language crime news reports from a linguistic perspective discovered that the linguistic choices made by the journalists seem to be influenced by sociocultural Iranian context, as in certain cases issues regarding authority figures were constructed as positive, which is atypical in crime news reports. Among many valuable findings, the researcher also noted that the prevailing risk for the society is highlighted by the journalists through the use of direct and indirect imperatives to make the events appear as current and ongoing (Makki, 2019). Shchipitsyna (2019) made the first contribution to the study of mass media discourse from the perspective of DNVA in Russian language. By analyzing media text on editing the genomes of human embryos published in the American science magazine MIT Technology Review and also by analyzing which sources are cited by the journalist and which news values are constructed in sources' statements and non-sourced ones, the researcher found that the most frequently constructed element of news is the headline, and that one of the strategies to represent contrary opinions in news texts can be done by constructing opposite news values in cited speech (Shchipitsyna, 2019). Most recently, Zhang and Caple (2021) employed DNVA to investigate discursive construction of newsworthiness between the Chinese and the international media in their English language sports news reporting about the Chinese tennis player Li Na. The researchers found that through news values Li Na's individualism and rebelliousness is highlighted by the international media, while collectivism and nationalism and Li Na's responsibility towards the nation is highlighted by the Chinese media. Revealing the tennis player as a newsworthy entity, the ideological positioning of the news media towards the player was also revealed (Zhang and Caple, 2021). Together these studies uncovered either the visual or the linguistic resources employed to construct newsworthiness and highlighted that a more in-depth analysis of news values considering different modes together is needed to reveal the broader perspective of newsworthiness. Although these studies made valuable contributions to the understanding on how news values are employed to construct newsworthiness, they did not examine nor compared the use of news values in the contexts where news texts are translated. Therefore, it is useful not only to introduce this framework to a Lithuanian language context but also to compare what is the result of the linguistic and visual changes from one language into another made by the news translator and how these changes affect newsworthiness.

All in all, this multimodal approach can help investigate how news stories function in practice; it also helps to understand how media emphasizes certain aspects of the events to make them newsworthy. Therefore, it is argued, that DNVA can function as an additional approach to CDA, as there is a recognition that "news values are themselves an ideological system" (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 45). Together with a notion that news values depend on various contextual factors (Bednarek and Caple, 2017) the similar way as news translation depends on various contextual factors (Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009), the DNVA approach can provide useful insight into the understanding how certain textual and visual changes are constructed in the news translation process. Together with a CDA approach as an additional tool, which focuses on the process level perspective and the reader reception perspective, the question why these news translation changes are made and how they influence the readers may also be answered. Therefore, CDA approach together with DNVA approach will be implemented further in this thesis. The answers regarding the question how DNVA approach can be employed to analyze news texts are revealed further in more detail.

1.4.2. Constructing Newsworthiness in News Discourse

There are several types of news values detectable by DNVA. By surveying linguistic research, consulting reference books on linguistic devices, and analyzing news stories Bednarek and Caple (2017) managed to create an inventory of linguistic resources to analyze news values (p. 78). In creating this model, the researchers allocated these resources to specific news value in accordance with their “meaning, potential, typical usage, and function”, e.g., linguistic devices that function as intensifiers are put into the category of Superlativeness, lexis that imposes negative meanings is put into the category of Negativity etc. (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 78). Although the linguistic resources are not completed due to the possibility to construct news values by a range of lexical and grammatical resources, such as word forms, phrases, sentences and other, the inventory provided by Bednarek and Caple (2017) can be used as the main framework to understand and categorize news values (p. 78). It is important to note, that close attention has to be paid to the meaning behind the use of certain news values, to the target audience, and also to the time and place of the publication as these factors may contribute to the use and understanding of news values (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 78). Bednarek and Caple (2017) propose a variety of linguistic resources for establishing news values, presented in **Table 1**.

News value	Linguistic resources and examples
Consonance ([stereo]typical)	References to stereotypical attributes or preconceptions; assessments of expectedness/ typicality (typical, famed for); similarity with past (yet another, once again); explicit references to general knowledge/ traditions, and so on (well- known)
Eliteness (of high status or fame)	Various status markers, including role labels (Professor Roger Stone, experts); status- indicating adjectives (the prestigious Man Booker prize, top diplomats); recognized names (Hillary Clinton); descriptions of achievement/ fame (were selling millions of records a year); use by news actors/ sources of specialized/technical terminology, high- status accent or sociolect (esp. in broadcast news)
Impact (having significant effects or consequences)	Assessments of significance (momentous, historic, crucial); representation of actual or non- actual significant/ relevant consequences, including abstract, material or mental effects (note that will stun the world, Australia could be left with no policy, leaving scenes of destruction)
Negativity/ Positivity (negative/ positive)	References to negative/ positive emotion and attitude (distracted, condemn, joy, celebrate); negative/ positive evaluative language (terrible, brilliant); negative/ positive lexis (conflict, damage, death, success, win, help); descriptions of negative (e.g., norm- breaking) or positive behaviour (has broken his promise, unveiled a cabinet with an equal number of men and women)
Personalization (having a personal/ human face)	References to ‘ordinary’ people, their emotions, experiences (Charissa Benjamin and her Serbian husband, ‘It was pretty bloody scary’, But one of his victims sobbed, Deborah said afterwards: ‘My sentence has only just begun’); use by news actors/ sources of ‘everyday’ spoken language, accent, sociolect (esp. in broadcast news)
Proximity (geographically or culturally near)	Explicit references to place or nationality near the target community (Australia, Canberra woman); references to the nation/ community via deictics, generic place references, adjectives (here, the nation’s capital, home- grown); inclusive first person plural pronouns (our nation’s leaders); use by news actors/ sources of (geographical) accent/ dialect (esp. in broadcast news); cultural references (haka, prom)
Superlativeness (of high intensity/ large scope)	Intensifiers (severe, dramatically); quantifiers (thousands, huge); intensified lexis (panic, smash); metaphor and simile (a tsunami of crime, like a World War II battle); comparison (the largest drug ring in Detroit history); repetition (building after building flattened); lexis of growth (a growing list of, scaling up efforts); only/ just/ alone/ already + time/ distance or related lexis (only hours after)
Timeliness (recent, ongoing, about to happen, new, current,	Temporal references (today, yesterday’s, within days, now); present and present perfect (it is testing our emergency resources); implicit time references through lexis (continues, ongoing, have begun to); reference to current trends, seasonality, change/ newness (its ‘word of the year’ for 2015, keep their

seasonal)	homes well heated this winter, change from GLBT to LGTB, after fresh revelations, for the first time, a new role as)
Unexpectedness (unexpected)	Evaluations of unexpectedness (different, astonishing, strange), references to surprise/ expectations (shock at North Cottesloe quiz night, people just really can't believe it); comparisons that indicate unusuality (the first time since 1958); references to unusual happenings (British man survives 15- storey plummet)

Table 1 Linguistic resources for establishing news values (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 79-80)

Each news value will be discussed further in more detail to provide a theoretical grounding for the analytical part of this thesis.

Consonance. Consonance means that “[t]he event is discursively constructed as (stereo)typical” when considering news actors, social groups, organizations, or countries (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 80). The visual representations of Consonance can be achieved by the main strategy of depicting typical costumes, actions, and attributes that are globally or locally considered to represent a particular nationality or group (Bednarek and Caple, 2017). The researchers suggest that stereotypes are not implied by saying that “this behaviour is (stereo)typical of these people/nations”, but rather are revealed as representations, which can occur through these linguistic resources: lexis that reveals that a news actor’s behavior is typical or expected (e.g., *legendary, notorious*); comparisons with the happenings in the past that make the current happenings seem expected (e.g., *yet another* mass shooting, *not the first time*); references to general knowledge, assumptions, customs, traditions, expectations, or stereotypes (e.g., *well-known*) (see Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 81). Bednarek and Caple (2017) find that the occurrence of unexpected and atypical assessment of events, which are revealed as Unexpectedness news value is more common than the Consonance news value in a news discourse (p. 81). Also, researchers find that Consonance often occurs together with Negativity (Bednarek and Caple, 2017), allowing to make a conclusion that news values can be interconnected or even co-dependent.

Eliteness. Eliteness means that “[t]he event (including the people, countries, or institutions involved) is discursively constructed as of high status or fame” (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 82). Visually this news value is represented in various ways, including: the depictions of elite people and places (however, in some cases when the elite people are only recognizable to a particular community, this may not be regarded as a construction of Eliteness); the depiction of official regalia, activity, settings or other details such as clothing, which may contribute to the person’s status, profession or an official rank; the depictions of other people crowding around a single person may indicate his positive or negative eliteness (e.g., a crowd of journalists surrounding a person who is entering a courtroom); the depiction of recognizable man-made structures (e.g., a UN headquarters in New York are easily recognized by the New York audience) (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 113-116). A variety of “*high-status* role labels” can construct this news value, which is achieved through the following linguistic means: titles, quasi-titles (descriptive noun phrases in apposition) (e.g., *Professor Roger Stone*, celebrity chef *Jamie Oliver*); appositional noun phrases where determiners are deleted (e.g., *Finance Minister Bill English*); appositional noun phrases where determiners are not deleted (e.g., *the foreign office minister*); status-indicating premodifiers and superlative adjectives (e.g., *a key federal government minister, the most senior black officer*); proper nouns (in those cases when the named entity is recognizable to the target audience and has high status) (e.g., *Abba, Barack Obama, the Olympics*); description of the status, authority, or expertise of the news actor in relation to fame,

achievements, or expertise (e.g., *a Roman Catholic nun in the US who founded a global media empire*); the use of specialized or technical terms that may indicate the status or expertise of the news actors (see Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 82-83). It is important to note, that in many cases, the usage of these resources does not automatically construct Eliteness. For example, an individual wearing a suit should not automatically be regarded as an elite, therefore the analysis should remain perceptive about the context (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 114). This indicates the complexity of news values represented within the text and image.

Impact. Impact represents that “[t]he event is discursively constructed as having significant effects or consequences (not limited to impact on the target audience)” (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 83). Impact can be established through visual means, such as showing the aftermath of an event with a focus on highly negative effects (e.g., destruction, victims, heightened emotions), showing the images side-by-side of both causes and the effects of a happening, showing the details of destruction (e.g., fallen trees, damage to power lines etc.) (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 117). Bednarek and Caple (2017) informs that impact can be established by the following linguistic resources: evaluations of the significance of the event or set the precedence (e.g., *milestone, momentous, historic, crucial* etc.); causality constructions that represent the news as having significant effects or consequences (e.g., causal connectives, causal verbs, causal coherence relations and other); lexis that mark cause-effects relations (e.g., *produce, result in, lead to, turn, remove, destroy*); grammatical structure, i.e., forming actual or hypothetical consequences that can potentially have a big impact on the community (e.g., *could be, would be, may be [...] if, when* etc.); additional means, such as the rhetorical structure (see Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 83-84). Due to the notion that Impact can be conceived in many linguistic forms, Bednarek and Caple (2017) suggest following the general category of “REPRESENTATION OF ACTUAL OR NON- ACTUAL SIGNIFICANT/ RELEVANT CONSEQUENCES, INCLUDING ABSTRACT, MATERIAL, OR MENTAL EFFECTS” (p. 85). Researchers also suggest that scholars, who investigate Impact would decide if both implicit and explicit constructions will be coded as Impact (Bednarek and Caple, 2017). By following this suggestion, in this thesis, both the implicit and the explicit constructions will be regarded as Impact.

Negativity and Positivity. As the name suggests, the news values of Negativity and Positivity means that “[t]he event is discursively constructed as negative (positive)” (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 85). Negativity and Positivity can be regarded as the news value highly related to the context, as the evaluation and categorization of the event into negative or positive depends on what is culturally considered as negative or positive (Bednarek and Caple, 2017). Bednarek and Caple (2017) suggest that Negativity and Positivity can be realized visually by indicating the aftermath of a happening with a focus on negative or positive details, activities depicting norm-breaking behavior, depiction of images involving conflict or agreeableness between elite and non-elite people, depiction of people showing negative or positive emotions, depiction of people engaging (Positivity) or avoiding (Negativity) eye-contact with the camera or other people, depicting engaged (e.g., smiling) or restrained (e.g., bowed head) body language, depicting a setting, which represents positivity (e.g., an university may represent education, which is generally perceived as a positive), or a setting, which represents negativity (e.g., a courtroom, which generally may be related to crime, danger, and negativity) (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 118-120). Negativity and Positivity can be realized through the following linguistic means: labelling of the emotions, including via fixed figurative expressions (e.g., *distraught, disappointment, anger, breaking our hearts* (negative), *joy, celebrate* (positive)); description of an emotional behavior (e.g., *screamed, sobbed*); evaluative language, which is used to

expresses the negative or positive opinion of the news text author (e.g., *the malice of the perpetrators* (negative), *natural intellectuals* (positive)); labels for news actors (e.g., *the loon*, *the radical*, *the extremist* (negative), *the brilliant astrophysicist* (positive)); opinion; descriptions of state-of-affairs or action, behavior (e.g., *breaking of promise*); the use of negation that indicates the lack or failure (e.g., *has broken his promise*); negative or positive lexis (e.g., *turmoil*, *chaos*, *war*, *terrorist attack*) (see Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 85-88). While Bednarek and Caple (2017) do not discuss positivity in detail, the researchers claim that “[I]ike Negativity, a broad range of related dimensions can be included here, ranging from success, victory, peace, heroic or selfless acts to lack of crime, injuries, or damage, and so on” (p. 61). The relationship between negative and positive concepts may be overlapping, however. For example, death, which is generally understood as a negative, can be regarded as a positive in certain instances, or negative concepts can refer to positive results (Bednarek and Caple, 2017). In this respect, Negativity and Positivity are highly dependent on the target audience and their perception on cultural values (Bednarek and Caple, 2017). Bednarek and Caple (2017) also note that these values are not identical to the expression of bias by the news organization. For example, an event can be evaluated as negative, but regardless of the evaluation, the news value Negativity would be constructed through lexis that highlights the negative aspects, e.g., conflict (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 61). Therefore, Negativity is not related to the assessment of bias by the news organization, but rather is concerned with “how events are constructed as newsworthy in relation to negative aspects” (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 61). Together, these arguments and examples suggest three main following conclusions: there is a high dependency of the interpretation of Negativity and Positivity news values based on the target readership; Negativity and Positivity can be expressed by various linguistic means both in singularity and as a part of other news values; and also, Negativity and Positivity as news values need to be considered carefully and should not be associated with bias opinions of the news outlet.

Personalization. Bednarek and Caple (2017) present that personalization means “[t]he event is discursively constructed as having a personal or ‘human’ face (involving non-elite actors, including eyewitnesses)” (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 88). Cotter (2011) claims that personalization is related to a journalistic principle to make the story “relevant” to a target reader by “characterizing a larger issue in terms of a single individual” (p. 1894). Therefore, the visual means to construct Personalization are the depiction of ordinary people in the images (e.g., eyewitnesses, survivors, or other private citizens), the generic depiction of people (e.g., stock photography), the depiction of individuals rather than groups, depiction of details that are related to ordinary actors (e.g., informal clothes), depiction of emotional reactions, ordinary setting in which the person is photographed (e.g., a bus stop), the construction of a close-up shot, or the foregrounding, i.e., positioning an ordinary individual in front of a group (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 120-121). Personalization can also be achieved in many linguistic ways, including the following: references to “ordinary” people, either by name (e.g., *Jean Baxter*) or non-elite role label (e.g., *a mother of five*); references to one individual (e.g., *a 31-year-old plumber*) or to groups (e.g., *relatives, fans*); labelling emotions (e.g., *Gilles Boulanger ... told French TV channel Itele: ‘... It was really upsetting. ...’*); descriptions of an emotional behavior (e.g., *cousin sobbed while testifying*) (see Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 89). It is also noteworthy to mention that Personalization can be achieved in the voice of the institution or in the voice of the ordinary person (i.e., as reported speech), the features mentioned previously can also have a higher or a lower level of personalization (i.e., an identification of a person by name, a direct speech, a reference to the experiences of individuals and ordinary people are believed to be more personalizing) (Bednarek and Caple, 2017). Bednarek and Caple (2017) suggest

that researchers should determine by which resources personalization can be constructed and determined, therefore elite news actors and their speech on behalf of ordinary people may be excluded from consideration, as these resources may construct other values. References to specific people due to the contextual factor that the reported story is in fact about a happening covering the event, where only the specific ordinary people are involved (e.g., a text about an ordinary citizen who died in unusual circumstances) can also be excluded from the category of Personalization, as these texts can be naturally considered news about the ordinary news actors and not about events that ordinary people take part in (Bednarek and Caple, 2017). Thus, in this thesis, the direct quotes of ordinary people, references to ordinary people and other means related to the ordinary and not to elite people will be considered as the means of the construction of Personalization.

Proximity. Proximity means that “[t]he event is discursively constructed as geographically or culturally near (in relation to the publication location/ target audience)” (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 91). Regarding the visual aspect, Proximity can be achieved by including landmarks, natural features, or cultural symbols that are widely recognized or known by the target audience (e.g., flags), textual references of location included in the image, and other unique features to the target audience (Bednarek and Caple, 2017). Bednarek and Caple (2017) summarize that Proximity can be established through the following linguistic means: references to places that are near the target audience, (e.g., *Wellington researchers, Australia*) or prepositional phrases (e.g., *at Arlington National Cemetery*); references to people from the community or nationality of the target audience and to communities or nationalities that are (culturally) near them; generic place references (e.g., *the region*); adjectives related to the target audience (e.g., *local veterans*); references to cultural heritage, people, organizations, products, historical or other events that are well-known or related to a particular culture (e.g., *prom, Obamacare*); the outlining of the potential danger for the target audience (e.g., *homegrown terrorist*) (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 93). It is important to note that references of place can be used in ways that are unrelated to Proximity, so it is wrongful to assume that every linguistic device is used to establish proximity (Bednarek and Caple, 2017). It is evident from the examples indicated previously that Proximity is based on the notion that the news should be relevant to the target audience, a feature that is one of the most important in news translation, therefore is worthy investigating in more detail.

Superlativeness. Superlativeness indicates that “[t]he event is discursively constructed as being of high intensity or large scope/scale” (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 93). This news value can be established through the expressions of “number, amount, quantity, size, degree, and intensity” and is highly related to gradability and hyperbole (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 94). This news value can be established through a number of visual resources, including the presentation of extreme emotions, the emphasis of scale or size through comparisons, repetitions of elements within the image, magnification of the size or detail of the image (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 122-123). The linguistic means to achieve Superlativeness are indicated as follows: intensifiers that focus on scaling upwards or the high degree, force, or intensity of actions, attributes, events etc. (e.g., *full fury, complete destruction, severe, severely*); quantifiers that emphasize amount (e.g., *thousands of kilometers, many Iraqis, at all levels*), or size (e.g., *huge waves, a giant ash cloud, a tragedy of epic proportions*); numerals (e.g., *shock \$356 million loss, hundreds who flew*), phrases indicating vague numbers (e.g., *at least, up to, more than, as many as*); *intensified lexis* (e.g., *terrify, panic, desperately*); metaphors (e.g., *epidemic swallowing Sydney*) and similes (comparative devices, such as *like, as if*); comparative (e.g., *worse*) and superlative adjectives (e.g., *most shocking*); comparative

clauses that upscale (e.g., *so strong that*), and the comparative items (e.g., *more*); repetition (e.g., *they were petrified. Absolutely petrified*); lexis in reference to growth, rise in intensity, scale, scope (e.g., *rising, raised, scaling up, mounting*); lexis in reference to time and distance, which are used to dramatize happenings (e.g., *only hours after, just 10 miles from*) (see Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 95). It is apparent that Superlativeness is recognized as a distinctive news value to construct the events as involving heightened emotions, proportions, or other features. While Superlativeness can be realized in a variety of ways, the inevitable aspect of this news value is that its presence in a news discourse can be used as a tool to distort the perceptions.

Timeliness. Timeliness means that “[t]he event is discursively constructed as timely in relation to the publication date: as new, recent, ongoing, about to happen, current, or seasonal” (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 123). Although it is rather difficult to construct Timeliness in visual materials, it is usually done in the following ways: by depicting a recognizable cultural or environmental happening; by showing text in the images that indicates time in relation to the publication date (e.g., an image showing a signboard, which reveals the date); by depicting an action of revealing something or someone, i.e., an indication of newness (e.g., an image showing the action of lifting the sheet and unveiling a new car) (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 123). It is suggested that Timeliness can be achieved through the following linguistic means: the use of the present tense forms even when referring to past or future events (e.g., *is testing*); lexis that refers to the close time to publication (e.g., *earlier this week, today*); references to current trends (e.g., *a selfie*); references to seasonal happenings (e.g., *urged people to keep their homes well heated this winter* (if published at the start of the cold season)); references to newness, including changes, discoveries (e.g., *In an unexpected development, EU leaders pick new top diplomats*) (see Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 97-99). When the Timeliness is considered, it is important to note that an analysis should not be automatized, i.e., instances indicating a time should not immediately be perceived as Timeliness, as contextual factors may reveal the construction of other values, such as Unexpectedness (Bednarek and Caple, 2017). Therefore, when investigating Timeliness and other news values it is important to interpret linguistic means in terms of meaning and usage in a given context or the time of the publication.

Unexpectedness. Unexpectedness means that “[t]he event is discursively constructed as unexpected, for example, as unusual, strange, rare” (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 100). Bednarek and Caple (2017) suggest that the main visual means to achieve Unexpectedness are the following: showing images depicting unusual, odd, or weird happenings; showing images with people who have a shocked/ surprised expression; and through comparison, especially when the elements depicted are creating contrast (e.g., short and tall). This news value can be achieved by the following linguistic means: adjectives, adverbs indicating unexpectedness, strangeness (e.g., *astonishing, unusually, extraordinary*); reference to people’s expectations to establish that the event is unusual or unexpected to them (e.g., *no one was expecting*); comparison with other events (e.g., *the first time since 1958*); comparative constructions (e.g., *I’ve never seen anything like that*); references to events that fall outside established societal expectations, physical laws, statistical probability, or biological tendencies (e.g., *woman fights off kangaroo with backpack*) (see Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 100-102). It should be noted that in news discourse the ordinal number *first* is frequently used to construct Unexpectedness if it establishes the event as rare, while it is more likely used to establish Timeliness (newness) in other usages (Bednarek and Caple, 2017). So, the evaluation of Unexpectedness in relation to other values must be carried out with caution.

To summarize, this section introduced visual and linguistic resources for the construction of news values in the news discourse. The visual level was introduced as an addition to the textual level of news values, as it is believed to have potential to contribute and influence the construction of news values and also because the research regarding the relationship between the images and news values is still relatively scarce (Bednarek and Caple, 2017). Considering the features discussed previously, it is important to highlight that these resources may be used to establish news values, but they are not limited to the indicated examples. It is also noteworthy to mention that in terms of visual resources to construct news values, other semiotic resources, such as typography, layout, framing, and color, and an addition news value of Aesthetic Appeal can be considered (Bednarek and Caple, 2017). The latter may be investigated as it is also used to form an appeal for the readers by discursively constructing the event as beautiful. However, due to the physical limitations of this thesis and the fact that the interpretation of this news value is highly subjective in considering what is the basis of a beautiful person, a place or an environmental phenomenon (Bednarek and Caple, 2017), the aspect of an Aesthetic Appeal and other mentioned modes will not be taken into consideration.

2. Analysis of the Construction of Newsworthiness in the Translated News Items

In this chapter, the methodology and the results regarding the construction of newsworthiness across two modes will be presented.

2.1. Methodology

The methodological approach taken in this study is mixed, based on qualitative and quantitative methods. A Discursive News Value analysis framework, introduced by Bednarek and Caple (2017), which was grounded on the seminal study of Galtung and Ruge (1965) is employed to investigate how newsworthiness is constructed in news discourse and what changes are made during the news translation process. Although relatively recent, this approach has been already claimed as noteworthy in a number of studies (see Makki, 2019; Shchipitsyna, 2019; Watkina and Looneyb, 2019; Zhang and Caple, 2021). Critical Discourse Analysis approach was implemented further, as it allows to investigate why certain translation changes are done and what influence it has on the readers (Xia, 2019). Therefore, the analysis covers three levels: news translation product level, news translation process level, and news translation reception level. The means adopted in order to carry out the analysis will be discussed further in more detail.

Gambier (2006) claims that studying reports of the foreign press can help understand the translation work in terms of reproduction and change of the discourse, which is prevailing in their own societies. Therefore, for the analysis of the news translation product, the research data in this thesis was drawn from two main sources: the source headlines in English language and images are gathered from Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL) news portal and the headline translations into Lithuanian language together with the images of the target news items are gathered from The Lithuanian public broadcaster, Lithuanian Radio and Television (LRT) new portal. These news portals were selected for a few reasons: first, RFE/RL news organization promotes democratic values and advance human rights by reporting the news in countries where free press is banned or not fully established, therefore journalists aim to provide objective journalism and report factual information (About RFE/RL, n.d.); second, LRT is the largest media group in Lithuania, which values itself as reliable, objective and impartial information provider (About LRT, n.d.); both of these news organizations promote similar values, therefore, a presumption can be made that the same values would be reflected in their news reporting and news translation practice. The data for this study was collected manually, as human assessment was important to identify the texts as translations. While gathering the data, the headlines and images were included into the research, if it was indicated in the translated news article that the original news report belongs to RFE/RL. This was a done to assure that the news content was translated and not written by a journalist of LRT, who may have based the creation on one or more than one foreign news articles, as this practice may also be done in news media organizations. The timeframe of the data collection of source news items and their translations was from July 2020 to November 2020.

The process of investigation was separated into three parts. First, the product level analysis was done, i.e., each headline and image were analyzed in terms of news values, namely Consonance, Personalization, Proximity, Unexpectedness, Superlativeness, Impact, Negativity, Positivity, Timeliness, and Eliteness. It was identified what news values the source and target headline represent, as each headline together with the main image could have the same news value expressed up to two times because the news value can occur both in the textual and in the visual mode; then, each image

was analyzed accordingly, i.e., it was identified what news values are depicted in the images of the source and target items. Lastly, the quantitative and qualitative data about the textual and visual modes in terms of news values used to construct newsworthiness were gathered and presented in the **Appendices**. After the product level analysis was completed, a process level analysis was initiated, i.e., a questionnaire for the translators working at the LRT news organization was made in an aim to investigate whether or not the translators are aware of the usage of these news values, and whether or not these decisions are influenced by the news organization practice. The questionnaire included a section with a rating scale to evaluate the use of each news value with an option of a number of responses from “never” to “very often” and ten additional questions regarding the translation process. The questionnaire was sent directly to the LRT news organization via the publicly provided contact information. After the product and process level analysis was completed, a reader reception analysis followed. Five different news headlines together with the images from the LRT news portal were chosen for the questionnaire assessment among the Lithuanian readers. It was important that each example would represent a few different news values (dominant and non-dominant) in order to investigate, if the readers can recognize these news values. The questionnaire was also based on a rating scale, as it allowed to evaluate each example in terms of news values with options varying from “strongly disagree” to “strongly agree”. The questions provided to the readers were written in the Lithuanian language because it is the native language of the LRT news audience. The publication date, the authorship of the news report and other cues (e.g., typography, website design attributes) were excluded from the examples, as they may influence the opinions of the readers. Additionally, other questions regarding the text and image reception were provided in the questionnaire. The reader questionnaire was made public on the internet. After the data was collected, the quantitative and qualitative results and examples were discussed.

To summarize, the methods employed in this analysis allowed to draw a thorough understanding about the construction of newsworthiness in translated news supported by the critical perspectives of both the translators and the readers. Certainly, there are some problematic aspects virtually in every method of the analysis of news translation and the methods discussed in this thesis are no exception. This is generally because the studies of this type are exploratory and interpretative in nature. However, by following the recommendations of the authors, who introduced the methodological approaches employed, the linguistic and visual resources were clearly determined prior to the analysis, allowing to minimize the subjectivity in the process of interpretation. The interpretation of the results is provided in the following section.

2.1.1. Dominant News Values in the Construction of Newsworthiness

Based on both the headlines and the images (a total of 100 objects), the results of the analysis of the news values constructed in the RFE/ RL news portal reveal that all news values, except Proximity are used in order to construct newsworthiness in a headline and/ or the main image. Proximity, in this respect might be difficult to distinguish in the source text, as the target audience of RFE/RL is too broad. The results presented in Fig. 1 indicate that the five most dominant news values in the source news headlines and images (a total of 100 objects) are Eliteness (46 % occurrence), Negativity (42 % occurrence), Timeliness (37 % occurrence), Superlativeness (33 % occurrence), and Impact (27 % occurrence). Similar results can be found in the textual and visual elements provided in the LRT news portal, as all news values indicate in the DNVA framework and chosen for this research were found there. The results show that the five most dominant news values in the target news headlines and/ or

images are Negativity (59 % occurrence), Eliteness (54 % occurrence), Impact (44 % occurrence), Timeliness (41 % occurrence), and Superlativeness (35 % occurrence). So, while the dominant news values are the same, their occurrence is slightly different with an Eliteness being the most dominant news value in the source news items, and Negativity being the most dominant news value in the target news items.

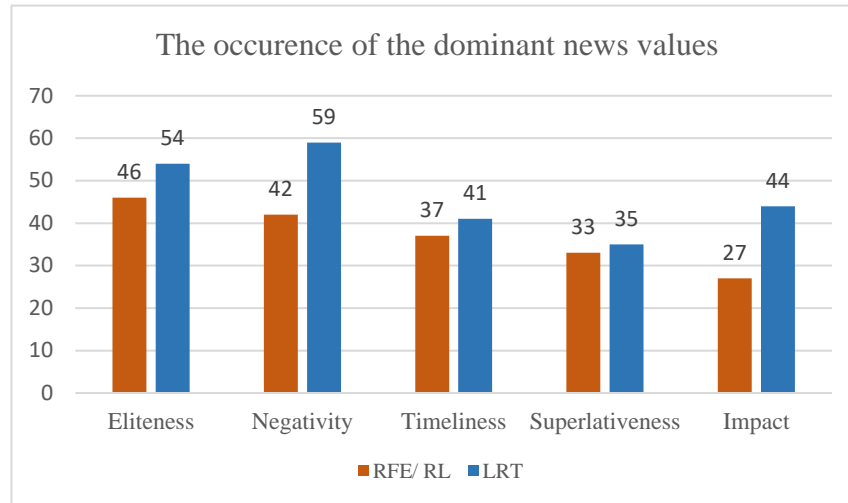


Fig. 1 The comparison of the occurrence of the most dominant news values in RFE/ RL and LRT news portals across textual and visual modes

When comparing the source and target news items in terms of increase or decrease of the most dominant news value, the results are the following: the highest increase of news value is evident with Impact, as this value increased in the target news item by 63 %; the second highest increase is evident with the news value of Negativity, as this value increased by 40 %; the third highest increase is of the dominant news value is evident with Eliteness, as this value increased by 17 %; the fourth news value with the highest increase is Timeliness with an increase of 11 %; and the fifth news value among the most dominant ones, which increased the most is Superlativeness with an increase of 6 %. None of the news values were reduced, i.e., omitted in the target news items when translating or choosing the main image. Therefore, it is evident that in the process of translation when the dominant news values are regarded, the newsworthiness was increased rather than reduced by a news translator. This was done either by constructing an additional news value in the text (headline) by adding linguistic information or by constructing an additional news value in the image through its modification or the change of the image itself. It can be concluded that in terms of the most dominant news values found in both the source and target news items, the newsworthiness is increased rather than decreased or made the same as in the source item. This finding suggests that the translator makes additional changes of meaning to influence the audience rather than maintaining the same amount of news value that the original news producer seem to have intended. However, the conclusions about the translator’s intention should be considered with caution due to the notion that DNVA employed in this part cannot reveal whether these changes in news values were intentional or not without looking into the practices of the news organization and other contextual factors. In an aim to justify the prevailing findings and reveal the possible trends of news translation in the LRT news portal, the following section includes a discussion of examples in terms of newsworthiness.

2.2. Dominant news values across textual and visual modes

In this subchapter, examples in which the dominant news values are represented will be compared and discussed in order to reveal the linguistic and visual changes that are made in the process of news translation and how these changes construct newsworthiness.

2.2.1. Negativity

The news value of Negativity is significant as it is the second most dominant news value in the source news items and the most dominant news value in the target news items. The examples indicated in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3, show how newsworthiness is constructed by employing Negativity across textual and visual modes.

Example 1

SH: The Smerch Rocket: A Fearsome Symbol Of The Nagorno-Karabakh War

TH: Rusiška raketa „Smerč“ tapo siaubą keliančiu karo simboliu – Kalnų Karabache krito ir ant civilių

BT: Russian missile “Smerč” became a horrific symbol of war – also fell on civilians in Nagorno-Karabakh



Fig. 2 Negativity in RFE/ RL news item



Fig. 3 Negativity in LRT news item

The news reports presented here cover the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh, which happened between Armenia and Azerbaijan in 2020. The pictures Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 indicate how news values are used to construct the event as negative.

Visual mode. The main image chosen to illustrate the events in the source news item mainly indicate Negativity and Impact. This is because the depiction of an aftermath of a happening having negative effects is presented. The image shows a landscape of a city with remains from a missile. In other words, the image represents the result of a conflict, which establishes negative connotations. It is rightful to assume that the decision to show a location in which the military actions happened was done intentionally, as the area depicted in the image in this way may represent danger even after the conflict. The main image chosen for the target news shows the same news values, however, the depiction of the street and a non-elite individual also construct Personalization. Compared to the source news image, the target news image shows the remains of a missile on the street. This implies that the news value Negativity and Impact is created, but the view of the street with the buildings of ordinary citizens create Impact in a different way than in the original. The aftermath of an event and

the negative consequences appear as having a more direct and a more damaging effect on the local people. Moreover, the individual shown in the image can be regarded as a non-elite news actor, as he is wearing casual clothing. By depicting a non-elite individual passing the remains of what appears to be a missile or other type of debris, a contrast is created, which increases the negative impact. It can be stated that while both images appear to have Negativity as the main news value, the depiction of an ordinary person and the local street create a more personalized perceptions of the event and depict the event as having a more extensive negative impact on the local citizens.

Textual mode. It is evident that in the headline written for the source news report Negativity and an additional news value of Eliteness are constructed. By using the expression “A fearsome symbol of [...] war”, the author of the source news text emphasizes negative emotions, such as fear. When the Eliteness is regarded, a reference to a Russian authority can be found as part of the name of the rocket launcher “Smerch”, which is a relatively well-known name of the equipment owned by the Russian military. The linguistic resources used in the target news headline indicate that the newsworthiness is constructed not only by Negativity, but also Superlativeness, Impact, and also the contrast of Eliteness and Personalization. Negativity and Superlativeness is constructed through the use of negative lexis, indicating high intensity, as the words “horrific symbol of war” are used. This is because the use of the adjective “horrific” is not only evaluative, but also indicates negativity in reference to danger and suffering of high intensity. Also, a fixed figurative expression “symbol of war” indicates that the missile, which is the main object of this news report based on the headline, is already associated with war and conflict, which are considered to be the indicators of Negativity in news discourse. In turn, the use of such expressions construct Impact, as they refer to the aftermath of an event. This is also achieved by the use of the past tense to indicate that the event has already happened and imply that civilians might have been hurt, as the words “also fell on civilians” suggest. Also, Eliteness and Personalization are constructed in the target headline, as both the name of the rocket launcher “Smerch”, which can be considered a well-known name of the equipment owned by the Russian military is used and also civilians as part of the non-elite individuals are mentioned in the headline.

To sum up, it is evident that in these news headlines, negative lexis and figurative phrase are used to construct Negativity. Together with other linguistic strategies, such as the use of evaluative adjectives or contrast between ordinary citizens and military equipment, which belongs to elite countries, the negative connotations are reinforced even more. These findings suggest that the news translator should be particularly careful when translating news about the events regarding any type of conflict or terror, as the linguistic and visual strategies chosen to depict the event may result in an increased level of negativity. Nevertheless, the decision to make the event appear as negative or highlight the negative aspects of it may be influenced by the news organization practices. This aspect may be investigated in more detail. However, because LRT claim to be objective and impartial news providers (About LRT, n.d.), the increase of newsworthiness in those news reports that cover the events, which are intrinsically negative, can be regarded as unjustifiable and even unethical.

2.2.2. Eliteness

The results show that Eliteness is the most dominant news value in the source news items and the second most dominant news value in the target news items. The examples shown further, indicate how the news value of Eliteness is used in order to construct the event as having high status or fame.

Example 1

SH: 'A Responsible Job': Deep In Russia, A Village Cleaner Sweeps To Power After Beating The Kremlin's Man

TH: Bet kas, tik ne Putino partija: Rusijos glūdumoje rinkimus laimėjo savivaldybės valytoja

BT: Anyone but Putin's party: deep in Russia, a municipal cleaner won the election



Fig. 4 Eliteness in RFE/ RL news item

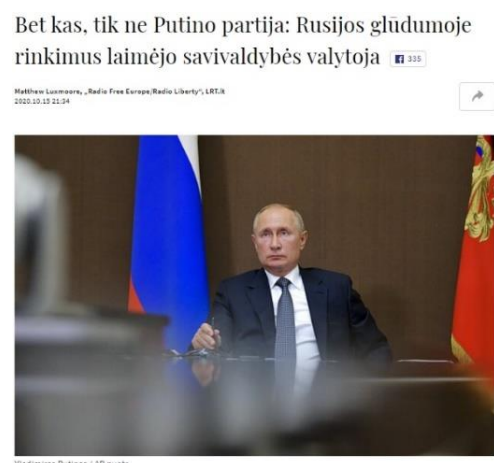


Fig. 5 Eliteness in LRT news item

The news reports shown in this example cover the local elections that happened in Russia and their result. The report presents that a woman living in a remote Russian village, who seemingly had no background in politics, have won the local election. The examples shown in Fig. 4 and Fig. 5 indicate how Personalization is highlighted in the source news item, while the target news item focuses on Eliteness in order to construct the event as having high status.

Visual mode. In the main image of the source news item, the administration building where M. Udgodskaya used to work as a cleaner before she was elected as an official of the village is depicted. Therefore, the depiction of a place in relation to the non-elite news actor creates Personalization and composes a story in a way that researchers described as “characterizing a larger issue in terms of a single individual” (Cotter, 2011, p. 1894). Although the building can be recognized as an administration building (e.g., the flag indicates that it is an official building rather than a place of living), the house can be described as an ordinary setting, as it might not be recognized as a landmark or other recognizable man-made structure, such as Grand Kremlin Palace, which would indicate Eliteness. What regards the visual mode of the target news item, Russia’s president V. Putin is shown, which indicates Eliteness. First, V. Putin is considered as a person of high status; second, this political figure is wearing formal clothing, i.e., a suit and a tie which highlights his authority; and third, the setting is also formal, because flags are also shown as part of national symbols. It can be assumed that the decision to choose an image, which shows the leader of Russia instead of the administration building was made because V. Putin is recognized as a famous political figure among Lithuanian audience. This aspect can also be regarded as a construction of Proximity. So, this example indicates how Eliteness is chosen over Personalization to construct a news item as newsworthy.

Textual mode. Although the source text indicates references to both elite and non-elite individuals. The non-elite role label, i.e., “a village cleaner” is at the center of this headline as it is the main subject of the sentence, however the contrast is created by also mentioning a high-status political figure V. Putin by saying “the Kremlin’s man”. The use of this type of contrast constructs another news value,

i.e., Unexpectedness. While Unexpectedness can be created through comparison, usually when the elements depicted are creating contrast (e.g., short and tall) (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 124), in this example this news value is constructed by contrasting a low and a high status of the individuals. The source text also indicates Superlativeness. This is evident in the expression “sweeps to power”. The dictionary definition of the verb “sweep” is “to move, especially quickly and powerfully” (Sweep, n.d.). This verb that can be regarded as hyperbolic, as it emphasizes rapid pace, and it is reasonable to state that this verb is used in order to achieve magnification. Identical news values are constructed in the target text. By writing “Anyone but Putin’s party”, the words “anyone but” are used as intensifiers to indicate the intensity of actions taken against Putin as a political leader and an unexpected result “a municipal cleaner won”. This can be regarded as the construction of both Superlativeness and Unexpectedness. In the same manner as in the source text, the target text indicates Putin as a high-status individual together with a municipal cleaner as a low-status individual. Therefore, both Eliteness and Personalization are constructed and this results in Unexpectedness. In terms of textual mode, this example can be considered valuable to indicate how Eliteness is constructed together with other news values to create contrast and heighten the possible impact of the news.

To summarize the findings about Eliteness, it is evident that more than one news value can be constructed in a news item. However, Eliteness is usually constructed by depicting political figures as the main subjects of the news reports, also, by indicating their names in the headlines to highlight importance of the events. It is also noticeable that the names of non-elite individuals involved in the events are not identified, as they are not familiar to the audience. This finding suggests that the news value of Eliteness is chosen over Personalization when certain matters are regarded, e.g., political issues. This aspect was previously regarded as a distinctive practice by the news organization and even given a title of de-personalization (see Gambier, 2006). Furthermore, the news translator’s decisions may even result in the occurrence of additional news values. It appears that certain strategies of the news translator can influence the news texts to seem unexpected, unusual, and strange even if no intention to achieve Unexpectedness are present based on the linguistic resources to construct this particular news value. In general, the construction of Eliteness might vary depending on the topic of the news and the individuals involved. As some news reports cover political events or events involving famous individuals, it is virtually impossible not to construct the events as high status or fame. Therefore, in some cases the news value of Eliteness might be regarded as rather neutral and not as a strategy to increase newsworthiness or to affect the perceptions and attitudes of the readers about the events.

2.2.3. Impact

Although Impact has previously been discussed as an additional news value helping to reinforce the most distinct news values from the dominant findings, it is worth discussing in more detail, because Impact can be revealed in different ways. The results indicate that Negativity and Impact are often used together to construct newsworthiness. While the news value Impact is the fifth most dominant news value in the source news items, it is the third most dominant news value in the target news items. This suggests that in the process of news translation, the events are more frequently reported as having significant effects or consequences even if this aspect was not highlighted in the original news report.

Example 2

SH: ‘Only The Suffocating Are Hospitalized’: Russia Faces Second Wave Of COVID-19

TH: Rusai desperatiškai kovoja su antra COVID-19 banga: greitoji po 4 valandų, o į ligonines guldo tik dūstančiuosius

BT: The Russians are desperately fighting the second wave of COVID-19: the ambulance after 4 hours, and only suffocating patients are hospitalized



Fig. 6 Impact in RFE/ RL news item



Fig. 7 Impact in LRT news item

The news reports presented here cover the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. The pictures Fig. 6 and Fig. 8 indicate how news value Impact is used to achieve newsworthiness by discursively constructing the events as having significant effects and consequences.

Visual mode. Although both the image of a source news item and the image of the target news item appear to be taken in a very similar setting and at a similar time, the individuals depicted in the picture evoke slightly different representations of the event. The main image of the source news item illustrates Timeliness with no other distinctive news value present. The masks worn by the two individuals indicate that this picture was taken at the time when COVID-19 pandemic was happening. This interpretation can be further justified by the publication date, which indicates that the report was published in October of 2020. While no distinctive ways to make the event appear as newsworthy can be identified in the source news image, the target news image shows the events from a different angle and depict the event as more negative. The image chosen for the target news item emphasizes an individual that is being transported on a stretcher, i.e., a type of equipment that is being used to move patients who require medical care. So, the depiction of a medical accident in action, instead of the depiction of individuals walking by themselves, indicates a higher level of negative consequences of an event, i.e., can be regarded as the construction of newsworthiness through the news values of Impact and Negativity.

Textual mode. When the written part of the news item is considered, the source text emphasizes Impact together with Negativity and Superlativeness, while the target text includes even more news values to make the event appear as newsworthy. In the source text the news, a quotation in reference to the consequences of an aftermath and lexis in reference to the scope can be identified, e.g., “Only The Suffocating Are Hospitalized”. The adjective “only” is used to express that the situation has reached a critical point, as only those who need immediate care and who are in critical condition can receive the help by the medical professionals. This implies that the consequences have reached a high importance and a critical condition. When considering the target text, the aftermath of an event is highlighted through the reference of negative emotions of large-scale as a following of what had happened previously. This is evident in the expression “desperately fighting”. The adverb

“desperately” means extreme emotions and the verb “fighting” can be regarded negative lexis in reference to conflict. Together these words construct the news values of Impact, Superlativeness, and Negativity. Personalization is also constructed to make the event appear as having serious effect on the ordinary citizens who are involved. Unexpectedness can also be found here, as the detailed explanation of the measures taken to deal with the situation, which is present in the target text implies that such happenings were unusual.

All in all, Impact appears to be one of the more versatile news values frequently constructed in translated news headlines. It can be evoked even by small changes, such as the visual representation of medical emergencies, or the use of adjectives and adverbs in reference to negative emotions. Therefore, it can be suggested that the news value of Impact must be considered with caution when translating news texts because even if the change done by a translator might seem trivial, when the aftermaths of the events are depicted and described, such changes can evoke intense reactions.

2.2.4. Timeliness

The findings suggest that Timeliness is the third most dominant news value used to construct newsworthiness in the source news items and the fourth most dominant news value in the target news items. Although more than one news value is represented in the examples indicated in Fig. 10 and Fig. 11, in the following part only the news value of Timeliness will be discussed in order to illustrate how it was used to construct newsworthiness and make the events appear as new, recent, ongoing, about to happen, current, or seasonal.

Example 3

SH: ‘Extensive’ Tests Under Way On Putin Foe Navalny At Berlin Hospital

TH: Rusijos opozicijos lyderis Navalnas gydomas Vokietijoje – kas žinoma iki šiol?

BT: Navalny, the leader of the Russian opposition, is being treated in Germany - what is known so far?



Fig. 8 Timeliness in RFE/ RL news item



Fig. 9 Timeliness in LRT news item

The events reported in this example regard the health of Russian politician A. Navalny, who at the time of the publication was in a critical condition due to the assumed poisoning attempt.

Visual mode. In terms of Timeliness, both images of the source and target news items present the same event from different angles. The findings further support the claim that it is rather difficult to construct Timeliness in visual materials (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 123), as no significant visual

cues were possible to identify, and the interpretation had to be based on contextual knowledge rather than what is actually depicted in the image. Although there are no significant visual cues to indicate that this event is recent (e.g., there is a lack of visual cues for the depiction of an action of revealing something or someone, or other cues) it can be recognized that the photographed happenings are the actual event that is being reported as news. Despite the fact that A. Navalny cannot be recognized in these images, the image captions reveal that this is the actual photographic documentation of the event, i.e., the action of A. Navalny being taken to the hospital. By choosing the photographs taken at the scene versus the stock image or other representative illustration, the authors of the publication succeeded in making the event appear to be timely in relation to the publication date.

Textual mode. The findings suggest that Timeliness is mostly constructed by the use of the present simple or present continuous tense. In the given example of the source news item, the part of the sentence “tests [are] under way” justify this statement. Although the actual verb is omitted (presumably due to the space limitations and a common practice to omit the unnecessary words in news headlines), the following part of the expression suggest that the event is ongoing. In the target text, Timeliness is revealed in the same manner, as the passive voice of the present continuous tense, e.g., “being treated”, “is known” are used. This trend is not influenced by translation, as the same practice is found in the source and target texts.

So, in most cases, Timeliness is constructed both in the source and in the target news item. Overall, these results further suggest that it is a common practice of a news organization to make the event appear as recent or ongoing. This may be due to the news organization’s aim to publish information with no delay as it was previously noted by Dominick (2005). However, if such practice is not possible due to the constraints of the journalistic field or other contextual factors, the use of Timeliness to construct newsworthiness seem to be a sufficient way to make the news reports appear as if the events are still happening in the time of publication. This is proven by the frequent examples where the present tense forms were used in the LRT news discourse.

2.2.5. Superlativeness

The findings reveal that Superlativeness is the fourth most dominant news value in the source news items and the fifth most dominant news value in the target news items. The examples shown further, indicate how the news value of Superlativeness is used in order to construct the event as being of high intensity, large scope or scale.

Example 4

SH: Three-Story Graves: Iran Struggles To Cope With Raging Coronavirus Pandemic

TH: Kai koronavirusas plinta nevaldomai – Irane kasami triaukščiau kapai sunkiai talpina aukas

BT: When the coronavirus spreads uncontrollably, the three-story graves dug in Iran hardly fit the victims



Fig. 10 Superlativeness in RFE/ RL news item



Fig. 11 Superlativeness in LRT news item

The news reports presented here cover the aftermath of a COVID-19 pandemic in Iran and report about the actions taken in order to bury all the bodies of the victims. The pictures Fig. 10 and Fig. 11 indicate how the news value of Superlativeness is used in order to highlight the event as having a large scope.

Visual mode. The image used in the source news item indicates the repetition of elements. By depicting a large number of graves across the field, a magnification of size is achieved. Therefore, it can be stated that Superlativeness is used. It is reasonable to assume that this picture is chosen to create a comparison and to illustrate the number of victims of the pandemic. Together with the images of a large number of graves, Negativity is evoked, as graves represent illness, death and generally represent negative emotions, the end of life. In comparison, the target news item shows the image of the same site, however a person who is digging the graves is also shown. Therefore, through Personalization and the depiction of ordinary individuals, a level of unexpectedness and impact is achieved. The news values of Impact and Unexpectedness is mainly achieved by the contrast between one individual and many graves. In addition, the image indicates that such circumstances are unusual, crossing the boundaries of human capacity in terms of preparing the graveyard and also dealing with the pandemic. It is reasonable to believe that the decision to choose this type of image is made to evoke the reader's emotions and to present the larger issue in terms of a single person through contrast.

Textual mode. At the textual level, the source news item also indicates Superlativeness, as lexis indicating an upward scale is present, e.g., “three-story graves”. Also, a metaphoric expression “raging coronavirus pandemic” is used as an intensifier. Furthermore, the source headline presents additional news values, such as Impact and Negativity, as a reference to an aftermath of an event having negative consequences is introduced. The target news headline presents identical news values, although different lexical items are chosen. For example, large-scale is indicated by the use of adverb “[spreads] uncontrollably”, while Impact and Negativity is constructed by the use of adverb “hardly [fit]” and the use of negative lexis in reference to death “victims”.

To sum up, this example illustrates that the news value of Superlativeness can be constructed visually through the repetition of elements and contrast, while from the linguistic perspective this news value can be constructed by the use of adjectives indicating extreme conditions and severity. It should also be noted that news values tend to reinforce one another, as Superlativeness and other news values,

e.g., Impact and Negativity can be found in a single linguistic expression or a single detail of an image.

To summarize the general findings about the dominant news values and the construction of newsworthiness, a few prevailing themes must be highlighted: first, the results of the analysis show that the most common clusters of the news values involve Negativity, Impact, Superlativeness and Timeliness, therefore events are made to appear as recent or currently happening and having negative, high scale effects or consequences both in the source and target versions; second, there is a continuous trend of the LRT news translators to increase newsworthiness by adding additional news values, which were not present in the source news headlines either by modifying the text or choosing a different image; and third, similar news values are found across both textual and visual modes, suggesting that the news values are designed to complement and reinforce one another to accomplish a high level of appeal to the readers, which may be regarded as exaggeration based on the fact that certain subjects are sensitive and should be presented in a more objective way. However, translator's decisions to reinforce the news values may always be intentional. Due to news translations being produced in the settings of news organization, various organizational factors (e.g., a fixed amount of time to produce translations, the market constrains to sensationalize the content, difficulty to acquire the copyright of the full text or images, etc.) may influence the news translators' decision-making. Nonetheless, it is reasonable to assume that the news translator has the power and tools to make the decision that would suit both the target audience, translation practice in terms of meaning transfer, and also the objectives of the news organization, as it is the translator's position to convey the same message to the target audience by employing linguistic means and visual material (e.g. the use of an associative image instead of an image depicting a destruction site may result in a decreased rather than increased Negativity, etc.). These aspects can be regarded as interesting research topics for the future.

2.3. Non-dominant News Values Across Textual and Visual Modes

The findings reveal that five less frequently used news values in both source and target news items were the following: Personalization, Unexpectedness, Proximity, Consonance, and Positivity. Although used rarely, these news values are an important part of the news discourse and should be discussed in more detail to reveal changes that are done in the process of news translation. The following parts introduce examples, which define how the non-dominant news values were constructed in the process of news translation.

2.3.1. Personalization

One of the most distinctive examples that reveal how the news value of Personalization was dealt with by the news translators is revealed in Fig. 12 and Fig. 13. The news reports presented here reveal the consequences of a COVID-19 pandemic in Russia. In the source news item, a story about a single ordinary individual is presented, while in the target news item the focus is shifted onto a larger group of ordinary individuals creating Personalization through different visual and linguistic resources.

Example 1

SH: Death And 'Deception:' When A Young Russian Nurse's Aide Died Of COVID-19, Her Hospital Pretended She Didn't Exist

TH: Su COVID-19 kovojančių rusų medikų kasdienybė: ligoninės apsimeta, kad mirusių darbuotojų nėra

BT: Everyday life of Russian medics fighting COVID-19: hospitals pretend that there were no deceased workers



Fig. 12 Personalization in RFE/ RL news item

Su COVID-19 kovojančių rusų medikų kasdienybė: ligoninės apsimeta, kad mirusių darbuotojų nė nebuvo

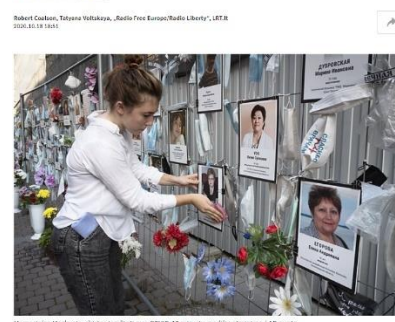


Fig. 13 Personalization in LRT news item

Personalization across visual and textual modes. In the image of the source news item (Fig.12), a nurse's aide Maria Tyshko is presented. The setting in which the non-elite news actor is photographed is what appears to be her own home. Therefore, the depiction of an ordinary individual in an ordinary setting suggests that this story is personalized, i.e., the representation of a story in terms of a single individual is achieved. However, in the image provided for the Lithuanian audience (Fig. 13) the level of Personalization is decreased, as the image no longer depicts a single individual, who was the focus of the source news report, but another ordinary person and a number of photographs of medical staff, who were also affected by the pandemic are depicted. Although Personalization is still present in both images, the target image reinforces the representation that the pandemic affected more than one non-elite person. It is reasonable to assume that the image provided for the Lithuanian audience was chosen to decrease the level of personalization. Because M. Tyshko is not a well-known person in Lithuania, it can be assumed that the Lithuanian readers would be less interested to engage with the news story about a single individual they are not familiar with compared to a news story covering the effects of the pandemic on a large group of people. Based on the textual level, the source news report focuses on a single non-elite individual. This is evident in the use of the non-elite role label "Russian nurse's aide" and a pronoun "she". In the target news headline, a reference to a non-elite news actor is also provided, as the words "Russian medics" are used. It is evident that the textual mode of the source news reinforces the visual mode of the source news and vice versa. The same is finding is present in the target news item: because the headline focuses on a group of individuals, the image also depicts a group of individuals rather than one person.

This example illustrates that the changes made by a news translator highly depend on the target audience. However, it also must be noted that the use of Personalization should be carried out with caution, as the depiction of a group of individuals instead of one individual might evoke Superlativeness and Impact and therefore make the events depicted in the news story appear to the readers as not only involving ordinary citizens, but also having a possible high scale effects on large groups. The translator's role in such case becomes very important, because the translator is revealed as an individual, who can create different representations of the same event.

2.3.2. Unexpectedness

By description, the news value of Unexpectedness reveals how the event is discursively constructed as unusual, strange, or rare (Bednarek and Caple, 2017, p. 100). Fig. 14 and Fig. 15 reveal how this news value was heightened in the translation of a news report depicting an unusual happening in Kazakhstan.

Example 2

SH: A Ghost Story From Kazakhstan

TH: „Net vyrai verkia iš baimės“ – Kazachstano policija ieško apsimetėlio ar vaiduoklio haliucinacijos

BT: “Even men cry out of fear” – Kazakhstan police search for a pretender or ghost hallucination



Fig. 14 Unexpectedness in RFE/ RL news item

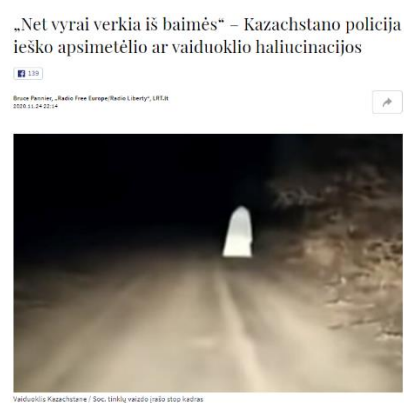


Fig. 15 Unexpectedness in LRT news item

Unexpectedness across visual and textual modes. The image of both the source and target news items construct Unexpectedness by depicting an unknown object in unusual surroundings. The images show an object made of what appears to be white fabric. Therefore, the object resembles a stereotypical depiction of a ghost and creates consonance across the textual and visual modes. The object presented in both source and target news items is photographed at night, which further supports the claim that the happening is unexpected. The textual mode of the source news headline reveal that the story involves a ghost. This further reinforces what the readers can see in the visual representation. However, when the target headline is considered, it is evident that more linguistic resources highlighting the Unexpectedness are used. For example, the headline includes a contrast “a pretender or a ghost hallucination” revealing that the answer to *who* is involved in this event is unknown. Moreover, the use of Unexpectedness can hardly be separated from the use of other news values, which reinforce one another. For example, the use of expression “even men cry out of fear” creates a connotation that the event evokes fear and is high scale. Such expression also increases Impact and Negativity, because mental effects related to negative emotions are described.

To sum up, this example shows how Unexpectedness is increased in the process of news translation. Although the findings reveal that the news value of Unexpectedness is used rarely in both the source and the target news headlines and main images, this news value can be regarded as one that may evoke an extensive interest of the readers.

2.3.3. Proximity

A distinctive example that shows how the news value of Proximity was used by the news translator is provided in Fig. 16 and Fig. 17. The news reports shown here present the events that regard a Russian icebreaker ship and its first voyage.

Example 3

SH: Russian Nuclear-Powered Icebreaker Sets Off On Maiden Arctic Voyage

TH: Rusijos „branduolinis Titanikas“ leidosi į pirmą kelionę – plaukia per Baltijos jūrą

BT: Russia's “nuclear Titanic” embarked on its first voyage – sailing through the Baltic Sea



Fig. 16 Proximity in RFE/ RL news item



Fig. 17 Proximity in LRT news item

Proximity across visual and textual modes. At the visual level, both the source and the target news items depict typical attributes that represent the reported event, i.e., create Consonance. The images depict a large ship either in the middle of a large body of water as shown in the image of the source news, or at a seaport as shown in the image of the target news. However, the setting in which the icebreaker is photographed does not influence other distinctive news values, because it is not possible to identify which country does the seaport belong to, in which case more contextual information could be drawn. On the contrary, the textual level indicates distinctive translation changes. While the source text is written in rather objective manner, as only the Timeliness news value is possible to identify, the target text has additional information, which results in the increased newsworthiness. The most distinctive feature is related to Proximity. It is evident that the source news headline does not provide information where the ship is sailing, however, the target news headline highlights that the ship is sailing “through the Baltic Sea”. It is reasonable to assume that the Baltic Sea is mentioned because Lithuania is situated on the coastline, therefore this headline could attract and influence more target readers. It is also important to mention that other news values used in this headline, such as Superlativeness and Negativity strengthen the perception that this voyage might have possible negative effects. This is highly because a metaphoric expression “nuclear Titanic” is used. Titanic was a famous British ocean liner, known for its massive size and a tragic fate, as its maiden voyage was marked by a sinking and the death of more than 1,500 passengers (Barczewski, 2006). Together with the adjective “nuclear”, which further alludes to danger because nuclear power is related to radiation, and the noun phrase “maiden voyage” this reference further emphasizes the similarities between the icebreaker and Titanic. In other words, the connotation that the icebreaker may have the same fate that the Titanic had can be evoked. By giving such information and specifying the location

which is near the target audience, negative emotions related to fear and danger may be caused. It is evident in this example that the news translator is given an extensive amount of responsibility as the news translators decision can affect the reader perceptions. This example indicated how the translator can discursively construct the event as geographically near the target readers by the use of generic place references and other news values evoking negative connotations. It is reasonable to state that such translation practice does not coincide well with the LRT news claim to be objective information providers, as the increase of newsworthiness may result in highly emotional reactions among the readers.

What regards the general findings about Proximity, it must be noted that the interpretation regarding this news value is highly subjective. In other words, it is difficult to identify Proximity in the source texts as the audience of the RFE/ RL news portal includes about 23 countries. It is therefore not possible to distinguish whether the events are discursively constructed to appear in close proximity with the audiences or the reporters simply cover the events about and to different countries.

2.3.4. Consonance

A characteristic finding that illustrates how the news value of Consonance was used by the news translator is provided in Fig. 18 and Fig. 19.

Example 4

SH: Anger In Iran After Images Of Girls Removed From Cover Of Math Textbook

TH: Ant matematikos vadovėlio mergaitėms ne vieta? Po sprendimo Irane kilo nepasitenkinimo banga

BT: Not a place for girls on the mathematics textbook? The decision in Iran was followed by a wave of discontent



Fig. 18 Consonance in RFE/ RL news item



Fig. 19 Consonance in LRT news item

Consonance across visual and textual modes. It is visible that the visual representation of the happening is different in the source and the target news items. While the source news image creates Consonance together with Impact, the target news image constructs Consonance together with Timeliness and Personalization. In the source news image Consonance is constructed by depicting the cover of a textbook, which can be regarded as a typical attribute that represents the reported event. However, emphasizing the contrast between before and after versions also create Impact. In comparison, when looking at the target news image it can be seen that Consonance is created through different visual resources. Here the depiction of typical attributes that represent the happening is

represented by the image of the local, i.e., non-elite women wearing traditional/ religious clothing, i.e., hijabs. Furthermore, medical masks worn in public indicate that the happening is recent and is taking place in the time of the coronavirus pandemic, as masks have become a symbol of the healthcare crisis of the years 2020 and 2021. By the depiction of this detail, Timeliness is also constructed. When considering the textual level, it can be stated that Consonance was not established. Instead, the newsworthiness was constructed through the news values of Impact and Negativity in the source text and through the news values of Impact, Negativity, Superlativeness and Timeliness in the target text. This is because a reference to an aftermath of an event, which raised negative emotions, e.g., “anger [...] after” is indicated in the source news item, while in the target news item the same reference to an aftermath is achieved by the use of the grammatical construction “the decision [...] was followed by [...] discontent”, and a rhetorical question “not a place for girls [...]?”. Hyperbolic expressions, such as “a wave of discontent” indicating a high scale also construct Superlativeness in the target news text, while the present tense verbs evoke the perception that the events are current, as in the majority of discussed examples.

It is reasonable to assume that the change of an image in the process of news translation was done consciously to reinforce a clear mental image of the country in which the happening took place. While the source image creates Consonance because it represents the main issue, when the Lithuanian audience is considered, a loss of information is present, as the image depicts writings in Persian language. Therefore, a Lithuanian, who does not speak Persian would not be able to understand all the visual information provided. While the change of image can be regarded as a positive change, the increase of news value at the textual level implies that the news item was translated in a rather subjective manner. This aspect does not correspond well with the mission of the LRT to be objective and can be regarded as a certain flaw on the translator’s part.

2.3.5. Positivity

An example on how newsworthiness was constructed by employing the news value of Positivity is provided in Fig. 20 and Fig. 21. The events presented in the news items regard the political campaign of Svetlana Tichanovskaya, a politician who ran for the 2020 Belarusian presidential election as the main opposition candidate.

Example 5

SH: The Accidental Candidate In Belarus Who Is Trying To Unseat ‘Europe’s Last Dictator’

TH: Kas yra Svetlana Tichanovskaja, kurios bijo Baltarusijos prezidentas Lukašenka?

BT: Who is Svetlana Tichanovskaya, who Belarusian President Lukashenka is afraid of?



Fig. 20 Positivity in RFE/ RL news item



Fig. 21 Positivity in LRT news item

Positivity across visual and textual modes. It is evident that both the source and the target news image shows the same event and that Positivity is constructed only in the visual mode. The source news image presents S. Tichanovskaya taking a photograph with a child, showing positive body language and a smiling facial expression. Similarly, positive actions and emotions are shown in the target image, as S. Tichanovskaya is depicted speaking in front of a large group of people, who appear to be in support of her as she is smiling and keeping an eye-contact with the group. By highlighting that the event involves an elite individual in front of a large group of people, the source and target news items also show Eliteness and Superlativeness. When the textual mode is considered, a rather neutral and objective way of describing the event is chosen in the source news headline. Superlativeness is created by indicating high scale and referring to the fact that this event is important, as S. Tichanovskaya is trying to unseat “Europe’s Last Dictator”. A reference to an unusual, unexpected circumstance is also given by using an adjective “accidental [candidate]”. The target news headline, however, presents the event in a rather negative way, as negative emotions are highlighted by writing an adjective “afraid”. This text appears to have a certain evaluative tone, which is not present in the source news headline. It is reasonable to suggest that the news values constructed in the textual and visual modes of the source text reinforce each other, while the news values in the target news headline contradict each other. This is mainly because at the textual level, the target news headline evokes Negativity, while at the visual level Positivity is highlighted.

This example should be considered with caution, however, as the negative aspect of the target news headline regards the Belarusian president A. Lukashenka and not S. Tichanovskaya. Although negative lexis is present, i.e., the words “is afraid” are used, it is reasonable to assume that this piece of information might be added in the process of news translation to reinforce the level of threat evoked by S. Tichanovskaya to the ruling political party of Belarus. From a critical perspective the news organization seem to be in support of S. Tichanovskaya, as her impact is highlighted and shown from a positive perspective.

2.4. The Translator’s Perspective on the Construction of Newsworthiness

A questionnaire employed in the second part of the analysis aimed at investigating whether or not the translation changes in terms of increase or decrease of newsworthiness and the use of certain news values are a conscious decision by a translator, and what other possible influences there might be when the news translation is regarded. It is important to note that the results obtained in this part of

the analysis should be considered with caution as they represent the attitudes on the individual level and not on the organizational level, as only one translator working for the LRT news organization agreed to participate and provide the answers. However, the translator's responses can be regarded as a valuable piece of information in an aim to have a more critical viewpoint and can be regarded as a useful insight to examine the contextual factors that influence the translator's work in a news organization. The translator's insights are discussed further.

By providing a questionnaire to the employees of the LRT news organization, it was aimed to receive responses regarding what news values they recognize as an important part of the news translation process. The findings suggest that the news values of Impact, Personalization, Timeliness, Superlativeness, Proximity, and Unexpectedness are those news values that are often constructed purposefully by the news translator, as the translator indicated that the practice of depicting the events as having serious consequences, being of large-scale, ongoing etc. were identified as very frequent. A similar tendency is evident in the findings about the news values constructed in the news headlines and images, because Impact, Superlativeness, Timeliness are the dominant ones in the LRT news portal. When Personalization, Proximity, and Unexpectedness are regarded, a certain gap between the translator's claim and the results can be recognized, because the translator implies that these news values are used very often, however, the news value analysis results show that these news values are less dominant in the LRT news discourse. The answers reveal that the events are sometimes depicted as negative and sometimes as positive. This claim does not correlate well with the findings from the news value investigation as the results show that the dominant news value is Negativity with only a small percentage of news headlines and images, which construct Positivity. This can be interpreted in two ways: first, the translator appears to be unaware that the changes done in the process of translation increase Negativity, as this is the most dominant news value in the translated LRT news headlines; second, the translator's interpretation might be affected by the notion that some news are negative and positive in their nature, therefore this answer might reflect the translator's opinion about what type of news are reported and not how they purposefully constructed to appear as. When the Consonance and Eliteness is regarded, the translator's answers indicate neutral attitude toward the practice of discursively constructing the events as stereotypical and high-status or fame, as the translator responded that such practice is done sometimes.

The second part of the questionnaire was aimed at revealing the influences on the translation work in the LRT news organization. The employees were asked to base their answers on the work experience and everyday practices. The respondent revealed that the work at the news organization consists solely of the translation work, i.e., no other tasks are provided by the news organization. The translator works half of the working day and in this time translates from 2 to 5 news reports. No computer assisted translation tools are used by the translator, meaning that the practice is entirely based on human effort. The answers reveal that the workload and time restrictions are the main influences affecting the translation work in a news organization. Moreover, the findings suggest that the translator working at a news organization has to have knowledge about journalism, culture and cultural differences, computer literacy skills, and writing skills. This suggests that news translation work is influenced by journalistic practices and the technological development, which was also suggested by the previous scholars (see Bednarek and Caple, 2017). When asked to evaluate the influence of the LRT news readership on the translation products, the translator revealed that the readers are highly influential. This suggests that the translator is aware about the target audience when translating the news items. It is also reasonable to assume that the translator's decisions to increase

the level of newsworthiness in the news headlines and images might be because of the reader preferences and engagement. To sum up, it appears that some strategies to make the events appear as newsworthy are a conscious decision made by a translator as the translator is aware of them. However, a more in-depth analysis of more employees working within the news organization is needed in order fully support the claims.

2.5. The Readers' Perspective on the Construction of Newsworthiness

A questionnaire employed in the third part of the analysis aimed at investigating the perception towards the translated online news headlines and images among the target readers. By providing a questionnaire, it was aimed to receive responses regarding what news values are recognized more frequently and what news values are rarely recognized by the target readers. The questionnaire required respondents to evaluate whether or not they agree that the news headlines and images provided indicate any cues that the events are constructed as stereotypical, high-status, positive, negative or other, based on what the investigated news values represent. Furthermore, the questionnaire was designed to investigate whether or not the translated news headline and the main image influence the readers to engage with the news, i.e., evoke the willingness to read the full text or to share the news with other people, and whether or not the target readers believe that the events presented in the translated news headline and the main image are real happenings. The news author, publication date, and other contextual information was erased from the examples, as the main aim was to investigate the reader perceptions based only on the linguistic information and the image. There were a total of 63 responses received for each provided question. The observations about the received answers are presented in Fig. 22 and are discussed further.

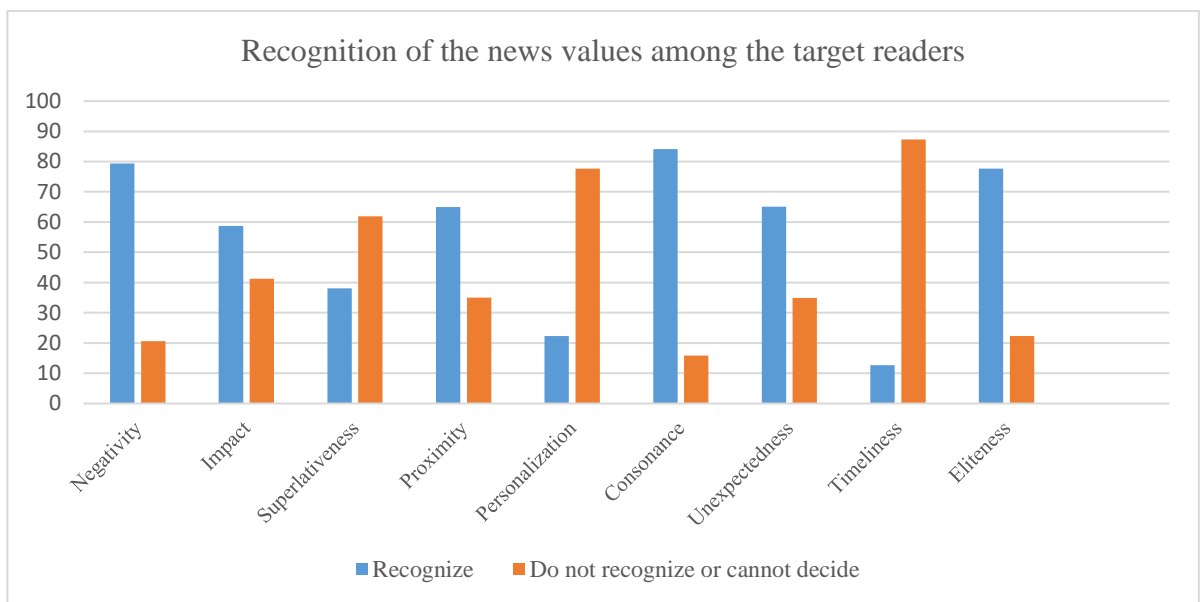


Fig. 22 Recognition of the news values among the target readers

For the interpretation of the results, the news values were discussed in pairs as they often appear together in the analyzed news items. The findings regarding news value pairs and reader reception will be discussed further in more detail.

Negativity and Impact. When the dominant news values of Negativity and Impact were regarded, the readers were asked whether the event presented in the example seem to be negative and having serious consequences for the community of the place being written about, to the world, or other. An example, presented in Fig. 23 was chosen as a distinctive representation of Negativity and Impact in a news discourse. The summary about the reader reception is provided in Fig. 24.

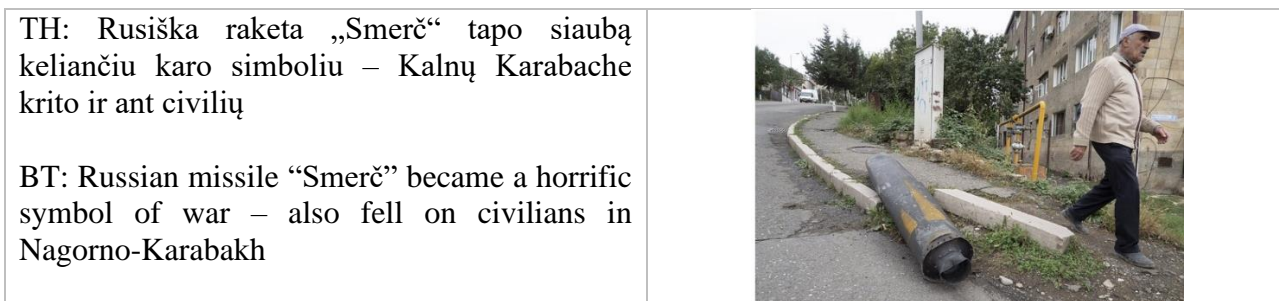


Fig. 23 Negativity and Impact

The reader responses indicated that the majority of respondents (79.4 %) agreed or strongly agreed that the event presented in the example is negative, while 58.7 % of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that consequences on local or global communities were indicated in the example. This suggests that the news values of Negativity and Impact are rather easily recognized by the target readers. Previously, the results from the analysis of the linguistic and visual resources indicated that Negativity was the most dominant, while Impact was the third most dominant news value in the target news items based on both textual and visual modes. Moreover, it was estimated that both news values were increased in the target news items by adding linguistic and visual resources when translating. Shifting the focus to the reader reception analysis, it can be stated that the effort by the translators to increase the newsworthiness by the use of Negativity and Impact had a rather positive effect in terms of reader recognition of this news value.

After the recognition was assessed, the readers were asked to provide the answer whether or not they have seen this headline or image before in the public space to determine if the respondents have any preconceived knowledge about this news item. The results indicated that the majority of respondents (82.5 %) have never seen this headline or image before in a public space. However, only 22.2 % of readers answered that they would like to read the full news report based on what they have read in the headline and saw in the image. The more surprising aspect of the data is that only 3.2 % of respondents expressed a willingness to publicly share this news item with other people based on the influence of the headline and the image, while 28.6 % of respondents indicated the headline and the image as the main reason they would *not* be willing to share this news item on the internet. A significant theme emerged when the respondents were asked to provide the answer whether or not they believe what is written and depicted. 22.2 % of respondents answered that they do not believe because either the headline and the image do not seem convincing, while 19 % shared a positive reaction by answering that they believe because of the linguistic and visual information provided in the headline or the image, while the rest of respondents identified reasons not associated with the headline or the image. The last question aimed at identifying, if the visual or the textual mode of the translated news item influences the readers’ perceptions more. No distinctive themes emerged from these answers, although the majority of respondents (30.2 %) answered that they are influenced more by the news headline rather than the image. Together these results indicate that although Negativity

and Impact are recognized by the majority of respondents, the reader perceptions are influenced rather negatively as more people have disbeliefs about the events presented and are less willing to engage with the news item. Although these decisions can be influenced by other news values constructed in the news item, it is reasonable to believe that the construction of Negativity and Impact may contribute to the public distrust in the news and the decrease of readership.

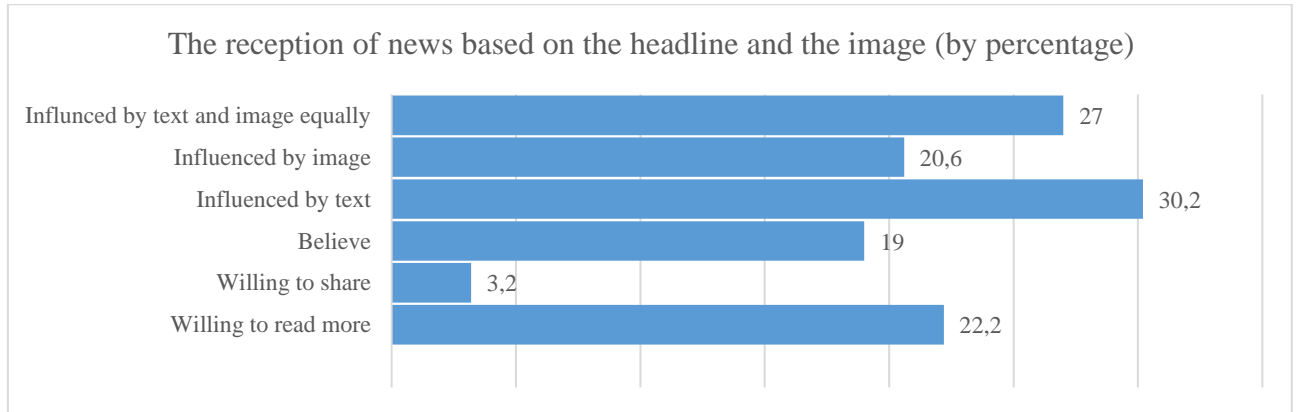


Fig. 24 The reception of News (Negativity and Impact)

Superlativeness and Proximity. When the dominant news value of Superlativeness was regarded the readers were asked if the event presented in the example appear to be large-scale, while when the Proximity was regarded, the question whether or not the event presented in the example seem important to Lithuanian audience, seem to be taking place or have taken place in Lithuania or near was provided. An example, presented in Fig. 25 was chosen as a distinctive representation of these news values while in Fig. 26 the summary about the results is provided.

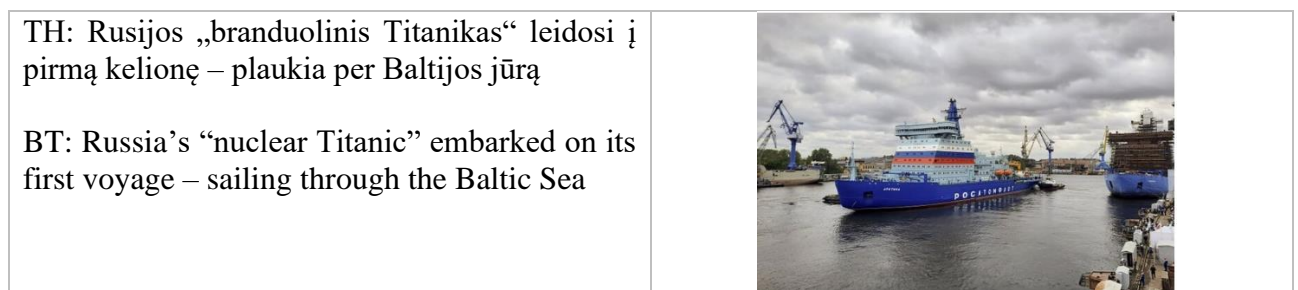


Fig. 25 Superlativeness and Proximity

In terms of the recognition of these news values among the target readers, it is evident that the majority of respondents (38.1 %) neither agree nor disagree that the events represented in the example are large-scale, however, the same percentage of people also agree or strongly agree that the events represented are large-scale. One of the more striking results to emerge from the questionnaire is that the vast majority of respondents (65 %) recognize the event as important for Lithuanian audience or happening near Lithuania. The findings about these news values suggest that Superlativeness and Proximity are well recognized among the target readers. Furthermore, the responses indicate that the majority of respondents (87.3 %) have never seen this headline or image before in a public space. This allows to draw a conclusion that the majority of respondents did not know that this news item is real and was previously published on the LRT news website. Almost half of the respondents (42.8 %) revealed that they would be willing to read the full news report based on what is presented in the

headline and image or based on other unidentified reasons, however, the headline and the image influence this decision only by 23.8 %. Similarly, as with the previously discussed news values, the willingness to share the news item on the internet is influenced by the news headline and the image in only 11.1 % of the cases. This suggests that other factors may influence the reader decision to share the news or that individuals simply do not engage in this practice at all. No emerging themes were recognized when analyzing the belief in the news item, however, a relatively low percentage of people (19.1 %) responded that they believe in the news item because of its headline or the image provided. The findings further indicated that although the majority of respondents do not feel that they are influenced by the headline or the image, 28.6 % of respondents indicated that text is more influential than the image.

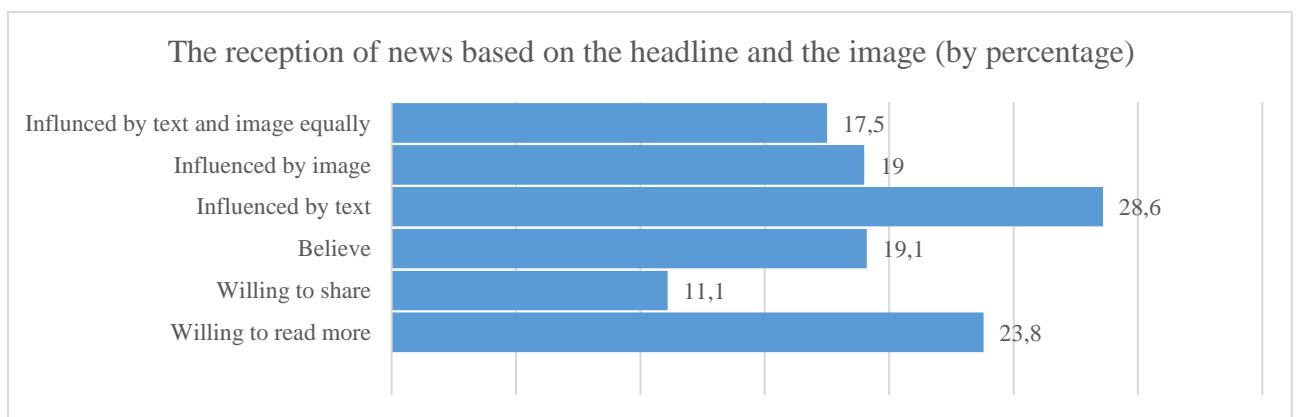


Fig. 26 The reception of News (Superlativeness and Proximity)

Personalization and Consonance. When evaluating the construction of newsworthiness by the use of Consonance, the respondents were asked if the events seem stereotypical, i.e., people, countries, events are conveyed as traditional, typical (e.g., people depicted are wearing traditional clothes, there is evidence of traditional, country-specific details, etc.). When evaluating Personalization, the respondents were asked to evaluate whether or not the events presented in the example seem to be personalized or involving individuals rather than groups. An example, presented in Fig. 27 was chosen as a representation of these discursive practices.

<p>TH: Ant matematikos vadovėlio mergaitėms ne vieta? Po sprendimo Irane kilo nepasitenkinimo banga</p> <p>BT: Not a place for girls on the mathematics textbook? The decision in Iran was followed by a wave of discontent</p>	
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Fig. 27 Personalization and Consonance

The findings suggest that the stereotypical aspects of this news item are easily recognized by the target readers, as 84.1 % of respondents agree or strongly agree that the happenings seem to have traditional, typical details. However, when the Personalization is regarded, the responses are divergent, as the majority of respondents neither agree nor disagree that the events described in the

text or depicted in the image involve ordinary individuals and only 22.3 % were able to identify Personalization.

The findings, presented in Fig. 28 show that the majority of the respondents (87.3 %) have not seen the headline or the image indicated in the example before. Interestingly, 46 % of respondents identified that they would be willing to read more about this issue in the full news report. This decision is mainly influenced by the news headline or the image, as 33.3 % of respondents indicated it as the main reason. In correlation with the previously discussed findings, there was virtually no willingness to share the news on the internet among the respondents, because only 6.3 % of people responded positively and indicated the headline or the image as the main reasons for their willingness to share the news. When asked if they believe what is being presented in the news headline and image, the respondent had diverse answers, but relatively small number of people responded positively (24.2 %). The textual level of the news item was noted as a slightly more influential aspect, based on the answers of 30.2 % of respondents, who indicated this. Although Personalization and Consonance were found to be the less dominant news values in the LRT headlines and images, it is evident that from the reader’s perspective news items that possess such values may evoke slightly more belief and interest from the readers.

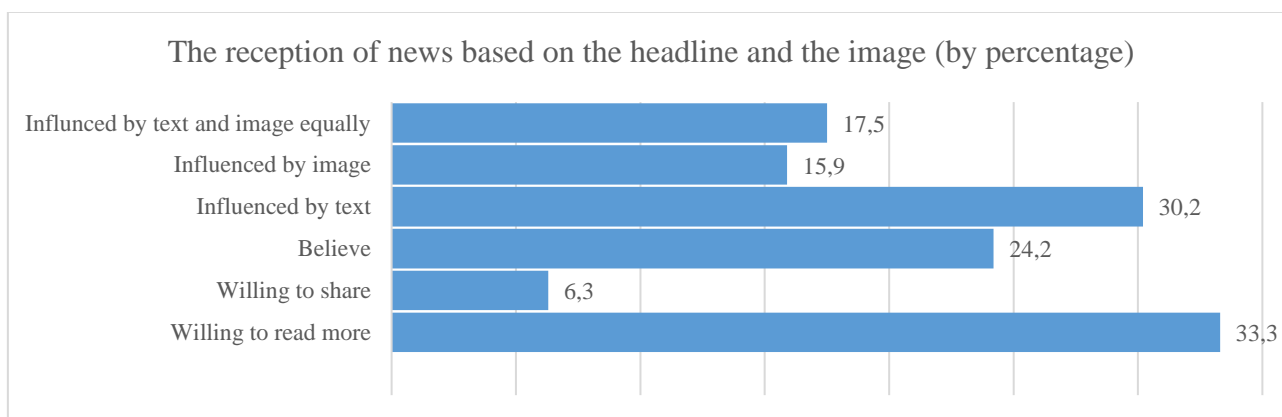


Fig. 28 The reception of news (Personalization and Consonance)

Unexpectedness and Timeliness. It is reasonable to assume that constructing the event as recent, ongoing and unusual may evoke heightened public reactions and increase reader engagement. Therefore, an example, provided in Fig. 29, which represents these news values was chosen in order to distinguish how the readers respond these news values.

<p>TH: „Net vyrai verkia iš baimės“ – Kazachstano policija ieško apsimetėlio ar vaiduoklio haliucinacijos</p>	
<p>BT: “Even men cry out of fear” – Kazakhstan police search for a pretender or ghost hallucination</p>	

Fig. 29 Unexpectedness and Timeliness

The findings, presented in Fig. 30 revealed that the majority of respondents perceive the event as strange, unexpected or unusual, as 65.1 % agreed or strongly agreed with this statement. However,

the majority of respondents either could not decide or disagreed that the event presented in the example is new, recent, ongoing, forthcoming etc. Only 12.7 % of respondents noticed Timeliness across textual and visual modes. This suggests that while Unexpectedness constructed as a news value to create newsworthiness is recognizable by the target audience, Timeliness does not achieve the same result. This might be because the readers are not aware about the linguistic and visual cues of recency represented in the news discourse. When the participants were asked if they have ever seen the news headline or image before, the majority (84.1 %) answered that they have not. Their willingness to read the full news report was also found to be rather negative, as 27 % of respondents answered that they would be willing to read more. The respondents also showed negative reactions towards the willingness to share the news on the internet and the level of trustworthiness in the news item, as only 9.5 % indicated that they would share the news because of the headline or image, while a very small percentage of people (1.6 %) indicated that they believe in what is written and depicted because of the headline and the image. More respondents revealed that the picture is more influential than the text, although the general reaction implied that the readers would not engage with this kind of news item further based on what they saw. This example is significant for a few reasons as it seems to draw a correlation between Unexpectedness and the belief. Although the majority of readers recognize the newsworthy aspects of the news item, it seems that almost all of the respondents regard such news as fake, or it is too difficult to decide. This aspect is very important in translation, as the linguistic resources employed to reinforce newsworthiness are shown to result in the public distrust and disbelief.

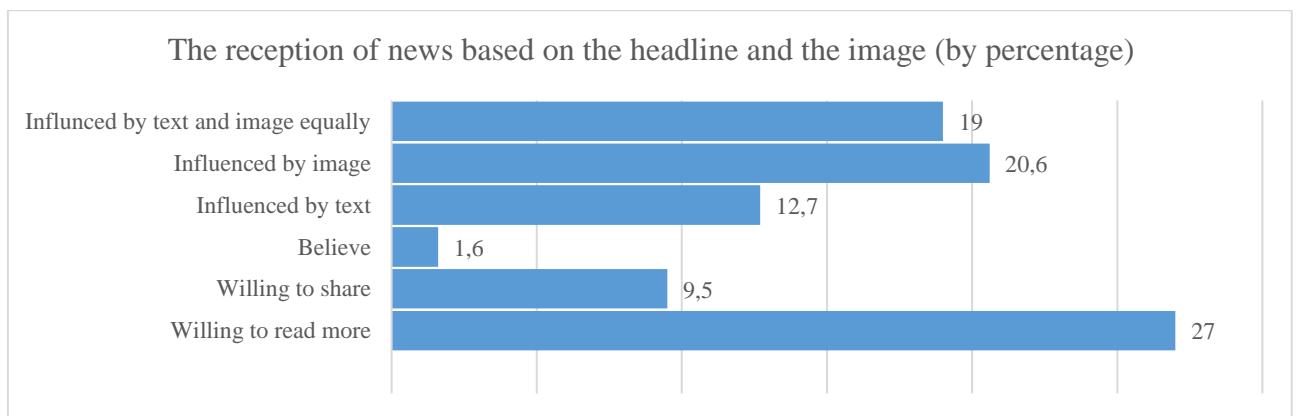


Fig. 30 The reception of news (Unexpectedness and Timeliness)

Eliteness. When the news value of Eliteness was considered, the readers were asked if the event presents popular, high-status events or people. An example, presented in Fig. 31 was chosen as a distinctive representation of this news value.

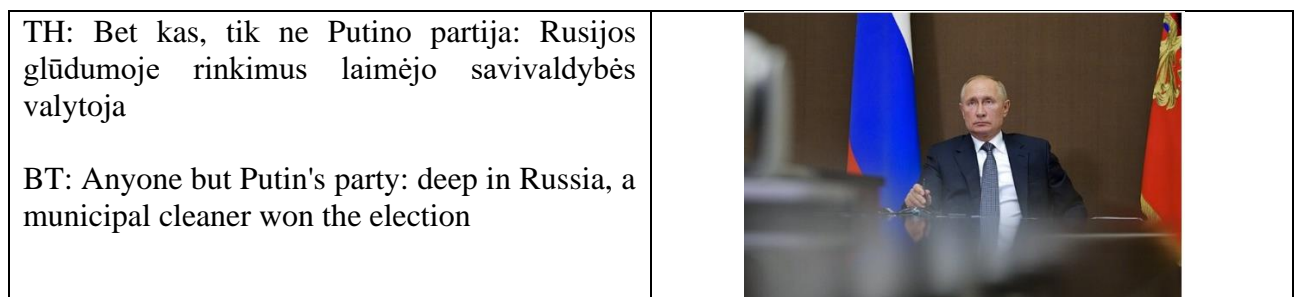


Fig. 31 Eliteness

The findings, presented in Fig. 32 revealed that 77.7 % of respondents recognize elite individuals or high-status event represented in the textual and visual modes of the news item. The majority of respondents (68.3 %) claimed they have not seen this news item before and 33.3 % indicated that they would be willing to read the full news report because they were intrigued by the headline or image. The tendency of willingness to share the news piece did not change, because the majority of respondents suggested that they would not like to share this news item on the internet because of other unidentified reasons. Only 11.1 % of respondents indicated that they would share the news because they were interested in the headline and/or the image. The surprising result emerges when the trustworthiness is regarded. Only 11.1 % of respondents claimed they believed what was written in the headline or depicted in the image, while 23.8 % did not believe because of either the headline or the image. The majority of respondents did not believe in this news item because of other unidentified reasons. While the larger group of people claimed they are not influenced by this news item, 38.1 % indicated that the textual aspect is having a bigger impact on their perceptions. These findings reveal that the use of Eliteness to construct newsworthiness may have a positive impact in terms of the attraction of the readers' attention and interest to read the news report. However, the linguistic and visual resources embedded in the headline and the image do not reinforce trustworthiness among the target readers. Therefore, the translator's decision to increase newsworthiness seem to have a negative result, suggesting that maintaining the objectivity might be a better approach to news translation practice.

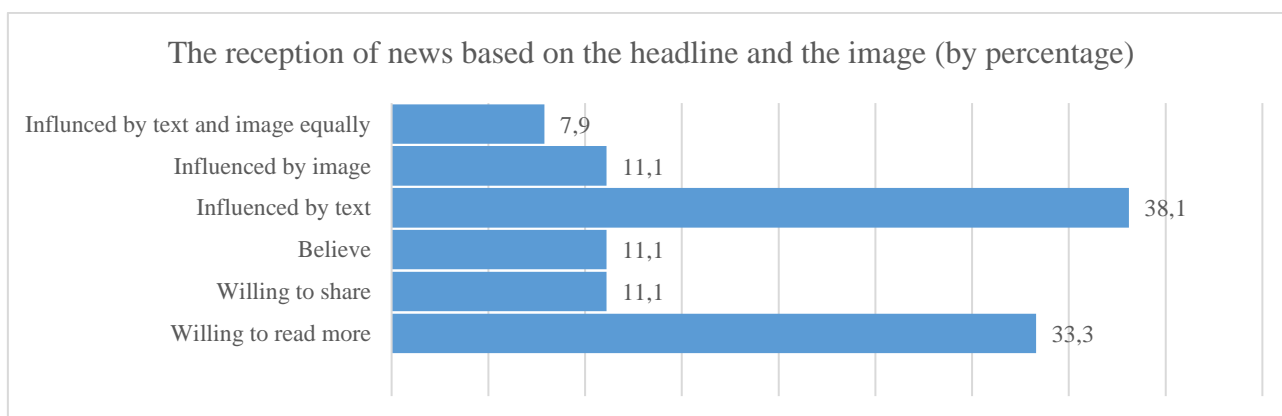


Fig. 32 The reception of news (Eliteness)

Positivity. Although no distinctive examples focusing mainly on Positivity were provided in the questionnaire, because Positivity is the least dominant news value based on the news value analysis results, this news value still can be discussed in terms of whether or not the target readers recognize it in different news items. When considering the five examples discussed previously, the respondents had to evaluate the level of positivity that each news item represents. The findings revealed that the a larger part of respondents disagree that the examples depict Positivity. This suggests that the representations of the reality constructed in news headlines and images evoke negative connotations for the target audience. By highlighting the fact that LRT news organization regard themselves as objective information providers, it is reasonable to believe that such values should be represented across the news items more often, and with a similar occurrence in comparison to Negativity. However, based on the news value analysis, there is a gap between the claim and the reality, as Positivity is decreased when translating news items. In turn, the readers rarely recognize the events

as positive. Therefore, it could be suggested that the LRT news translation practices should be advanced to better reflect their mission.

Together these results indicate some recurrent themes. First, the news translator was revealed as an important intermediary who should remain objective when transferring the message of the author of the source news item to the target readers. However, the aim of the LRT news organization to be objective news providers was not reflected in all of the analyzed news items. It is evident the target audience is able to recognize the newsworthy aspects of the translated texts relatively often, because the findings show that the most dominant news values Negativity, Impact and Eliteness are also the news values that are frequently recognized by the readers. Second, the reinforcement of the newsworthy aspects across the textual and visual modes, which is evidently done by a news translator, does not necessarily result in positive attitudes among the target readers: while the reading interest might be enhanced, the level of trust in the news item seem to decrease, based on what the readers see in the headline or in the main image.

When the reader reception analysis is considered, the most distinctive findings were revealed in relation to the less dominant news values of Consonance, Proximity, and Unexpectedness. Although the discursive practice to depict the event as stereotypical is relatively rare in the LRT news translation practice, based on the DNVA results, the news value of Consonance was revealed as one of the dominant ones in terms of reader recognition, because 84.1 % of respondents were able to identify this news value in the provided example. While the discursive practice to depict the events as close to the target audience was rare in the LRT news translation practice, the reader reception analysis showed that 65 % of readers were able to notice these details. When considering Unexpectedness, the findings revealed that it was also a non-dominant news value in the LRT news translation practice, however 65.1 % respondents were able to perceive the event as strange, unexpected or unusual. It is reasonable to interpret, however, that the use of Unexpectedness result in the readers' belief that the presented events were not real happenings or that the news item is fake. This comes as the most notable finding, as nearly half of the respondents (49.2 %) showed negative reactions towards the trustworthiness of the news item entirely because of the headline or image, and only 1.6 % of respondents believed the news item is real, based on what they saw and read in the provided example. These findings should be considered with caution, however, as there is a possibility that the readers were unconsciously influenced by the topic of the news and other influential factors, even though they indicated the headline and the main image as the mains reasons for their response. Therefore, there is a strong need for a suggestion that more contextual factors may be included into the analysis of this type in the future and that the analysis would include different methods, such as experiments, interviews, and other types of observations to acquire more objective and detailed results.

Conclusions

1. The theoretical overview revealed that news translation is an interdisciplinary study area, regarding both news media and translation practices. News translation phenomenon can be considered from two theoretical perspectives: while communication scholars regard translation as an invisible part of the news media practice, translation scholars refuse to simplify the notion about translation and describe translators as important intermediaries, who work within news media organizations. When the news discourse is considered, headlines are revealed as a significant research object, as they are the components of news reports that are the most likely to change during the process of translation. However, translations of news cannot be considered as a merely linguistic practice and should not be reduced to analyze only the linguistic issues. As multimodality is intrinsic in news items, separate modes need to be taken into consideration. The key advantage multimodal research can bring to the understanding of news translation is the notion that separate modes can reinforce each other to create the whole meaning. In terms of construction of newsworthiness, the Discursive News Value Analysis together with the critical perspective can help understand how different linguistic and visual resources are used to create meaning in the news items, and how they affect the readers.
2. The five most dominant news values across all textual and visual objects in the source news were Eliteness, Negativity, Timeliness, Superlativeness, and Impact, while in the target news items the most dominant news values were Negativity, Eliteness, Impact, Timeliness, and Superlativeness. While the dominant news values were similar, their occurrence was slightly different with an Eliteness being the most dominant news value in the source news items, and Negativity being the most dominant news value in the target news items.
3. When the dominant news values are considered, the findings suggest that in the process of translation the newsworthiness was increased. In fact, none of the dominant news values were omitted in the target news items when translating or choosing the main image. The highest increase of the news value compared to the source item was evident with Impact, while the lowest increase was found with Superlativeness. It is evident that the translator makes additional changes of meaning to influence the audience rather than maintaining the same amount of news value that the original news producer has intended. This was done in one of the three ways, i.e., by adding linguistic resources to the headline; by altering the image; or by choosing an entirely different image. Therefore, the aim of the LRT news organization to be objective news providers was not reflected well in their practice in this aspect. The translator's decisions that affect newsworthiness may not be intentional, however. Due to constraints of the journalistic field (e.g., the shortage of time, news marketability, copyright issues) news translators may not have other options.
4. The news translator's answers support the theoretical findings that the news translation practice is shaped by the target audience preferences and influenced by the journalistic field. Some strategies to construct the events as newsworthy in the process of translation are a conscious decision made by a translator. The news values of Impact, Personalization, Timeliness, Superlativeness, Proximity, and Unexpectedness are among those news values that the news translator believes to be the most frequently employed in the LRT practice, based on the translator's answers. However, the translator's opinion does not correlate well with the findings of the content analysis, as Personalization, Proximity and Unexpectedness were found to be the non-dominant news values constructed within the LRT news discourse. The translator also appears to be unaware that the changes done in the process of translation increase Negativity, as this is the most dominant news value in the translated LRT news headlines, but the questionnaire

results indicate that the translator's position is neutral towards this aspect. Thus, the translator's perspective can be regarded as a valuable source of information to have a better understanding of the translator's thought process. However, the translator's answers represent the attitudes on the individual level and not on the organizational level, therefore can be only used as an additional and not the main information source to support the findings.

5. It is evident that the readers are able to recognize the newsworthy aspects of the translated texts relatively often, because the findings suggest that the most dominant news values Negativity, Impact and Eliteness in the LRT news portal are also the news values that are frequently recognized by the readers. The increase of the newsworthy aspects across the textual and visual modes, which is evidently done by a news translator, does not always result in positive attitudes among the target readers: while the reading interest might be enhanced because of news headline and the main image, the level of trust in the news item can decrease, as it was evident in the example where Unexpectedness was constructed. The newsworthiness constructed at the textual level was found to influence the willingness to engage with the news more than the visual level, however, these perceptions can hardly be separated from other influential factors that may affect the reader's attitudes, such as the topic or the individuals presented in the news items. Therefore, future research may focus on more contextual factors and may include different methods, such as experiments, interviews, and other types of observations to acquire more objective and detailed results.

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Appendices

Appendix 1. News values in the textual and visual modes of the RFE/RL and LRT news items

Headline 1

SH: A Ghost Story From Kazakhstan

TH: „Net vyrai verkia iš baimės“ – Kazachstano policija ieško apsimetėlio ar vaiduoklio haliucinacijos

BT: "Even men cry out of fear" – Kazakhstan police search for a pretender or ghost hallucination

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Unexpectedness	Reference to an unusual happening	<i>A ghost story</i>
Visual	Unexpectedness	Unknown object in unusual surroundings	<i>White object, white fabric, resemble a stereotypical depiction of a ghost</i>
	Consonance		
	Negativity	Darkness, confusion	<i>Nighttime, surroundings</i>

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness	Reference to an authority	<i>Kazakhstan police</i>
	Unexpectedness	Unusual and unknown news actor	<i>a pretender or a ghost</i>
	Superlativeness	High intensity	<i>even men cry</i>
	Impact	Mental effect	<i>cry out of fear</i>
	Negativity	Negative emotions	<i>cry, fear</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Unexpectedness	Unknown object in unusual surroundings	<i>White object, white fabric, resemble a stereotypical depiction of a ghost</i>
	Consonance		
	Negativity	Darkness, confusion	<i>Nighttime, surroundings</i>

Headline 2

SH: Putin Says No Hidden Motive In Not Congratulating Biden

TH: Putinas neigia, kad specialiai nesveikino Bideno: „santykiai su JAV jau yra sugadinti“

BT: Putin denies that he purposefully did not congratulate Biden: "Relations with the US are already damaged"

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness	Authority names	<i>Putin, Biden</i>
	Timeliness	Reported speech of an authority	<i>Putin says that [...]</i>
Visual	Eliteness	Authority	<i>Putin</i>
	Positivity [rather positive]	Body language, surroundings	<i>Neutral body language, eye-contact, head raised, a semi-smile, formal clothes but formal or semi-formal surroundings</i>

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness	Authority names	<i>Putin, Biden</i>
	Negativity	Negative lexis	<i>denies, purposefully did not congratulate, damaged relations [...]</i>
	Impact	Negative consequence involving two political leaders	
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Eliteness	Authority	<i>Biden, Putin</i>
	Negativity [rather negative]	Official regalia	<i>Country flags</i>
		Body language	<i>Raised thumb but no eye-contact with each other, bowed heads, semi-smiling, covering mouth</i>

Headline 3

SH: 1920: The 'Black Baron' And The White Exodus From Crimea

TH: Bolševikų pergalė: 100 metų po masinės „baltųjų“ emigracijos ir Juodojo barono bėgimas iš Krymo

BT: Bolshevik victory: 100 years after the mass emigration of "whites" and the escape of the Black Baron from Crimea

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness	Authority name, quotation	<i>'Black Baron'</i>
	Superlativeness	Reference to a large-scale migration	<i>White Exodus</i>
Visual	Consonance	Reference to well-known objects that represent the particular region	<i>Landscape of Crimea</i>

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness	Authority names	<i>Bolshevik, Black Baron</i>
	Superlativeness	Lexis indicating large scale	<i>mass migration, 100 years</i>
	Impact	Indication of a significant result	<i>Bolshevik victory 100 years after [...]</i>
Visual	Consonance	Reference to well-known objects that represent the particular region	<i>Landscape of Crimea</i>

Headline 4

SH: Three-Story Graves: Iran Struggles To Cope With Raging Coronavirus Pandemic

TH: Kai koronavirusas plinta nevaldomai – Irane kasami triaukščiai kapai sunkiai talpina aukas

BT: When the coronavirus spreads uncontrollably, the three-story graves dug in Iran hardly fit the victims

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Superlativeness	Lexis indicating high scale	<i>three-story graves</i>
	Negativity and Impact	Intensifier	<i>raging Coronavirus Pandemic</i>
		Reference to negative emotions and consequences	<i>struggles to cope</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Superlativeness	Emphasis of scale, repetition, magnification of size	<i>Repetition of graves, wide angle, large territory</i>
	Negativity	Indication of aftermath of a pandemic with a focus on negative details	<i>an uncountable number of graves</i>

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Superlativeness	Lexis indicating high scale	<i>three-story graves</i>
	Negativity and Impact	Intensifier	<i>Coronavirus spreads uncontrollably</i>
		Reference to negative consequences, negative lexis	<i>hardly fit, victims</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Superlativeness	Emphasis of scale, repetition, magnification of size	<i>Repetition of graves, wide angle, large territory in comparison to a single person</i>
	Negativity Impact	Indication of aftermath of a pandemic with a focus on negative details	<i>an uncountable number of graves</i>
		Contrast	Contrast between the person and the graves (one and many)
	Unexpectedness	Ordinary news actor	A single person working, work clothes, activity of making the grave, indication of a single person rather than a group
	Personalization		

Headline 5

SH: For U.S. President-Elect Biden, A Foreign Policy Informed By Many, Many, Many Road Trips

TH: Bideno užsienio politiką formuos kelionės: lankėsi Sovietų Sąjungoje, Afganistane ir Balkanuose

BT: Biden's foreign policy will be defined by travel: visited the Soviet Union, Afghanistan and the Balkans

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Superlativeness	Repetition	<i>Many, Many, Many Road Trips</i>
	Eliteness	Authority name, role label	<i>Biden, president-elect</i>
	Impact	Grammatical structure	<i>forming hypothetical consequences that can potentially have a big impact on the community: indication that many policy informing road trips are ahead</i>
Visual	Eliteness	Elite news actor, formal setting	<i>Biden, armed forces, background people in uniforms, professional attire, military equipment, a single news actor in front of a group (of reporters and military)</i>
		Reference to an official institution in an abbreviation on the military equipment	<i>UN</i>
	Positivity [rather positive]	[rather positive] Body language, surroundings	<i>Depiction of neutral [rather positive] body language: smile, openness, eye-contact with other people, raised head; not-threatening situation, military not in action; the picture angle indicates that the individual is in front of other photographers</i>

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness	Authority name	<i>Biden</i>
	Proximity	Specification of locations that are geographically near and historically important to Lithuanian audience	<i>Soviet Union, Afghanistan, Balkans</i>
	Impact	Grammatical structure	

forming hypothetical consequences that can potentially have a big impact on the community: indication that many policy defining road trips are ahead

Visual	Eliteness		Elite news actor, formal setting	<i>Biden, armed forces, background people in uniforms, professional attire, military equipment, a single news actor in front of a group (of reporters an military)</i>
			Reference to an official institution in an abbreviation on the military equipment Depiction of recognizable man-made structures	<i>UN</i> <i>The billboard on the building indicates that it is an airport</i>
	Positivity [rather positive]	[rather	Body language, surroundings	<i>Depiction of neutral [rather positive] body language: smile, openness, eye-contact with other people, raised head; not-threatening situation, military not in action, different angle than the source image indicates that the individual is in front of one or a group of reporters</i>

Headline 6

SH: Obama Targets Putin In New Memoir, Says Russia 'To Be Feared, Perhaps, But Not Emulated'

TH: Obama prisimena Putiną – lygina su „Instagram“ dėmesio ištroškusių paauglių

BT: Obama remembers Putin, compares him to a teenager thirsty of attention from “Instagram”

Source headline

Mode	News values		Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness		Authority name, country Quotation on behalf of authority	<i>Obama, Putin, Russia</i> <i>'To Be Feared, Perhaps, But Not Emulated'</i>
	Negativity		Negative lexis	<i>Targets, To be Feared</i>
	Timeliness		Present tense	
Visual	Negativity [rather negative]	[rather	Body language	<i>Lack of eye-contact between individuals and cameras, bowed heads, not smiling, no contact between the individuals, standing separately</i>
	Eliteness		Authority figures Official regalia in the background, semi-formal clothing Unusual, strange body language and the contrast between individuals	<i>Obama, Putin</i> <i>Country flags, suits but no tie indicate a semi-formal meeting</i>
	Unexpectedness			<i>Lack of eye-contact between individuals and cameras, bowed heads, no contact between the individuals, strange facial expression of Putin</i>

Target headline

Mode	News values		Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness		Authority name Well-known social media company	<i>Obama, Putin, "Instagram"</i>
	Negativity Timeliness		Metaphoric expression indicating negative emotions Present tense	<i>Thirsty of attention</i>
Visual	Eliteness		Authority figures Formal clothing	<i>Putin, Obama</i> <i>Suits, a tie, a pin with a country flag</i>
	Positivity [rather positive]	[rather	Body language	<i>Handshake, eye-contact between the individuals, open body language, a semi-smile</i> <i>More attention is given to Obama as he faces the camera and the back of the Putin is shown</i>
	Consonance		Typical clothing, actions of political leaders in a public setting	<i>Two political leaders in suits shaking hands</i>

Headline 7

SH: Moldova's Pro-EU Election Winner Vows To Balance Ties Between West, Russia

TH: Kremliaus oponentai švenčia proeuropietiškos kandidatės pergalę, tačiau Putino įtaka Moldovoje neišnyks

BT: Kremlin opponents celebrate pro-European candidate's victory, but Putin's influence in Moldova will not disappear

Source headline

Mode	News values		Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Positivity Impact		Positive emotions, actions Reference to an event, which would have a positive consequence	<i>Vows to balance ties, winner</i> <i>Balance ties between West and Russia</i>
	Eliteness		Elite role labels Reference to an official event	<i>Moldova's [...] election winner</i> <i>Election</i>
	Timeliness		An indication of newness, present tense	<i>Winner</i>
Visual	Eliteness		Authority figure	<i>Maia Sandu as a well-known individual</i>

	Impact		Depictions of other people crowding around a single person Depiction of an aftermath of an event (possibly an election)	<i>An individual with flowers welcomed by journalists and people, who are gathered around</i> <i>An individual is holding flowers and the body language is positive: eye-contact</i>
	Positivity		Details	<i>Holding flowers, open body language, raised head, reporters and people surrounding an individual taking pictures with personal equipment and holding microphones</i>
Target headline				
Mode	News values		Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Impact and Negativity [rather negative]	[rather negative]	Contrasting emotions and future consequences, which appear to have a rather negative effect	<i>Celebrate [...] victory, but Putin's influence will not disappear</i>
	Timeliness Eliteness		An indication of newness, present tense Elite role label	<i>Celebrate victory</i> <i>Pro-European candidate's, Putin's</i>
Visual	Eliteness		Authority figure Depictions of other people crowding around a single person	<i>Maia Sandu as a well-known individual</i> <i>An individual with flowers welcomed by people, who are gathered around; close-up camera angle reducing the implication that the individual is an elite person due to reporters not being seen</i>
	Impact		Depiction of an aftermath of an event (possibly an election)	<i>An individual is holding flowers and the body language is positive: eye-contact</i>
	Positivity [reduced]		Details	<i>Holding flowers, open body language, raised head, close-up camera angle reducing the implication that the individual is an elite person in positive surroundings due to reporters and other people's reactions not being seen</i>

Headline 8

SH: As Guns Fall Silent In Nagorno-Karabakh, There's One Winner In The Conflict You Might Not Expect
 TH: Kremlius laimėjo karą Kalnų Karabache? Realybė kitokia, nei išgirtos paliaubos
 BT: The Kremlin won the war in Nagorno-Karabakh? The reality is different from the praised armistice

Source headline

Mode	News values		Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Impact and Positivity Unexpectedness Timeliness		A reference to an aftermath of a happening having positive effects Reference to surprise lexis indicating that the event is ongoing, present tense	<i>Guns fall silent, there is one winner [yet the effect is unknown], riding a horse with a raised flag indicate positive emotions</i> <i>Might not expect</i> <i>Fall silent, there is, as [...] there is one winner you might not expect</i>
Visual	Eliteness		The depiction of official regalia Elite actors	<i>Flag of Azerbaijan</i> <i>A military soldier</i>
Target headline				
Mode	News values		Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Impact and Negativity Proximity Unexpectedness Timeliness		A reference to an aftermath of a happening having negative effects, contrasting statements Reference to the Russian government that has significance to a target audience Evaluation of unexpectedness Present tense	<i>Kremlin won the war (a form of a question indicates a doubt), [but] the reality is different (contrast)</i> <i>Kremlin</i> <i>The reality is different</i>
Visual	Impact and Negativity Superlativeness Personalization		The depiction of an aftermath of a happening having negative effects, destruction The emphasis of the size An ordinary news actor	<i>A burning object in the mountains, a destruction site, fire and smoke as a symbol of danger</i> <i>A large scope fire compared to an individual standing beside</i> <i>An individual with no recognizable official attire standing near the destruction site</i>

Headline 9

SH: The Smerch Rocket: A Fearsome Symbol Of The Nagorno-Karabakh War
 TH: Rusiška raketa „Smerč“ tapo siaubą keliančiu karo simboliu – Kalnų Karabache krito ir ant civilių
 BT: Russian missile "Smerch" became a horrific symbol of war - also fell on civilians in Nagorno-Karabakh

Source headline

Mode	News values		Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Negativity Eliteness		Negative lexis, reference to negative emotions Reference to a Russian authority in the title of the rocket	<i>A fearsome symbol of [...] war</i> <i>Smerch Rocket</i>

Visual	Impact and Negativity	Depiction of an aftermath of a happening having negative effects	<i>A city landscape with remains from an artillery, a close-up image of an artillery in contrast with the landscape</i>
Target headline			
Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness	Reference to a Russian authority in the title of the rocket	<i>Russian missile "Smerč"</i>
	Negativity and Superlativeness	Negative lexis, metaphoric expression indicating high intensity	<i>Missile [...] a horrific symbol of war</i>
	Personalization	Reference to ordinary news actors	<i>Fell on civilians</i>
	Impact	Representation of an aftermath with negative consequences	<i>Past tense, missile became a symbol of war, also fell on civilians [presumably injured civilians]</i>
Visual	Impact and Negativity	Depiction of an aftermath of a happening having negative effects	<i>A city street with remains from an artillery</i>
		Contrast	<i>Remains of artillery on the street and a passing civilian</i> <i>An ordinary individual, dressed in casual clothing, passing the street where artillery remains are visible</i>
	Personalization	Ordinary news actor, informal clothing, activities	

Headline 10

SH: Who Wants To Be A Mayor? Remote Russian City Of Magadan Has No Applicants
 TH: Rusijos mieste niekas nenori būti meru – sprendimai dėl stogo keitimo priimami už 7 tūkst. kilometrų
 BT: In Russia, no one wants to be a mayor - decisions to change the roof are made for 7 thousand kilometers away

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness	Elite role label	<i>Mayor</i>
	Unexpectedness	Emphasis on the scale through comparison	<i>Who wants [?], has no applicants</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Timeliness	reference to a stereotypical weather attribute of a Far Eastern city in Russia	<i>the city in winter landscape can indicate a typical cold weather of Magadan in connection to the publication date [November] and also indicate that it is a current event</i>
		Superlativeness	A repetition of objects in a large area

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness	Elite role label	<i>Mayor</i>
	Unexpectedness	Emphasis on the scale	<i>In Russia no one wants</i>
	Impact and Superlativeness	Emphasis on the significant consequence, reference to large distance, numerical measure	<i>decisions are made 7 thousand kilometers away</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Consonance	The generic depiction of an attribute that represents a particular place	<i>the image capture reads: Magadan</i>

Headline 11

SH: Russia Relations Unlikely To Improve, Regardless Of U.S. Election Outcome
 TH: Draugas ar priešas: kaip JAV rinkimų kandidatai keistų santykius su Rusija?
 BT: Friend or enemy: how would US election candidates change relations with Russia?

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Negativity	Negative lexis	<i>Unlikely</i>
	Impact	Reference to a hypothetical consequence that is likely to have a negative outcome	<i>Relations unlikely to improve, regardless of [...] outcome</i>
Visual	Superlativeness	Reference that the issue is directed to the near future	<i>Unlikely to improve, regardless of election outcome</i>
		Elite figures, heightened emotions	<i>Trump, Biden, official clothes, official setting (debate stage)</i>
	Negativity	Reference to negative emotions	<i>Body language indicates anger: pointing, open mouth, arguing</i>

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Unexpectedness	Comparison creating contrast	<i>Friend or enemy</i>
	Eliteness	Elite role label	<i>Election candidates</i>
	Impact	Hypothetical consequence that can potentially have a big impact on the community	<i>Would change relations</i>
Visual	Unexpectedness	Reference to elite figures from the past, which is unusual in a given context of the current time of the publication, official regalia	<i>Stalin, Lenin (on the flag), Putin</i>
		Contrast between the current leader and past leaders	<i>The placement of political leaders side by side</i>
	Impact		

Headline 12

SH: 'At First, We All Worked Together': On 75th Anniversary, Russians Remember The Annexation Of Kaliningrad
 TH: Rusai prisimena Kaliningrado aneksiją ir išvytus vokiečius: „Iš pradžių visi dirbome kartu“
 BT: Russians remember the annexation of Kaliningrad and the expelled Germans: "At first we all worked together"

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Personalization	Quotation on behalf of non-elite news actors, non-elite label	<i>'At First, We All Worked Together', Russians On 75th Anniversary</i>
	Superlativeness and Timeliness	Reference to an event that happened a long time ago Present tense	
	Negativity	An implication to a negative change as a following event	<i>At First [...] Worked Together [but then something appear to have changed]</i>
Visual	Negativity and Impact	Depiction of destruction and an aftermath	<i>City landscape with abandoned buildings, debris, destruction</i>
	Superlativeness	Repetition of elements within the image, the emphasis of scale and size	<i>Showing the entire city landscape instead of details</i>

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Personalization	Reference to non-elite individuals	<i>Russians, Germans</i>
	Proximity	Reference to Germans as a geographically near nation to the target audience An implication to a negative change as a following event	<i>Germans</i>
	Negativity	Present tense	<i>Expelled Germans, At First [...] Worked Together [but then something appear to have changed]</i>
Visual	Eliteness	Elite roles	<i>Military</i>
	Superlativeness	Repetition of elements within the image, the emphasis of size	<i>Indication of a high number of military people within the image</i>
	Negativity	No eye-contact of the people within the image with each other or with the camera	<i>Individuals photographed from the back</i>

Headline 13

SH: Navalny's Poisoning Spooked Russia. The Politicians He Nurtured Say 'It Motivated Us.'
 TH: Navalno apnuodijimas vienija Rusijos opoziciją: žmonės gatvėse keikia Putino „Vieningąją Rusiją“
 BT: Navalny's poisoning unites Russian opposition: people on the streets curse Putin's 'United Russia'

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness	Elite news actor, elite role label, quotation on behalf of elite news actors	<i>Navalny's, politicians, 'It motivated us'</i>
	Negativity	Negative emotions, negative lexis	<i>Spooked, poisoning</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Eliteness	Elite news actor	<i>Navalny</i>
	Impact	Depiction of heightened emotions	<i>Shouting, pointing, keeping eye contact with the crowd, standing in front of the crowd and surrounded by the crowd</i>
	Superlativeness	Emphasis of scale and size of the crowd, repetition of elements within the image	<i>Many people surrounding A. Navalny, showing a large portion of the crowd rather than certain people</i>

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness	Elite news actor, elite role label	<i>Navalny's, opposition</i>
	Personalization	Non-elite news actors, quotation on behalf of non-elite news actors	<i>People on the streets curse Putin's 'United Russia'</i>
	Negativity and Impact	Negative emotions, negative lexis Reference to a possible consequence that could have an affect on the public	<i>Poisoning, curse unites opposition [indication of a possible confrontation]</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Eliteness	Elite news actor	<i>Navalny</i>
	Unexpectedness	News actor unusually positioned within the image, disproportionate body compared to other details	<i>Body language: widely opened eyes, body framed to appear very big</i>

Headline 14

SH: Norwegian Asylum Case Points To Polish, Hungarian 'Deviation' On Western Values
 TH: Iš Lenkijos bėga persekiojami gyventojai – dėl „reformų“ prieglobstį jiems suteikia Europos šalys

BT: Persecuted citizens are fleeing Poland – because of “reforms” they are being granted refuge by European countries

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Negativity and Impact Timeliness	Description of an action with potential negative effects Present tense	<i>Asylum case points to, deviation</i>
Visual	Eliteness Consonance Impact	Elite news actor Depiction of event that is being reported Showing details of the aftermath	<i>Rafal Gawel [known as antiracism activist in Poland]</i> <i>Showing the office after it was raided by the authorities</i>

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Proximity Negativity Superlativeness and Impact Timeliness Personalization	Reference to a place near the target audience Negative lexis Intensified lexis Representation of consequences Present tense Non-elite roles	<i>Poland, European countries</i> <i>Persecuted</i> <i>Fleeing</i> <i>Because of “reforms”, they are being granted refuge</i> <i>Persecuted citizens</i>
Visual	Personalization Superlativeness and Impact	Non-elite news actors The depiction of repeated elements within the image, emphasis of size	<i>A crowd of people</i>

Headline 15

SH: The Cartographers Case: How A Border Dispute Became Georgia’s ‘October Surprise’

TH: Išdavikai, kartografi ir paslėptas žemėlapis: kodėl dėl mažos teritorijos Sakartvelas ginčijasi su Azerbaidžanu?

BT: Traitors, cartographers and the hidden map: why is Georgia arguing with Azerbaijan over a small area?

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness Unexpectedness Negativity	Elite role label Reference to people’s expectations to establish that the event is unusual Description of action indicating division	<i>Cartographers</i> <i>‘October Surprise’</i> <i>Dispute</i>
Visual	Consonance	The generic depiction of an attribute that represents a particular place	<i>The image caption indicated that this is Davit Gareja, an ancient monastery</i>

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Negativity Unexpectedness Timeliness	Negative lexis, description of action regarding negative outcomes Comparative constructions indicating opposition Present tense	<i>Traitors, arguing</i> <i>Traitors, cartographers and the hidden map</i>
Visual	Eliteness and Impact	Showing two contrasting sides, depiction of elite roles, official regalia	<i>Military and monks, a flag</i>

Headline 16

SH: ‘Only The Suffocating Are Hospitalized’: Russia Faces Second Wave Of COVID-19

TH: Rusai desperatiškai kovoja su antra COVID-19 banga: greitoji po 4 valandų, o į ligonines guldo tik dūstančiuosius

BT: The Russians are desperately fighting the second wave of COVID-19: the ambulance after 4 hours, and only suffocating patients are hospitalized

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Impact and Negativity Superlativeness Timeliness	Quotation in reference to negative consequences of an aftermath Lexis in reference to the scope Present tense	<i>‘Only The Suffocating Are Hospitalized’</i> <i>Only the suffocating</i>
Visual	Timeliness	The depiction of a current happening	<i>Masks worn indicate that this is happening at the time of the coronavirus pandemic</i>

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Impact and Negativity Superlativeness and Unexpectedness Timeliness Personalization	Negative lexis, indication of extreme emotions Lexis, in reference to the scope, comparison in reference to the scope, indicating that such conditions are unusual Present tense Non-elite roles	<i>desperately fighting</i> <i>the ambulance after 4 hours, and only suffocating patients are hospitalized</i> <i>Russians</i>
Visual	Negativity Timeliness	The depiction of a medical accident The depiction of a current happening	<i>An individual is being carried to the medical automobile</i>

Headline 17

SH: Five Key Things To Know About Nagorno-Karabakh
 TH: Penki dalykai apie Kalnų Karabachą: sovietinė „taika“ ir Rusijos susirėmimas su Turkija
 BT: Five things about Nagorno-Karabakh: Soviet “peace” and Russia’s clash with Turkey

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Superlativeness	Lexis in reference to importance	<i>Five key things to know</i>
Visual	Impact and Negativity	The depiction of a details of an aftermath	<i>An unexploded rocket shell in Nagorno-Karabakh</i>
	Superlativeness	The emphasis of details in contrast with the background	

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Negativity	Positive lexis put in quotation marks indicate irony, negative lexis in reference to war and conflict Reference to countries that are in close proximity with the target audience, elite labels	<i>Soviet “peace”, clash</i>
Visual	Proximity and Eliteness	The depiction of war in action	<i>Russia, Soviet</i> <i>The military is at the war scene, doing military activities</i>
	Eliteness	The depiction of elite roles	<i>The military</i>

Headline 18

SH: Death And ‘Deception:’ When A Young Russian Nurse’s Aide Died Of COVID-19, Her Hospital Pretended She Didn’t Exist
 TH: Su COVID-19 kovojančių rusų medikų kasdienybė: ligoninės apsimeta, kad mirusių darbuotojų nė nebuvo
 BT: Everyday life of Russian medics fighting COVID-19: hospitals pretend that there were no deceased workers

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Personalization	Non-elite news actor	<i>A [...] nurse’s aide, she</i>
	Negativity and impact	Negative lexis describing an aftermath of a happening having negative consequences	<i>Death, deception, died, pretended [...] didn’t exist</i>
	Unexpectedness	Indication of an unexpected happening through contrast	<i>Young nurse’s aide died</i>
	Superlativeness	Intensified lexis	<i>Hospital pretended she didn’t exist</i>
Visual	Personalization	Non-elite news actor	<i>Nurse’s aide Maria Tyshko</i>

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Personalization	Reference to non-elite news actors	<i>Russian medics</i>
	Negativity and Impact	Reference to actions of an aftermath of a happening having negative effects	<i>hospitals pretend [...] that there were no deceased workers</i>
	Superlativeness	Reference to the scope	<i>no deceased</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Impact	The depiction of an aftermath having negative affect	<i>A woman placing a picture of a deceased person on a wall, flowers indicate mourning, masks indicate that the deaths may be a result of a coronavirus pandemic</i>
	Negativity		
	Superlativeness	The depiction of a large number of deceased	<i>A number of photographs on the wall</i>
	Personalization	Depiction of ordinary people	<i>A woman hanging an image</i>

Headline 19

SH: ‘A Responsible Job’: Deep In Russia, A Village Cleaner Sweeps To Power After Beating The Kremlin’s Man
 TH: Bet kas, tik ne Putino partija: Rusijos glūdumoje rinkimus laimėjo savivaldybės valytoja
 BT: Anyone but Putin’s party: deep in Russia, a municipal cleaner won the election

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Superlativeness	Intensifiers, metaphoric expression with an emphasis of rapid pace	<i>Deep in Russia, beating, sweeps to power</i>
	Unexpectedness	Reference to an unexpected result through contrast	<i>A village cleaner sweeps to power after beating</i>
	Personalization and Eliteness	Non-elite role label and elite role label to create contrast	<i>A village cleaner, Kremlin’s Man</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Personalization	The depiction of a place where the non-elite figure used to work as a cleaner	<i>The administration building where Marina Udgidskaya used to work as a cleaner before she won the election</i>

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
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Textual	Superlativeness	Intensifiers	<i>Anyone but, deep in Russia</i> <i>Anyone but Putin's party [...] a municipal cleaner won</i>
	Unexpectedness	Reference to an unexpected result through contrast	
Visual	Personalization and Eliteness	Non-elite role label and elite role label to create contrast	<i>A municipal cleaner</i> <i>Putin's party</i> <i>V. Putin in a costume, flags, an office or a conference room</i>
	Eliteness and Proximity	Elite news actor, official clothing, official regalia, formal setting, a person depicted is well-known to the target audience	

Headline 20

SH: EU Blacklists Lukashenka, Son, 13 Others Over Crackdown In Belarus
 TH: Žiniasklaida: ES gali įvesti sankcijas Lukašenkai – dokumente figūruoja jo pavardė
 BT: Media: EU may impose sanctions on Lukashenka, his name appears in the document

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness	Reference to an elite news actor	<i>Lukashenka</i>
	Superlativeness	Indication of scope	<i>13 others</i>
	Impact and Negativity	Aftermath of an event with negative consequences	<i>Blacklists [...] over crackdown</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Eliteness	Elite figures, official regalia, formal clothing, formal setting	<i>Lukashenka and his sons, suits, a flag in the background, depiction of a formal event</i>

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness	Reference to an elite news actor	<i>Lukashenka</i>
	Impact	Indication of an event that could potentially have consequences to the individual and the public	<i>EU may impose sanctions</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Eliteness	An elite figure depicted with a focus on him, semi-formal clothing and setting	<i>A close-up shot, Lukashenka shown wiping his face, no suit or official regalia (medals, flag pins in the suit, flags in the background) can be identified</i>
	Negativity	Depiction of emotions, reserved body language	<i>Wiping sweat, bowed head, worried expression, no eye-contact with the camera or other people</i>

Headline 21

SH: 'Three Years For A Scratch': Belarusians Sentenced To Maximum Security For Resisting Police
 TH: Minsko režimo grimasos: pareigūnai smurtauja, o baltarusiai „už įbrėžimus“ kalėjime sėdės 3 metus
 BT: Grimaces of the Minsk regime: law enforcement officials are violent and Belarusians will be imprisoned “for scratches” for 3 years

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Superlativeness	Quotation indicating a contrast with consequences of large scope, intensifiers	<i>'Three Years For A Scratch', maximum security</i>
	Impact		
	Eliteness	Elite roles	<i>Police</i>
Visual	Personalization	Non-elite news actors	<i>Paval Pyaskou and Uladzislau Yeustsihneyeu (ordinary citizens), body language: bowed heads, covering face, sitting in a courtroom, no eye-contact, semi-formal clothing</i>
	Negativity	Depiction of negative emotions, setting, clothing	

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Negativity	Negative lexis	<i>Grimaces, violent</i>
	Superlativeness	Indication of a large scope (length of time) consequence, contrast between authority figures and ordinary people	<i>will be imprisoned "for scratches" for 3 years</i>
	Impact	Present tense	<i>officials are violent [...] Belarussians will be imprisoned</i>
	Timeliness	Elite roles	
	Eliteness		<i>law enforcement officials</i>
Visual	Negativity and Impact	Depiction of an event having negative consequence, heightened emotions, conflict in action, contrast of many versus one Elite roles in contrast to ordinary citizens	<i>An ordinary individual being restrained by the law enforcement officials: observers shouting, use of force by the officials, an individual in distress</i>

Headline 22

SH: How The Familiar Drumbeat In Nagorno-Karabakh Exploded Into 'All-Out War'
 TH: Kaip niekas nenujautė karo Europos pašonėje: nepastebėjo didžiausių pratybų, karinių siuntų ir naujų apkasų?
 BT: How did no one feel the war approaching on the sidelines of Europe: did not notice the biggest exercises, military shipments and new trenches?

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Superlativeness	Metaphoric expression indicating high scale and negative effects	<i>Exploded into 'All-Out War'</i>
	Negativity		

Visual	Negativity	Depiction of war and conflict	<i>Military equipment, rocket launching</i>
Target headline			
Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Superlativeness	Indication of high scale consequences	<i>How did no one feel, the biggest</i>
	Impact		
	Proximity	Reference to an area, which is close to the target audience through generalization	<i>Sidelines of Europe [rather than mentioning Nagorno-Karabakh]</i>
	Unexpectedness	Reference to surprise	<i>How did no one [...]?</i>
Visual	Negativity	Depiction of war and conflict	<i>Military equipment and an individual, firing guns</i>

Headline 23

SH: Why Are Central Asian Countries Silent About China's Uyghurs?

TH: Žiaurumas, žmonių kankinimai ir sterilizavimai Pekinui gali atsirūgti – kaimynės ima protestuoti

BT: Cruelty, human torture and sterilization may turn on Beijing – neighboring countries start protesting

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Personalization	Non-elite groups	<i>China's Uyghurs</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Personalization	Non-elite people, negative emotions, body language	<i>A group of individuals petitioning, holding pictures of missing or detained relatives, no eye-contact, focus on details, sad emotions</i>
	Negativity		

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Negativity	Negative emotions, behavior	<i>Protesting, cruelty, torture, sterilization</i>
	Impact	Reference to results and potential consequences in the future	<i>May turn on</i>
	Superlativeness	Indication of high scope	<i>Cruelty, human torture and sterilization</i>
Visual	Timeliness	Present tense	
	Eliteness	The depiction of an elite individual on the screen in contrast with the public and cars on the street	<i>An official in formal clothing on the screen, which is placed in the middle of the street</i>
	Impact and Negativity		
	Unexpectedness	Distorted view, size difference, unusual depiction	<i>The individual is depicted as big in contrast to the child in the center of the picture and other people, individual is looking down</i>

Headline 24

SH: Beijing Ramps Up Investment Push In Pakistan, Afghanistan, Despite Risks

TH: Kinija bando į „silką kelią“ įtraukti Afganistaną ir Pakistaną – klimpsta į problemas, gali tapti taikiniu

BT: China is trying to include Afghanistan and Pakistan into the "silk road" – getting deeper into problems, may become a target

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Superlativeness	Indication of a sharply increased level	<i>Ramps up</i>
	Impact	Reference to potential consequences	<i>Ramps up [...] despite risks</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Consonance	The generic depiction of an attribute that represents a particular place	<i>Gwadar Port</i>

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Superlativeness	Indication of heightened level	<i>Getting deeper</i>
	Impact	Reference to potential consequences that may have a negative effect	<i>May become a target</i>
	Negativity		
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Consonance	The generic depiction of an attribute to represent a particular nation	<i>An individual training with a sword, the image caption indicates that the woman is practicing Shaolin martial arts [known to be practiced in Afghanistan]</i>

Headline 25

SH: Exclusive: Taliban's Expanding 'Financial Power' Could Make It 'Impervious' To Pressure, Confidential Report Warns

TH: Konfidenciali NATO ataskaita: Talibanas stiprėja, Afganistanas vėl taps nevaldoma džihadizmo erdve

BT: Confidential NATO Report: Taliban is getting stronger, Afghanistan is going to become uncontrollable jihadist place again

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Superlativeness	Emphasized importance, confidentiality	<i>Exclusive, expanding confidential</i>
	Impact	Indication of potential consequence with negative effects	<i>Could</i>
	Negativity	Negative lexis indicating threat	
	Timeliness	Present tense	<i>Warns, expanding power [...] impervious to pressure</i>
	Eliteness	Elite roles	<i>Taliban's</i>

Visual	Eliteness	Depiction of elite news actors, formal clothing, formal setting	<i>Political figures Mike Pompeo and Mullah Abdul Ghani Baradar</i>
Target headline			
Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Proximity and Eliteness	Reference to an elite organization that is well-known for a target audience	<i>NATO</i>
	Superlativeness and Negativity	Emphasized importance, secrecy, scale	<i>Confidential, getting stronger, uncontrollable</i>
	Impact	Indication of potential consequence with negative effects	<i>Afghanistan is going to become uncontrollable jihadist place again</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Eliteness	Depiction of elite news actors, formal clothing	<i>Taliban delegation members</i>

Headline 26

SH: Paint It Again: Minsk Opposition Mural Becomes Flash Point

TH: Protestų simboliu Minsko namuose tapo piešinys ant sienos – nuo pareigūnų gina visi gyventojai

BT: The drawing on the wall of Minsk house became a symbol of protests - all residents protect it from the officials

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Superlativeness and Negativity	Indication to a heightened scale in terms of negative actions, lexis indicating opposition	<i>Opposition mural becomes flash point</i>
	Consonance	Similarity with the past	<i>Again</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Consonance	The depiction of attribute that is locally considered to represent a particular issue	<i>A mural on the side of a Minsk apartment depicting two individuals who locally have become a symbol of opposition to A. Lukashenka</i>

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Superlativeness	Indication of a large number	<i>All residents</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
	Eliteness	Elite role labels	<i>Officials</i>
	Negativity	Lexis indicating opposition and conflict	<i>Symbol of protests</i>
Visual	Impact and Negativity	Depiction of an aftermath having negative consequences, a depiction of conflict	<i>An individual is being detained by the local police, an individual in distress and negative emotions</i>
	Eliteness	Elite roles	<i>The local law enforcement officers</i>

Headline 27

SH: As Russia Stalls, Navalny's Aides Gather Evidence Of His Poisoning

TH: Kaip Navalno kolegos išsaugojo įrodymus – iš viešbučio kambario išnešė ir lemtingą buteliuką

BT: How Navalny's colleagues kept the evidence, they also took a fateful bottle out of the hotel room

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Impact and Negativity	Representation of a potential significant effect	<i>As Russia stalls [...] gather evidence poisoning</i>
	Eliteness	Reference to elite related roles	<i>Navalny's aides</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Consonance	Depiction of typical attributes that represent the happening	<i>A footage of the two bottles that are believed to have poison</i>

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Negativity and Superlativeness	Negative lexis indicating high scale and importance	<i>Fateful bottle</i>
	Eliteness	Reference to elite related roles	<i>Navalny's colleagues</i>
Visual	Consonance and Impact	Depiction of typical attributes that represent the happening	<i>A footage of the two bottles that are believed to have poison</i>
	Eliteness	Showing images side-by-side to indicate the issue and an elite person involved	<i>Navalny</i>
		Elite news actor	

Headline 28

SH: China Expanding Detention Camp Network In Xinjiang, Researchers Say

TH: Tyrėjai: Kinijos „koncentracijos stovyklų“ tinklas didesnis, nei manyta, centrų daugėja

BT: Researchers: China's network of "concentration camps" is larger than expected, and the number of centers is growing

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness	Elite role label	<i>Researchers</i>

	Superlativeness	Lexis of growth	<i>expanding</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Superlativeness	The emphasis of size through comparison	<i>A fence is depicted as big in comparison to the individuals walking by</i>
	Consonance	Depiction of typical attributes that represent the happening	<i>The depiction of the so called “detention camp”</i>
Target headline			
Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Unexpectedness	Reference to unexpected results	<i>Larger than expected</i>
	Superlativeness	Lexis indicating growth	<i>Is growing</i>
	Eliteness	Elite role label	<i>Researchers</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Consonance	Depiction of typical attributes that represent the happening	<i>The depiction of the so called “detention camp”</i>

Headline 29

SH: Russian Nuclear-Powered Icebreaker Sets Off On Maiden Arctic Voyage
 TH: Rusijos „branduolinis Titanikas“ leidosi į pirmą kelionę – plaukia per Baltijos jūrą
 BT: Russia's “nuclear Titanic” embarked on its first voyage - sailing through the Baltic Sea

Source headline			
Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Timeliness	Indication of the significance of the event, first time happening, present tense	<i>Maiden voyage [the first journey]</i>
Visual	Consonance	Depiction of typical attributes that represent the reported event	<i>An image of an icebreaker</i>
Target headline			
Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Superlativeness and Negativity	Metaphoric expression indicating the size and referring to a historic voyage of the Titanic, which was marked by catastrophic consequences	<i>“nuclear Titanic”</i>
	Timeliness	Indication of the significance of the event, first time happening, present tense	<i>first voyage sailing through the Baltic Sea</i>
	Proximity	Reference to a location, which is in close to the target audience	
Visual	Consonance	Depiction of typical attributes that represent the reported event	<i>An image of an icebreaker</i>

Headline 30

SH: Anger In Iran After Images Of Girls Removed From Cover Of Math Textbook
 TH: Ant matematikos vadovėlio mergaitėms ne vieta? Po sprendimo Irane kilo nepasitenkinimo banga
 BT: Not a place for girls on the mathematics textbook? The decision in Iran was followed by a wave of discontent

Source headline			
Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Impact and Negativity	Reference to an aftermath with consequences that raised negative emotions	<i>Anger [...] after</i>
Visual	Impact	Depiction of an aftermath of the event, showing the contrast of before and after version side-by-side	<i>The depiction of the book cover showing erased pictures of the girls and a part of text. The text on the book cover reads: “Math, third grade of the elementary school” (in red); “answers to textbook questions” (in blue)</i>
	Consonance	Depiction of typical attributes that represent the reported event	<i>The cover of a textbook</i>
Target headline			
Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Impact and Negativity	Reference to an aftermath with consequences that raised negative emotions, a question emphasizing the issue and concerns	<i>The decision [...] was followed by [...] discontent. Not a place for girls [...]?</i>
	Superlativeness	Metaphoric expression emphasizing a large scope	<i>A wave of discontent</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Consonance	Depiction of typical attributes that represent the locals	<i>Iranian women wearing hijabs</i>
	Timeliness	Indication of recency	<i>Medical masks covering the women's faces indicate that the happening is recent [taking place at the time of the coronavirus pandemic]; the image caption reads: Coronavirus in Iran</i>
	Personalization	Non-elite news actors	<i>Iranian women</i>

Headline 31

SH: What Do The Regional Election Results Tell Us About Putin's Russia?
 TH: Rusijos regioniniai rinkimai – valdančioji partija leidžiasi, o Putino spindesys blėsta?

BT: Russia's regional elections - the ruling party is going down and Putin's radiance fades?

Source headline			
Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness	Elite news actor	<i>Putin's</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Consonance	The depiction of typical actions that represent the happening	<i>A in individual with a child exiting a voting booth [representation of the election]</i>
	Timeliness	Indication of recency	<i>Masks worn indicate that the picture is taken recently, in the time of coronavirus pandemic</i>
Target headline			
Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness	Elite role labels, elite news actor	<i>Russia's [...] ruling party, Putin's</i>
	Impact and Negativity	Consequence with a negative effect, contrast	<i>Going down, fades</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Proximity	Symbol that is recognized and well-known to the target audience	<i>Russian flags</i>
	Superlativeness	Indication of large scope	<i>A large number of people gathered</i>

Headline 32

SH: China, Russia Deepen Their Ties Amid Pandemic, Conflicts With The West

TH: Nauja bendradarbiavimo era? Rusijos ir Kinijos suartėjimas stebimas beveik visuose frontuose

BT: A new era of collaboration? The closer bond between Russia and China is being observed on almost all fronts

Source headline			
Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Superlativeness	Reference that the relationship is increasing in strength, reference to the contextual details of large scale	<i>Deepen [...] ties, pandemic</i>
	Negativity	Negative lexis	<i>Conflicts, pandemic</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Consonance	Reference to the objects that represent the particular event	<i>A building site as a symbol of the new project between the countries</i>
Target headline			
Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Superlativeness	Reference to the scope	<i>On almost all fronts</i>
	Negativity	Description of action with negative reaction	<i>Closer bond [...] is being observed</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Eliteness	Elite news actors, official regalia, formal clothing, formal setting	<i>V. Putin, X. Jinping, country flags, suits, official event</i>

Headline 33

SH: Paval Latushka: A Belarusian Diplomat Turned Protester

TH: Kaip Baltarusijos diplomatas tapo protestuotoju – atleistas iš pareigų buvo sutiktas aplodismentais

BT: How a Belarusian diplomat became a protester - dismissed from his position, was welcomed with applause

Source headline			
Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness	Elite individual	<i>Paval Latushka</i>
	Unexpectedness	Contrast indicating that the event is unusual	<i>diplomat turned protester</i>
Visual	Eliteness	Emphasis on the elite individual, formal clothing	<i>Paval Latushka in a suit</i>
Target headline			
Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness	Elite individual	<i>Paval Latushka</i>
	Impact	Reference to consequences by indicating contrast	<i>dismissed [...] welcomed</i>
	Unexpectedness	Contrast indicating that the event is unusual	<i>dismissed from his position, was welcomed</i>
Visual	Eliteness	Emphasis on the elite individual, formal clothing	<i>Paval Latushka in a suit, surrounded by a group of ordinary people</i>

Headline 34

SH: Letters From Labor Camp: Dying Messages From A 'Traitorous' Mother In Soviet Exile

TH: Kai šeima tampa tavo nusikaltimu – laišakai iš lagerio atskleidžia sovietų tremties siaubą

BT: When family becomes your crime - letters from labor camp reveal the horrors of Soviet exile

Source headline			
Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Personalization	Reference to non-elite individuals	<i>Mother in Soviet Exile</i>
	Negativity	Negative emotions	<i>'Traitorous', dying messages,</i>
Visual	Impact and Negativity	An event with negative consequences	<i>A funeral, people gathered around the casket, negative emotions, reserved body language</i>
	Superlativeness	a depiction of a large group of non-elite news actors	
	Personalization		

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Personalization	Reference to non-elite individuals	<i>Your</i>
	Negativity	Negative lexis	<i>Crime, horrors</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Consonance	A general depiction of a place representing the event	<i>A room of the GULAG History Museum</i>

Headline 35

SH: Putin Calls Supporters Of Western Historians' Approach To WWII 'Collaborators'

TH: Putinas smerkia jo Antrojo pasaulinio karo istorija netikinčius rusus, juos išvadino kolaborantais

BT: Putin condemns Russians who disbelieve in the history of World War II, called them collaborators

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness	Elite news actor	<i>Putin</i>
	Negativity	Negative lexis	<i>'Collaborators'</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Eliteness	Elite individual, official regalia	<i>Putin, flags</i>

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness	Elite news actor	<i>Putin</i>
	Negativity	Negative lexis	<i>Condemns, disbelieve, collaborators</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Unexpectedness	Reference to elite figures from the past, which is unusual in a given context of the current time of the publication, official regalia	<i>Stalin, Lenin (on the flag), Putin</i>
	Impact	Contrast between the current leader and past leaders	<i>The placement of political leaders side by side</i>

Headline 36

SH: Fighting For Identity: Kazakh Laws Make Life Difficult For Transgender Community

TH: Šeima prirakino prie radiatoriaus, žmonės keikė ir įžeidinėjo – ką tenka išgyventi translyčiams Kazachstane

BT: Family locked [them] to a radiator, people cursed [them] and insulted [them] - what transgender people have to go through in Kazakhstan

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Personalization	Non-elite individuals	<i>Transgender community</i>
	Negativity	Negative lexis, emotions	<i>Fighting, make life difficult</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Unexpectedness	A distorted image	<i>An unusual, unrecognizable depiction of an individual on the street</i>

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Personalization	Non-elite individuals	<i>Transgender people</i>
	Negativity	Negative actions, emotions	<i>Locked, cursed, insulted, have to go through</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Consonance	The general depiction of a group of individuals representing the event	<i>Kazakhstan protesters (associative image)</i>
	Eliteness	Elite individuals	<i>Local law enforcement officers</i>

Headline 37

SH: We Are The Witnesses: Stories From Protesters In Belarus Of Police Torture And Abuse

TH: Baltarusių liudijimai apie tai, ką jiems teko patirti: gyvename šalyje, kur pavojinga net eiti į darbą

BT: Testimonies of Belarusians about what they have experienced: we live in a country where it is dangerous to even go to work

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Personalization	Non-elite individuals	<i>We are the witnesses, protesters</i>
	Negativity	and Negative actions of high scale	<i>Torture, abuse</i>
	Superlativeness		
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Personalization	Non elite individual	<i>A woman crying</i>
	Negativity	Negative emotions	

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Personalization	Non-elite individuals Negative emotions of high scale	<i>Belarusians</i> <i>Dangerous to even go to work</i>

	Negativity Superlativeness Timeliness	and Present tense	
Visual	Personalization Superlativeness Negativity Timeliness	Non-elite individuals, large group of people, negative emotions	<i>A group of people appear to be protesting, shouting, holding hands, wearing masks [an indication that the event is happening at the time of coronavirus pandemic]</i>

Headline 38

SH: As Lukashenka Turns To Geopolitics, The West Faces Learning Curve In Belarus

TH: Padėtis Baltarusijoje – galvosūkis ir ES, ir Maskvai: vieni vengia darsyk nudegti, kitiems neaiški ateitis po Lukašenkos

BT: The situation in Belarus is a puzzle for both the EU and Moscow: some are avoiding to get burned again, others are uncertain about the future after Lukashenka

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Superlativeness Eliteness Timeliness	Indication of an increase of knowledge Elite news actor Present tense	<i>Learning curve Lukashenka</i>
Visual	Eliteness	Elite individual surrounded by military	<i>Lukashenka greeting the military</i>

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Negativity Eliteness Consonance Timeliness	Negative emotions Elite news actor Similarity with the past Present tense	<i>Avoiding, burned, uncertain Lukashenka again</i>
Visual	Eliteness	Elite individual surrounded by military	<i>Lukashenka greeting the military</i>

Headline 39

SH: With Navalny Poisoning Confirmed, Focus Turns To With What And By Whom

TH: Kyla vis daugiau klausimų – kas ir kuo apnuodijo Kremliaus kritiką Navalną?

BT: More and more questions arise - who and with what poisoned the Kremlin's critic Navalny?

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness Timeliness	Elite news actor Present tense	<i>Navalny</i>
Visual	Consonance and Impact Negativity	A depiction of an event that represents the issue being discussed, indication of a consequence having negative effects	<i>Navalny being taken to the hospital</i>

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness Superlativeness Timeliness	Elite news actor Indication of an increase Present tense	<i>Navalny More and more</i>
Visual	Consonance and Impact Negativity	A depiction of an event that represents the issue being discussed, indication of a consequence having negative effects	<i>Navalny being taken to the hospital</i>

Headline 40

SH: 'Extensive' Tests Under Way On Putin Foe Navalny At Berlin Hospital

TH: Rusijos opozicijos lyderis Navalnas gydomas Vokietijoje – kas žinoma iki šiol?

BT: Navalny, the leader of the Russian opposition, is being treated in Germany - what is known so far?

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Superlativeness Negativity Eliteness Timeliness	Indication of high scope Negative lexis Elite news actors Present tense	<i>'Extensive' Foe Putin, Navalny</i>
Visual	Consonance and Impact Negativity	A depiction of an event that represents the issue being discussed, indication of a consequence having negative effects	<i>Navalny being taken to the hospital</i>

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness Timeliness Negativity	Elite news actors Present tense Lexis indicating conflict	<i>Navalny Russian opposition</i>
Visual	Consonance and Impact Negativity	A depiction of an event that represents the issue being discussed, indication of a consequence having negative effects	<i>Navalny being taken to the hospital</i>

Headline 41

SH: 'At Night The Screaming Began': Firsthand Account Of Torture At Minsk Detention Center
 TH: Kankinimų Minsko sulaikymo izoliatoriuje liudijimas iš pirmų lūpų: naktį prasidėdavo riksmas
 BT: First-hand testimony of those tortured in the Minsk detention center: screams used to begin at night

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Impact	Assessment of significance	<i>Firsthand account</i>
	Superlativeness	High scale negative emotions and actions	
	Negativity		<i>Torture, screaming</i>
Visual	Personalization	A quotation on behalf of witnesses	<i>'At Night The Screaming Began'</i>
	Impact	Non-elite news actor	<i>An individual with bruises on his face</i>
	Negativity	Showing the negative consequences of an event, informal setting, informal clothing	

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Impact	Assessment of significance	<i>Firsthand testimony</i>
	Superlativeness	High scale negative emotions and actions	
	Negativity		<i>Tortured, screaming</i>
	Personalization	A quotation on behalf of witnesses, non-elite individuals	<i>Screams used to begin at night, those tortured</i>
Visual	Personalization	Non-elite news actor	<i>An individual on the street holding a picture of a bruised man</i>
	Impact	Showing the negative consequences of an event, informal setting, informal clothing	
	Negativity		

Headline 42

SH: After Huge Minsk Opposition Rally, Has Lukashenka Run Out Of Political Options?
 TH: Stebime Lukašenkos režimo galą? Ekspertai baiminasi tik vieno – dar didesnių represijų
 BT: Are we watching the end of the Lukashenka's regime? Experts fear only one thing - even greater repressions

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Impact	Reference to an aftermath of an event of high scale	<i>After huge [...], run out [of options]</i>
	Superlativeness		
	Eliteness		<i>Lukashenka</i>
Visual	Eliteness	Elite news actor, unusual actions, unusual details	<i>Lukashenka wiping his sweat with a piece of material, a fly flying beside him</i>
	Unexpectedness		

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Superlativeness and Impact	Indication of the furthest point, high scope, a consequence of the event	<i>The end, even greater, only one thing</i>
	Negativity	Negative emotions	<i>Fear</i>
	Eliteness		<i>Experts</i>
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Eliteness	Elite news actor, body language	<i>Lukashenka speaking to the crowd, open body language, appear angry and threatening</i>
	Negativity		

Headline 43

SH: Elections In Belarus: How Lukashenka Won And Won And Won And Won And Won
 TH: Rinkimai Baltarusijoje: kaip Lukašenka laimėjo, laimėjo, laimėjo ir laimėjo
 BT: Elections in Belarus: how Lukashenka won, won, won and won

Source headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness	Elite news actor	<i>Lukashenka</i>
	Superlativeness	Repetition	<i>Won and won and won and won and won</i>
Visual	Eliteness	Elite individual, inf front of microphones, formal clothing and setting	<i>Lukashenka, microphones indicate that he is interviewed [a public figure], a suit</i>
	Positivity	Body language	<i>Smiling</i>

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness	Elite news actor	<i>Lukashenka</i>
	Superlativeness	Repetition	<i>won, won, won and won</i>
Visual	Eliteness	Elite individual, formal clothing and setting	<i>Lukashenka in a suit speaking into a microphone</i>

Headline 44

SH: The Accidental Candidate In Belarus Who Is Trying To Unseat 'Europe's Last Dictator'
 TH: Kas yra Svetlana Tichanovskaja, kurios bijo Baltarusijos prezidentas Lukašenka?
 BT: Who is Svetlana Tichanovskaya, who Belarusian President Lukashenka is afraid of?

Source headline			
Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Superlativeness	Indication of high scale	<i>'Europe's Last Dictator' accidental</i>
	Unexpectedness	Reference to an unusual, unexpected event	
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Superlativeness	and Depiction of an event involving a public figure and a large group of people	<i>Svetlana Tichanovskaya taking a photograph with a child, smiling, a child is holding a flag, which reads "together"</i>
	Impact		
	Positivity		
Target headline			
Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness	and Reference to a public figure and an elite individual	<i>Svetlana Tichanovskaya, Lukashenka afraid</i>
	Superlativeness		
	Negativity	Present tense	
	Timeliness		
Visual	Eliteness	and Depiction of an event involving an public figure and a large group of people, official regalia	<i>Svetlana Tichanovskaya speaking in front of a large group of people, who appear to be in support of her, holding Belarusian flags</i>
	Superlativeness		
	Positivity	Positive actions, emotions	

Headline 45

SH: FBI Raids Offices Of U.S. Companies Belonging To Ukrainian Tycoons
 TH: FTB atliko kratas su Zelenskiu siejamo oligarcho Kolomoiskio biure – įtaria Ukrainos banką
 BT: FBI raided the office linked to Zelensky, who is being linked to oligarch Kolomoisky - suspects bank of Ukraine

Source headline			
Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness	Elite role labels	<i>FBI, Ukrainian Tycoons Raids</i>
	Negativity	Negative actions	
	Timeliness	Present tense	
	Visual	Eliteness	
Target headline			
Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness	Elite, well-known individuals	<i>Zalensky, Kolomoisky Raided, suspects</i>
	Negativity		
	Timeliness	Present tense	
	Visual	Eliteness	

Headline 46

SH: Coronavirus Crisis Accelerates China's Grab For Power, Influence In Central Asia
 TH: Kinijos dėmesys Vidurio Azijai nemažėja – vakariečių apleistas regionas gali lemti pasaulio tvarką
 BT: China's focus on Central Asia is not decreasing - a region abandoned by the West could define the world order

Source headline			
Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Superlativeness	High scale	<i>Grab for power, accelerates crisis</i>
	Negativity	Negative lexis	
	Timeliness	Present tense	
	Visual	Eliteness	
Target headline			
Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Superlativeness	and High scale consequences	<i>Could define the world order</i>
	Impact		
	Negativity	Present tense	
	Timeliness	Present tense	
Visual	Eliteness	Elite roles	<i>Chinese military walking the street in front of a billboard with Chinese characters and images</i>

Headline 47

SH: The 'Missing' Baby: Uzbek Woman Says She Delivered Triplets But Hospital Only Gave Her Twins
 TH: Dingęs kūdikis: uzbekė įsitikinusi, kad pagimdė trynukus, bet iš ligoninės parsivežė tik 2 vaikus
 BT: Missing baby: Uzbek woman convinced that she gave birth to triplets, but took only 2 children from the hospital

Source headline			
Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples

Textual	Personalization Unexpectedness	Non-elite news actor Unusual event, missing details	<i>Uzbek woman 'The missing baby', delivered Triplets But Hospital Only Gave Her Twins</i>
Visual	Timeliness Personalization	Present tense Non-elite news actor	<i>An individual F. Ghozleva holding her two newborn babies</i>
Target headline			
Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Personalization Unexpectedness	Non-elite news actor Unusual event, missing details	<i>Uzbek woman Missing baby, gave birth to triplets, but took only 2 children from the hospital</i>
Visual	Timeliness Consonance	Present tense A general depiction of a newborn	<i>A stock image showing the feet of a newborn</i>

Headline 48

SH: Sensing He May Be In Trouble, Lukashenka Tries To Blunt Election Challenges In Belarus
 TH: Įvykiai Lukašenkai klostosi nepalankiai – Minskas tai neigia, bet internetas šaiposi iš „trijų procentų Sašai“
 BT: Events are unfavorable to Lukashenka - Minsk denies it, but the Internet makes fun of "three percent for Sasha"

Source headline			
Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness Negativity Timeliness	Elite news actors Negative emotions, actions Present tense	<i>Lukashenka Sensing [...] trouble, tries to blunt election challenges</i>
Visual	Eliteness	Elite individual	<i>Lukashenka</i>
Target headline			
Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness Negativity Timeliness	Elite news actor Negative actions, emotions Present tense	<i>Lukashenka Unfavorable, denies, makes fun</i>
Visual	Eliteness Superlativeness Impact and Negativity Timeliness	Elite individuals Depiction of a high scale event having negative consequences The depiction of a recent event	<i>Law enforcement officers A group of individuals being detained by the officers, individuals in distress Individuals in protective face masks [an indication that the event is taking place at the time of coronavirus pandemic]</i>

Headline 49

SH: In Sign of Losing Patience, EU Warns Of Sanctions For Belarus, Russia
 TH: ES įves sankcijas Rusijai ir Lukašenkai? Sprendimas gali paaiškėti netrukus
 BT: Will the EU impose sanctions on Russia and Lukashenka? The decision may become clear soon

Source headline			
Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Negativity Eliteness Timeliness	Reference to negative emotions, actions Elite organization Present tense	<i>Losing Patience, Warns, sanctions EU</i>
Visual	Eliteness	Elite news actor, official regalia, formal clothing, formal setting	<i>Lukashenka giving an interview, a suit, flags in the background, microphones</i>
Target headline			
Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness Negativity and Impact	Elite organization Reference to negative actions, indication of a future consequence	<i>EU Sanctions, decision may become clear soon</i>
Visual	Eliteness	Elite news actor, official regalia, formal clothing, formal setting	<i>Lukashenka giving a speech in front of a group of people, a suit, flags in the background, microphones, flowers indicate a celebratory event</i>

Headline 50




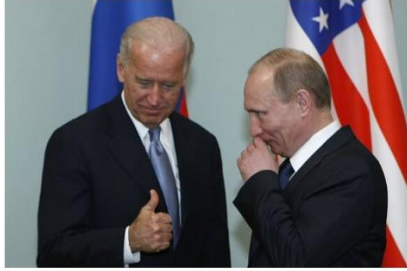




SH: Norway Says Moscow Behind Cyberattack On Parliament
 TH: Norvegija kaltina Rusiją įvykdžius kibernetinę ataką: „negalime su tuo taikstyti“
 BT: Norway accuses Russia of cyberattack: "we cannot reconcile with it"

Source headline			
Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Eliteness Timeliness	Elite organization Present tense	<i>Parliament</i>
Visual	Consonance Positivity	Depiction of a person in reference to the issue being discussed Body language, informal clothing, setting	<i>Norwegian Foreign Minister Ine Eriksen Soereide An individual photographed without official regalia, wearing informal clothing, body language: smile, eye-contact with the camera</i>

Target headline

Mode	News values	Characteristics	Examples
Textual	Negativity Timeliness	Negative actions, emotions Present tense	<i>accuses, cannot reconcile</i>
Visual	Unexpectedness Negativity	A photomontage indicating negativity	<i>The depiction of military with eyes covered, guns, the depiction of binary code as a symbol of cyberattack</i>

Appendix 2. News items presented in the RFE/RL and LRT news portals

<p>QSHILOQ OVODI November 21, 2020 09:14 GMT By Bruce Partridge</p> <h3>A Ghost Story From Kazakhstan</h3>  <p>A screenshot of a video taken by a local that shows the supposed ghost. The province's governor has said that someone is likely playing a joke.</p>	<p>„Net vyrai verkia iš baimės“ – Kazachstano policija ieško apsimitėlio ar vaiduoklio haliucinacijos</p>  <p>„Net vyrai verkia iš baimės“ – Kazachstano policija ieško apsimitėlio ar vaiduoklio haliucinacijos</p>
<p>RUSSIA November 21, 2020 12:35 GMT By RFE/RL</p> <h3>Putin Says No Hidden Motive In Not Congratulating Biden</h3>  <p>Russian President Vladimir Putin</p>	<p>Putinas neigia, kad specialiai nesveikino Bideno: „santykiai su JAV jau yra sugadinti“</p>  <p>Joe Bidenas ir Vladimiras Putinas 2019 metais / AP Photo.</p>
<p>RUSSIA November 13, 2020 08:07 GMT By Ivan Guterman</p> <h3>1920: The 'Black Baron' And The White Exodus From Crimea</h3> 	<p>Bolševikų pergalė: 100 metų po masinės „baltųjų“ emigracijos ir Juodojo barono bėgimas iš Krymo</p>  <p>Krymas 30 metų / Vido Photo suoti.</p>
<p>IRAN November 22, 2020 16:57 GMT By Golnaz Estfahanli</p> <h3>Three-Story Graves: Iran Struggles To Cope With Raging Coronavirus Pandemic</h3>  <p>Empty prepared graves at Tehran's Beheste Zahra cemetery. The head of the city council says the capacity of the cemetery has been tripled.</p>	<p>Kai koronavirusas plinta nevaldomai – Irane kasami triaukščiai kapai sunkiai talpina aukas</p>  <p>Mūsų kaimo koronaviruso Irane kasami triaukščiai kapai / AP Photo.</p>

FEATURES

November 15, 2020
08:51 GMT
By Mike Eckel

For U.S. President-Elect Biden, A Foreign Policy Informed By Many, Many, Many Road Trips

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72
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Then-U.S. Senator Joe Biden speaks to reporters in front of a Danish UN armored personnel carrier at the airport in Sarajevo on April 9, 1993.

Bideno užsienio politiką formuos kelionės: lankėsi Sovietų Sąjungoje, Afganistane ir Balkanuose

Mike Eckel, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
2020.11.21 08:07



Joe Bidenas Bosnijoje 1993 m. / AP nuotr.

RUSSIA

November 19, 2020
09:45 GMT
By Todd Pitlor

Obama Targets Putin In New Memoir, Says Russia 'To Be Feared, Perhaps, But Not Emulated'

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37
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U.S. President Barack Obama (left) attends a bilateral meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin during the G8 summit in Northern Ireland in June 2013.

Obama prisimena Putiną – lygina su „Instagram“ dėmesio ištroškusių paauglių

Todd Pitlor, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
2020.11.19 11:00



Barakas Obama ir Vladimiras Putinas / AP nuotr.

MOLDOVA

November 16, 2020
09:14 GMT
By RFE/RL's Moldovan Service

Moldova's Pro-EU Election Winner Vows To Balance Ties Between West, Russia

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23
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Maha Sandu won 57 percent of the vote in Moldova's presidential runoff on November 15.

Kremliaus oponentai švęčia proeuropietiškos kandidatės pergalę, tačiau Putino įtaka Moldovoje neišnyks

Matthew Loomore, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
2020.11.16 13:00



Maha Sandu / AP nuotr.

RUSSIA

November 10, 2020
16:02 GMT
By Mike Eckel

As Guns Fall Silent In Nagorno-Karabakh, There's One Winner In The Conflict You Might Not Expect

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55
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An Azerbaijani soldier with a national flag rides a horse in Ganca, Azerbaijan's second-largest city, near the border with Armenia, on November 10.

Kremlius laimėjo karą Kalnų Karabache? Realybė kitokia, nei išgirtos paliaubos

Mike Eckel, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
2020.11.10 13:50



Konfliktas Kalnų Karabache / AP nuotr.



FEATURES

The Smerch Rocket: A Fearsome Symbol Of The Nagorno-Karabakh War

November 09, 2020 15:30 GMT
By Amos Chapple

RUSSIA

November 04, 2020
12:00 GMT
By Viktoria Drachkova
Robert Coalson

Who Wants To Be A Mayor? Remote Russian City Of Magadan Has No Applicants

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It seems nobody wants to run this Far Eastern city of more than 90,000 people.

RUSSIA

October 25, 2020 15:00 GMT
By Todd Prineas

Russia Relations Unlikely To Improve, Regardless Of U.S. Election Outcome

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Whether Donald Trump (left) or Joe Biden win the presidential election on November 3, prospects for a big improvement in relations with the Kremlin look faint.

Rusiška raketa „Smerč“ tapo siaubą keliančiu karo simboliu – Kalnų Karabache krito ir ant civilių

Facebook

Amos Chapple, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRK.lt
2020.11.09 15:30



Azerbaijano artilerijos smūgiai Kalnų Karabacho Stepanakerto miestui / AP nuotrauka.

Rusijos mieste niekas nenori būti meru – sprendimai dėl stogo keitimo priimami už 7 tūkst. kilometrų

Viktoria Drachkova, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRK.lt
2020.11.04 12:00



Magadanas / Vikia Press nuotrauka.

Draugas ar priešas: kaip JAV rinkimų kandidatai keistų santykius su Rusija?

Todd Prineas, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRK.lt
2020.10.25 15:00



Vladimiras Putinas 2011 įveikė su Stalino II Leningo atvaizdu / AP nuotrauka.



RUSSIA

'At First, We All Worked Together': On 75th Anniversary, Russians Remember The Annexation Of Kaliningrad

October 28, 2020 07:49 GMT
By Yevgenia Ivanova Robert Coalson

Rusai prisimena Kaliningrado aneksiją ir išvytus vokiečius: „Iš pradžių visi dirbome kartu“

Yevgenia Ivanova, Robert Coalson, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRK.lt
2020.10.28 07:49



Kaliningradas / Vikia Press nuotrauka.

RUSSIA
October 26, 2020 17:33 GMT
By Matthew Luscombe

Navalny's Poisoning Spooked Russia. The Politicians He Nurtured Say 'It Motivated Us.'

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44
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Russian opposition leader Alexei Navalny addresses supporters during an unauthorized rally in May 2018 in Moscow.

FEATURES
October 20, 2020 15:40 GMT
By Marek Halicki
Robert Coakley

Norwegian Asylum Case Points To Polish, Hungarian 'Deviation' On Western Values

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41
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Rafal Gawel stands in his office in Warsaw, shortly after it was raided in February 2017 by the police, who seized computers.

Iš Lenkijos bėga persekiojami gyventojai – dėl „reformų“ prieglobstį jiems suteikia Europos šalys

Robert Coakley, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
2020.10.24 20:29



Protestas Lenkijoje / AP nuotr.

Navalno apnuodijimas vienija Rusijos opoziciją: žmonės gatvėse keikia Putino „Vieningąją Rusiją“

18

Matthew Luscombe, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
2020.10.24 22:54



Alexejeus Navalinas / AP nuotr.

GEORGIA
October 19, 2020 18:33 GMT
By REUTERS / Georgian Service

The Cartographers Case: How A Border Dispute Became Georgia's 'October Surprise'

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34
Print



Some parts of the ancient Davit Gorge monastery complex lie across Georgia's border with Azerbaijan.

Išdavikai, kartografi ir paslėptas žemėlapis: kodėl dėl mažos teritorijos Sakartvelas ginčijasi su Azerbaidžanu?

„Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
2020.10.21 22:34



David Garedžos vienuolyms. / AP nuotr.

RUSSIA
October 15, 2020 14:55 GMT
By Robert Coakley
Lilya Seltinskaya
Tina Del'Rochevskaya

'Only The Suffocating Are Hospitalized': Russia Faces Second Wave Of COVID-19

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25
Print



A medical specialist wearing protective gear accompanies a man outside a hospital for patients infected with the coronavirus disease on the outskirts of Moscow on October 7.

Rusai desperatiškai kovoja su antra COVID-19 banga: greitoji po 4 valandų, o į ligonines guldo tik dūstančius

Robert Coakley, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
2020.10.20 21:32



Koronavirusas Rusijoje / AP nuotr.

FEATURES

October 14, 2020 15:32 GMT
Updated October 15, 2020 11:01 GMT
By Mike Bittel

Five Key Things To Know About Nagorno-Karabakh

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15
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An unexploded rocket shell is seen near the town of Martini in Nagorno-Karabakh on October 14.

Penki dalykai apie Kalnų Karabachą: sovietinė „taika“ ir Rusijos susirėmimas su Turkija

Mike Bittel, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
2020-10-15 11:03



Azerbaidžano kareiviai šalia Karabachos teritorijos / AP nuotr.

RUSSIA

October 13, 2020 13:09 GMT
By Tatyana Volkova
Robert Coakson

Death And 'Deception:' When A Young Russian Nurse's Aide Died Of COVID-19, Her Hospital Pretended She Didn't Exist

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Nurse's aide Maria Tyshko dreamed for years of becoming a nurse, and contracted COVID-19 while working in St. Petersburg.

Su COVID-19 kovojančių rusų medikų kasdienybė: ligoninės apsimeta, kad mirusių darbuotojų nė nebuvo

Robert Coakson, Tatyana Volkova, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
2020-10-13 13:09



Memorijalas Maskvoje, skirtas įamžinti nuo COVID-19 mirusių medikų atminimui / AP nuotr.

RUSSIA

'A Responsible Job': Deep In Russia, A Village Cleaner Sweeps To Power After Beating The Kremlin's Man

October 10, 2020 13:42 GMT
By Matthew Luxmoore

The administration building in Povalikhino that Marina Udgodskaya used to clean before she was elected head of the village. Photo: Matthew Luxmoore (RFE/RL)

Bet kas, tik ne Putino partija: Rusijos glūdumoje rinkimus laimėjo savivaldybės valytoja

Matthew Luxmoore, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
2020-10-15 11:54



Vladimiras Putinas / AP nuotr.

BELARUS

November 05, 2020 15:13 GMT
Updated November 05, 2020 20:32 GMT
By Richard Jozwiak

EU Blacklists Lukashenka, Son, 13 Others Over Crackdown In Belarus

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Alyksandr Lukašenka (right) with his sons (left to right) Vityaz, Mikalay, and Dzmitry attend a wreath-laying ceremony marking the anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany in World War II in Minsk on May 9.

Žiniasklaida: ES gali įvesti sankcijas Lukašenkai – dokumente figūruoja jo pavardė

Richard Jozwiak, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
2020-11-05 11:29



Alyksandras Lukašenka / Vids Press nuotr.

RELARUS

October 01, 2020 11:20 GMT
By RFE/RL's Belarus Service

'Three Years For A Scratch': Belarusians Sentenced To Maximum Security For Resisting Police

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On September 30, a court in Minsk sentenced Pavel Pryaslou (left) and Uladzislau Vucashchynoye (right) to imprisonment in a maximum-security penal colony.

Minsko režimo grimasos: pareigūnai smurtauja, o baltarusiai „už įbrėžimus“ kalėjime sėdės 3 metus

„Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRTA
2020-10-01 11:20



Protestai Baltarusijoje / AP nuotr.

FEATURES

September 30, 2020 16:30 GMT
By Andy Hall

How The Familiar Drumbeat In Nagorno-Karabakh Exploded Into 'All-Out War'

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11
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A multiple rocket launcher of the Azerbaijani armed forces fires during clashes over the breakaway region of Nagorno-Karabakh in an unpopulated location in Azerbaijan.

Kaip niekas nenujautė karo Europos pašonėje: nepastebėjo didžiausių pratybų, karinių siuntų ir naujų apkasų?

Andy Hall, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRTA
2020-10-01 12:30



Armėnijos išpatintos nuotraukos, kuriose užfiksuoti armėnų kariniai ataskaitų straipsniai Azerbaidžanietų postuose / AP nuotr.

QISHLOQ QWOTI

September 23, 2020 16:38 GMT
By Bruce Parrott

Why Are Central Asian Countries Silent About China's Uyghurs?

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Prisoners with relatives missing or detained in Xinjiang hold up photos of their loved ones during a press event at the office of the Atajurt rights group in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on January 21, 2019.

Žiaurumas, žmonių kankinimai ir sterilizavimai Pekinui gali atsirūgti – kaimynės ima protestuoti

Bruce Parrott, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRTA
2020-10-04 14:21



Kinijos regijos prieš musulmonus uigūnus Sindziane regione / AP nuotr.

FEATURES

September 18, 2020 13:53 GMT
By Reid Standish

Beijing Ramps Up Investment Push In Pakistan, Afghanistan, Despite Risks

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53
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In addition to a growing array of projects, CPEC will grant Beijing access to the Gwadar port in southern Pakistan, which is close to the Strait of Hormuz -- the world's most vital route for shipping oil.

Kinija bando į „šilko kelią“ įtraukti Afganistaną ir Pakistaną – klimpstą į problemas, gali tapti taikiniu

Reid Standish, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRTA
2020-09-18 17:16



Afganistano Shaolin kovos menų mokinės treniruojasi Kabule / AP nuotr.

AFGHANISTAN

September 16, 2020
17:12 GMT
By Faisal Bizhan

Exclusive: Taliban's Expanding 'Financial Power' Could Make It 'Impervious' To Pressure, Confidential Report Warns

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78
Print



U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo and Mullah Abdul Ghani Baradar, a co-founder of the Taliban and a former deputy to Mullah Omar, Baradar, who spent years in a Pakistani prison, is the Taliban's political chief and was the head negotiator in talks with the United States.

Konfidenciali NATO ataskaita: Talibanas stiprėja, Afganistanas vėl taps nevaldoma džihadizmo erdve

Fruid Bezhov, "Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty", LRT.lt
2020.09.16 21:27



Talibano, Afganistano Vyrincaujos ir JAV derbys dėl Afganistano taikos Katarė / AP nuotr.

BELARUS

September 17, 2020
16:00 GMT
By Roman Vashchenok

Paint It Again: Minsk Opposition Mural Becomes Flash Point

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13
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A mural on the side of a Minsk apartment building of two dissenters who were jailed for singing a song by Soviet rock legend Viktor Tsois has become a flash point in the standoff between Alexander Lukashenko and his opponents.

Protestų simboliu Minsko namuose tapo piešiniai ant sienos – nuo pareigūnų gina visi gyventojai

15

Roman Vashchenok, "Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty", LRT.lt
2020.09.18 21:08



Protestas Bialosijoje po Aleksandro Lukašenkos šalgtos inauguracijos / AP nuotr.

RUSSIA

September 23, 2020
13:18 GMT
By Matthew Luxmoore

As Russia Stalls, Navalny's Aides Gather Evidence Of His Poisoning

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12
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German investigators found traces of the military-grade nerve agent used to poison Alexei Navalny on one of the water bottles recovered from his hotel room in the Siberian city of Tomsk.

Kaip Navalno kolegos išsaugojo įrodymus – iš viešbučio kambario išnešė ir lemtingą buteliuką

15

Matthew Luxmoore, "Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty", LRT.lt
2020.09.24 14:01



Aleksėjus Navalno apnuodijimo tyrimas / Shutterstock, A. Navalno „Instagram“ paskyros nuotr. koliažas

NEWS

September 24, 2020
07:01 GMT
By RFE/RL

China Expanding Detention Camp Network In Xinjiang, Researchers Say

Share
6
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Workers walk by the perimeter fence of what is officially known as a vocational-skills education center in Dabancheng in China's Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region in 2018.

Tyrėjai: Kinijos „koncentracijos stovyklų“ tinklas didesnis, nei manyta, centrų daugėja

"Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty", LRT.lt
2020.09.24 13:58



Kinijos represijos prieš uigurus Sinzjangs regione / AP nuotr.

RUSSIA
September 23, 2020
14:14 GMT
UPDATE September 23,
2020 14:20 GMT

Russian Nuclear-Powered Icebreaker Sets Off On Maiden Arctic Voyage



The nuclear-powered icebreaker Arctica in the Baltic Sea on July 5.

Rusijos „branduolinis Titanikas“ leidosi į pirmą kelionę – plaukia per Baltijos jūrą

„Radio Free Europe-Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
2020.09.23 11:24

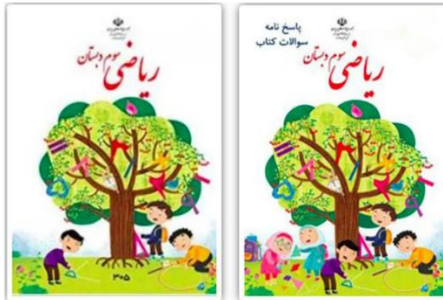


Rusijos branduoliniu ledučiu „Arctica“ / AP nuotrauka.

IRAN
September 23, 2020
15:18 GMT
UPDATE September 25,
2020 09:39 GMT
By Golnaz Estafandi

Anger In Iran After Images Of Girls Removed From Cover Of Math Textbook

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102
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Many Iranians have been angered by the removal of the images of several girls from the cover of a math textbook. Authorities said the cover was "overcrowded" and erased the girls, though three boys still appear on the new edition of the textbook (image on left).

Ant matematikos vadovėlio mergaitėms ne vieta? Po sprendimo Irane kilo nepasitenkinimo banga

25

Golnaz Estafandi, „Radio Free Europe-Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
2020.09.23 12:03



Koronavirusas Irane / AP nuotrauka.

RUSSIA
September 24, 2020
14:37 GMT
By Mike Eckel

What Do The Regional Election Results Tell Us About Putin's Russia?

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18
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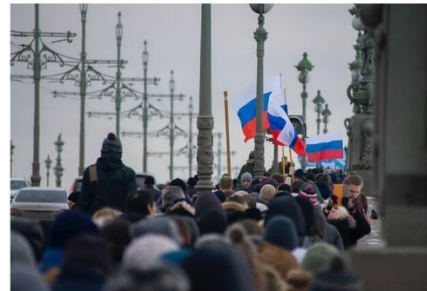


In Tomsk, the United Russia party lost its majority in the city council.

Rusijos regioniniai rinkimai – valdantieji partija leidžiasi, o Putino spindesys blėsta?

15

„Radio Free Europe-Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
2020.09.23 20:20



Rusija / Unsplash nuotrauka.

RUSSIA
September 01, 2020
09:45 GMT
By Reid Standish

China, Russia Deepen Their Ties Amid Pandemic, Conflicts With The West

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73
Print



Ground was broken on August 18 in Russia's Far East on a massive \$11 billion project that will result in one of the world's largest poly-

Nauja bendradarbiavimo era? Rusijos ir Kinijos suartėjimas stebimas beveik visuose frontuose

200

„Radio Free Europe-Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
2020.09.02 20:02



Xi Jinpingas, Vladimiras Putinas / AP nuotrauka.

BELARUS

September 03, 2020
17:53 GMT
By Valery Kalinovsky
Luke Altimari

Paval Latushka: A Belarusian Diplomat Turned Protester

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14
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Paval Latushka has served as ambassador to a number of European countries.

Kaip Baltarusijos diplomatas tapo protestuotoju – atleistas iš pareigų buvo sutiktas aplodismentais

Valery Kalinovsky, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
2020.09.03 17:54



Paval Latushka / AP nuotr.

RUSSIA
Letters From Labor Camp: Dying Messages From A 'Traitorous' Mother In Soviet Exile
August 02, 2020 09:03 GMT
By Michael Scollon

Kai šeima tampa tavo nusikaltimu – laišakai iš lagerio atskleidžia sovietų tremties siaubą

Michael Scollon, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
2020.08.02 09:03



© iStockphoto.com / AP nuotr.

RUSSIA

September 01, 2020
15:14 GMT
By REEIRL

Putin Calls Supporters Of Western Historians' Approach To WWII 'Collaborators'

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172
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Russian President Vladimir Putin attends the traditional opening of the school year known as the Day of Knowledge, via videoconference from the Novo-Ogaryovo residence outside Moscow, on September 1.

Putinas smerkia jo Antrojo pasaulinio karo istorija netikinčius rusus, juos išvadino kolaborantais

„Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
2020.09.01 15:14



Vladimiras Putinas šalinį įsibėgino su Stalino ir Lenino atvaizdu / AP nuotr.

KAZAKHSTAN

August 06, 2020 09:35
GMT
By Rita Leachukin

Fighting For Identity: Kazakh Laws Make Life Difficult For Transgender Community

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11
Print



"You're always under pressure to speak quietly and be aware if someone is watching you," says Malena, a transgender rights activist.

Šeima prirakino prie radiatoriaus, žmonės keikė ir įžeidinėjo – ką tenka išgyventi translyčiams Kazachstane

Rita Leachukin, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
2020.08.06 09:35



Kazachstanas. Aktyvistėne nuotrauka / AP nuotr.



BEARUS
We Are The Witnesses: Stories From Protesters In Belarus Of Police Torture And Abuse

August 25, 2020 15:25 GMT
 By RFE/RL's Belarus Service

Baltarusių liudijimai apie tai, ką jiems teko patirti: gyvename šalyje, kur pavojinga net eiti į darbą

215

„Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
 2020.08.28 18:37

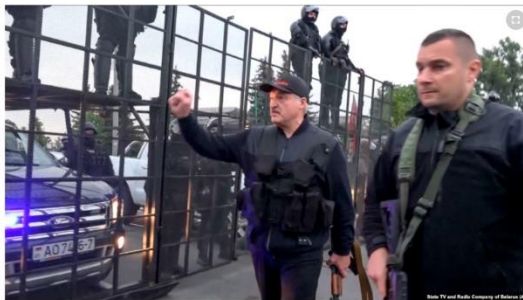


Susirinkimai Minske rinkimų naktį, rugpjūčio 9 d. / B. Geršdžinska/LRT nuotr.

BEARUS
 August 24, 2020 17:48 GMT
 By Ralf Steudtgen

As Lukashenka Turns To Geopolitics, The West Faces Learning Curve In Belarus

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Belarusian President Alexander Lukashenko, armed with a Kalashnikov-type rifle, greets riot-police officers near the Palace of Independence in Minsk amid massive opposition protests on August 23.

Padėtis Baltarusijoje – galvostikis ir ES, ir Maskvai: vieni vengia darsyk nudegti, kitiems neaiški ateitis po Lukašenkos

Ralf Steudtgen, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
 2020.08.27 10:22



Aleksandras Lukašenko / AP nuotr.

RUSSIA
 August 25, 2020 16:07 GMT
 By Yevgenia Koldjan
 Michael Scollon

With Navalny Poisoning Confirmed, Focus Turns To With What And By Whom

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 29
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Alexsei Navalny arrived at a Berlin hospital on August 22.

Kyla vis daugiau klausimų – kas ir kuo apnuodijo Kremliaus kritiką Navalną?

Yevgenia Koldjan, Michael Scollon, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
 2020.08.26 22:24



Aleksėjus Navalnas atskrandintis į Vokietiją / AP nuotr.

NEWS
 August 22, 2020 01:21 GMT
 MICHAEL August 22, 2020 01:21 GMT
 By BBC/BBC

'Extensive' Tests Under Way On Putin Foe Navalny At Berlin Hospital

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'Extensive' Tests Under Way On Putin Foe Navalny After Transfer To Berlin Hospital

Rusijos opozicijos lyderis Navalnas gydomas Vokietijoje – kas žinoma iki šiol?

„Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
 2020.08.22 18:46



Aleksėjus Navalnas atskrandintis į Vokietiją / AP nuotr.

BELARUS

August 18, 2020 13:44 GMT
By Aleksai Aleksandrov
Alina Plochuk
Tony Wesolowski

'At Night The Screaming Began': Firsthand Account Of Torture At Minsk Detention Center

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235
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Artyom Vashenkov was suspected of planning "mass unrest," but was released with no charges filed on August 15.

Kankinimų Minsko sulaikymo izoliatorijuje liudijimas iš pirmų lūpų: naktį prasidėdavo riksnai

Aleksai Aleksandrov, Alina Plochuk, Tony Wesolowski, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
2020.08.18 12:20



Protestai Baltarusijoje / AP nuotr.

BELARUS

August 17, 2020 15:31 GMT
By Tony Wesolowski

After Huge Minsk Opposition Rally, Has Lukashenka Run Out Of Political Options?

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68
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Belarusian President Alexander Lukashenka wipes his face as he addresses supporters on Independent Square in Minsk on August 16.

Stebime Lukašenkos režimo galą? Ekspertai baiminasi tik vieno – dar didesnių represijų

Tony Wesolowski, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
2020.08.18 15:24



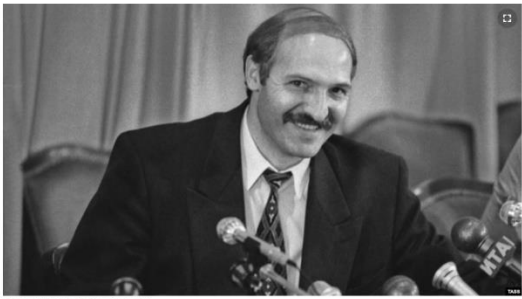
Aleksandras Lukašenka / Vida Press nuotr.

BELARUS

August 09, 2020 13:21 GMT
By Tony Wesolowski

Elections In Belarus: How Lukashenka Won And Won And Won And Won And Won

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302
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Alyksandri Lukašenka, November 1, 1994

Rinkimai Baltarusijoje: kaip Lukašenka laimėjo, laimėjo, laimėjo ir laimėjo

Tony Wesolowski, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
2020.08.08 09:08



Alyksandras Lukašenka, 2000 m. / AP nuotr.

BELARUS

August 05, 2020 09:17 GMT
By Tony Wesolowski

The Accidental Candidate In Belarus Who Is Trying To Unseat 'Europe's Last Dictator'

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71
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Svyatlana Tshchanovskaya on the campaign trail in the western Belarusian city of Hrodna on August 1.

Kas yra Svetlana Tichanovskaja, kurios bijo Baltarusijos prezidentas Lukašenka?

Tony Wesolowski, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
2020.08.04 22:59



Baltarusija / AP nuotr.

UKRAINE
August 04, 2020 16:30 GMT
By Todd Prizzi

FBI Raids Offices Of U.S. Companies Belonging To Ukrainian Tycoons

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1133
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Ukrainian tycoon Ihor Kolomoyskyi (file photo)

FTB atliko kratas su Zelenskiu siejamo oligarcho Kolomoiskio biure – įtaria Ukrainos banką

Todd Prizzi, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
2020.08.04 16:30

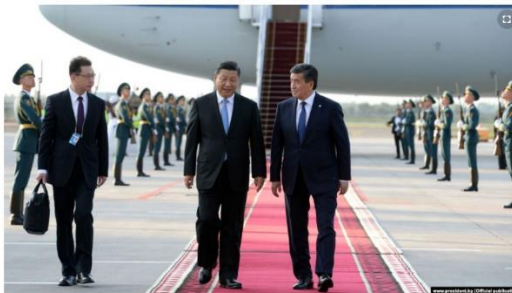


Ihora Kolomoiskis / AP nuotr.

FEATURES
July 26, 2020 09:03 GMT
By Reid Standish

Coronavirus Crisis Accelerates China's Grab For Power, Influence In Central Asia

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51
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Chinese President Xi Jinping is greeted by his Kyrgyz counterpart, Sooronbai Jeenbekov, on a state visit to Bishkek last year

Kinijos dėmesys Vidurio Azijai nemažėja – vakariečių apleistas regionas gali lemti pasaulio tvarką

Reid Standish, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
2020.08.04 20:22



Kinijos prekybos forumas / AP nuotr.

UZBEKISTAN
July 30, 2020 08:33 GMT
By Khurmat Bahadjanov

The 'Missing' Baby: Uzbek Woman Says She Delivered Triplets But Hospital Only Gave Her Twins

Share
22
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Fatima Ghozieva with her newborn twin girls. She believes she also gave birth to a third child.

Dingęs kūdikis: uzbekė įsitikinusi, kad pagimdė trynukus, bet iš ligoninės parsivežė tik 2 vaikus

43

Khurmat Bahadjanov, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
2020.08.31 20:21



Naujgimė / L. Pimentel/Unsplash nuotr.

BELARUS
July 27, 2020 11:55 GMT
By Tony Wesolowski

Sensing He May Be In Trouble, Lukashenka Tries To Blunt Election Challenges In Belarus

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74
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Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka may be sweating just a little ahead of the August 9 vote.

Įvykiai Lukašenkai klostosi nepalankiai – Minskas tai neigia, bet internetas šaiposi iš „trijų procentų Sašai“

Tony Wesolowski, „Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
2020.07.31 24:54



Protestas Baltarusijoje / AP nuotr.

RUSSIA
 October 12, 2020
 06:26 GMT
 Updated October
 12, 2020 14:01 GMT
 By RFE/RL

In Sign Of Losing Patience, EU Warns Of Sanctions For Belarus, Russia



Belarus's embattled leader Alyaksandr Lukashenka

ES įves sankcijas Rusijai ir Lukašenkai? Sprendimas gali paaiškėti netrukus

„Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
 2020.10.12 10:56



Netikėta Aleksandro Lukašenkos inauguracija 7-ajai kadencijai / AP nuotr.

RUSSIA
 October 13, 2020
 19:01 GMT

Norway Says Moscow Behind Cyberattack On Parliament



Norwegian Foreign Minister Ine Erilsen Soerelde (file photo)

Norvegija kaltina Rusiją įvykdžius kibernetinę ataką: „negalime su tuo taikstyti“

„Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty“, LRT.lt
 2020.10.14 11:16



Kibernetinė ataka / E. Blaževič/LRT nuotr.

Appendix 3. Translator questionnaire results

Vertimo procesas. Remdamiesi darbo LRT Pasaulio grupėje patirtimi, atsakykite į žemiau pateiktus klausimus.

Kaip savais žodžiais apibūdintumėte, kas yra naujienų vertimas?

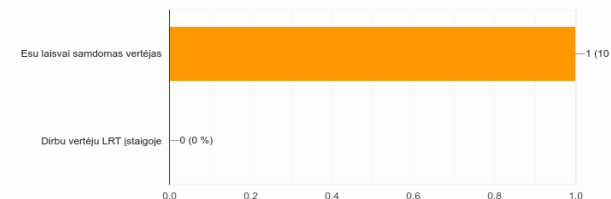
0 atsakymų

Atsakymų į šį klausimą kol kas nėra.

Vertimo procesas. Remdamiesi darbo LRT Pasaulio grupėje patirtimi, atsakykite į žemiau pateiktus klausimus.

Kokie jūsų darbo santykiai su LRT įstaiga?

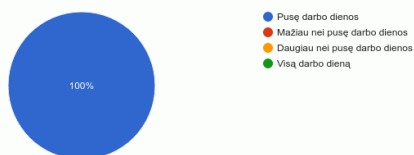
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Vertimo procesas. Remdamiesi darbo LRT Pasaulio grupėje patirtimi, atsakykite į žemiau pateiktus klausimus.

Kiek laiko per savo darbo dieną LRT įstaigoje skiriate vertimui?

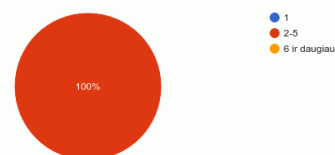
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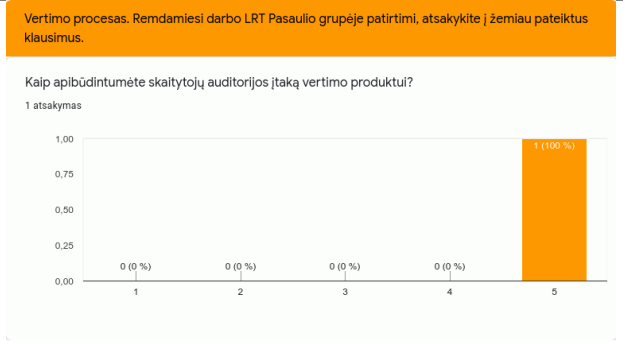
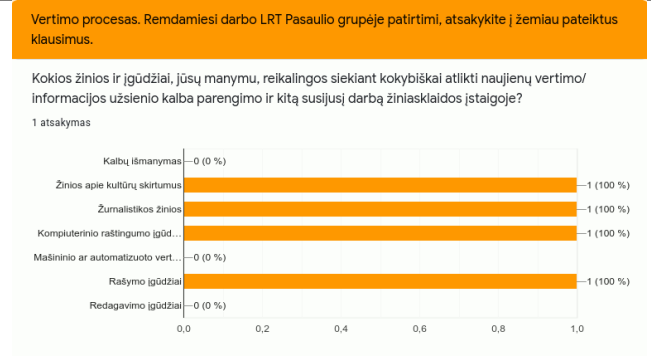
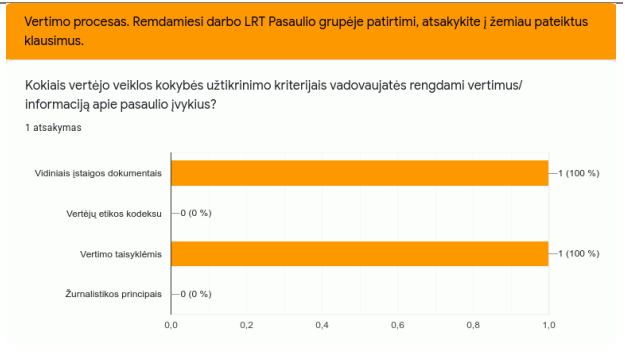
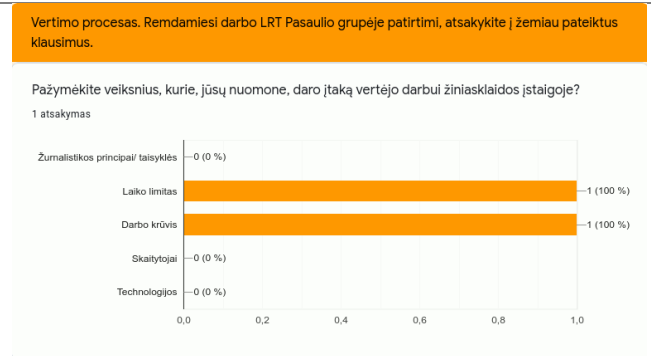
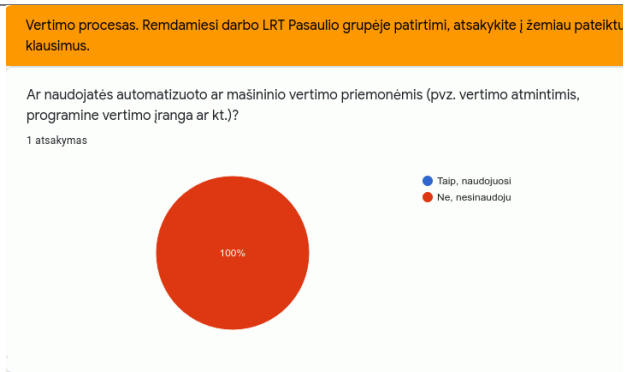
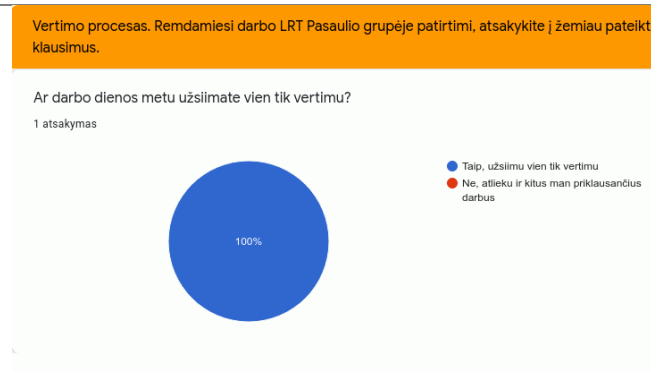


Vertimo procesas. Remdamiesi darbo LRT Pasaulio grupėje patirtimi, atsakykite į žemiau pateiktus klausimus.

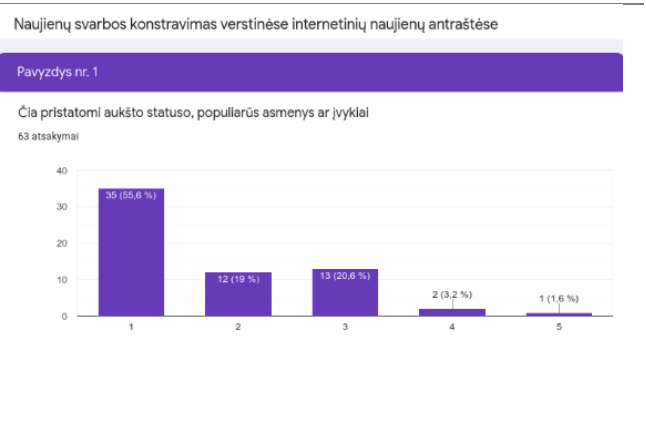
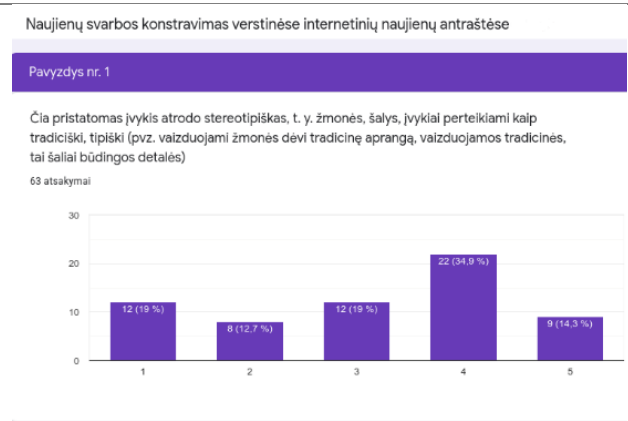
Kiek vidutiniškai straipsnių išverciate per savo darbo dieną LRT įstaigoje?

1 atsakymas





Appendix 4. Reader questionnaire results

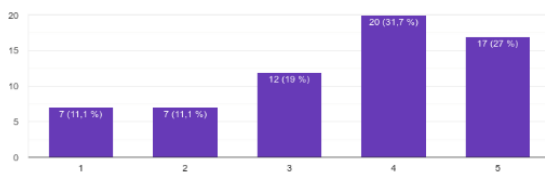


Naujienu svarbos konstravimas verstinese internetiniu naujienu antraštese

Pavyzdys nr. 1

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo turintis ar galintis turėti rimtas pasekmes vėlotis, apie kurias rašoma, bendruomenei, pasauliui ar kt.

63 atsakymai

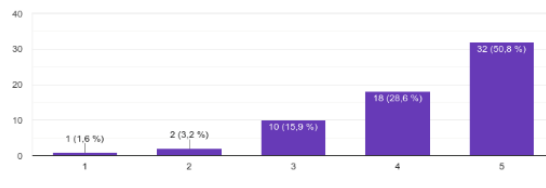


Naujienu svarbos konstravimas verstinese internetiniu naujienu antraštese

Pavyzdys nr. 1

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo negatyvus

63 atsakymai

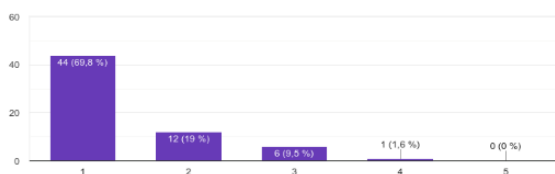


Naujienu svarbos konstravimas verstinese internetiniu naujienu antraštese

Pavyzdys nr. 1

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo pozityvus

63 atsakymai

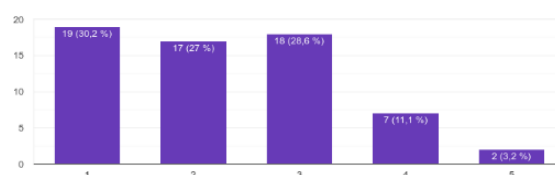


Naujienu svarbos konstravimas verstinese internetiniu naujienu antraštese

Pavyzdys nr. 1

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo suasmintas, pristantis ar įtraukiantis individualius asmenis, o ne grupes

63 atsakymai

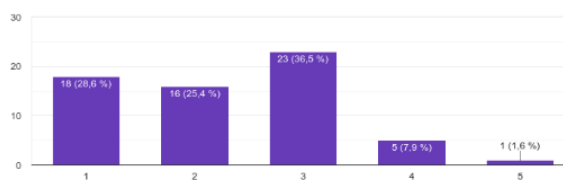


Naujienu svarbos konstravimas verstinese internetiniu naujienu antraštese

Pavyzdys nr. 1

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo svarbus Lietuvai, vykęs, vykstantis ar vyksiantis netoli Lietuvos

63 atsakymai

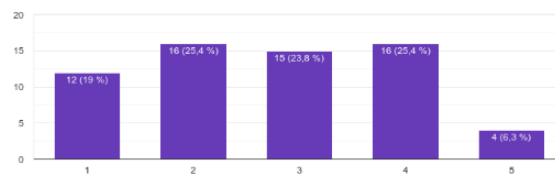


Naujienu svarbos konstravimas verstinese internetiniu naujienu antraštese

Pavyzdys nr. 1

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo didelio masto

63 atsakymai

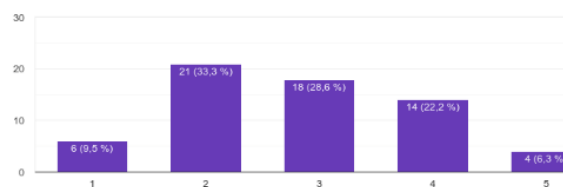


Naujienu svarbos konstravimas verstinese internetiniu naujienu antraštese

Pavyzdys nr. 1

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo naujas, neseniai įvykęs, vis dar vykstantis, greitai vyksiantis, ar sezoniškas

63 atsakymai

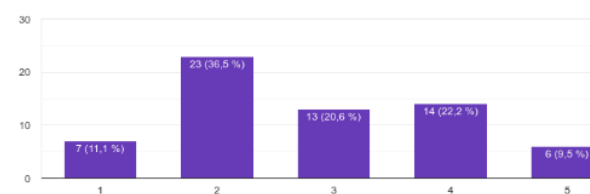


Naujienu svarbos konstravimas verstinese internetiniu naujienu antraštese

Pavyzdys nr. 1

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo neįprastas, netikėtas, keistas

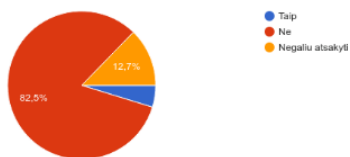
63 atsakymai



Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 1

Ar kada nors anksčiau esate matę šią antraštę ar nuotrauką viešojoje erdvėje?
63 atsakymai



Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 1

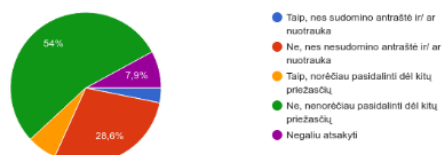
Ar pastebėję šią antraštę ir nuotrauką norėtumėte perskaityti pilną straipsnį?
63 atsakymai



Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 1

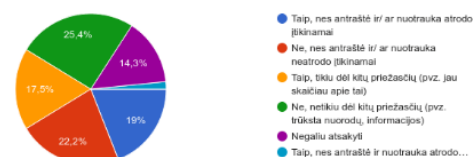
Ar pastebėję šią antraštę ir nuotrauką norėtumėte naujiena pasidalinti internete, pakomentuoti ar kitais būdais informuoti kitus žmones?
63 atsakymai



Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 1

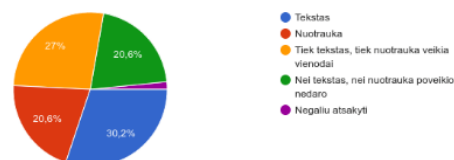
Ar tikite tu, kas čia rašoma ir vaizduojama?
63 atsakymai



Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 1

Kas šiame pavyzdyje jums daro didesnę poveikį?
63 atsakymai

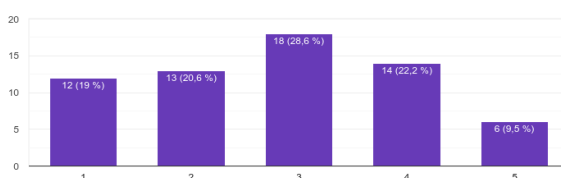


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 2

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo stereotipiškas, t. y. žmonės, šalys, įvykiai perteikiami kaip tradiciški, tipiški (pvz. vaizduojami žmonės dėvi tradicinę aprangą, vaizduojamos tradicinės, tai šaliai būdingos detalės)

63 atsakymai

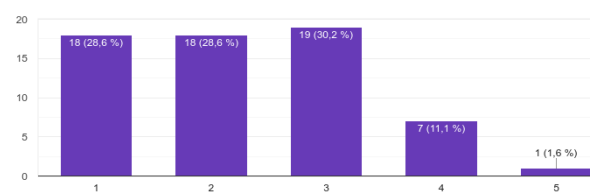


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 2

Čia pristomami aukšto statuso, populiarius asmenys ar įvykiai

63 atsakymai

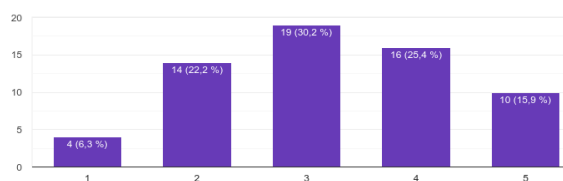


Naujienu svarbos konstravimas verstinese internetiniu naujienu antraسته

Pavyzdys nr. 2

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo turintis ar galintis turėti rimtas pasekmes vietas, apie kurias rašoma, bendruomenei, pasauliui ar kt.

63 atsakymai

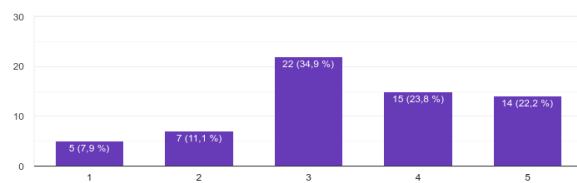


Naujienu svarbos konstravimas verstinese internetiniu naujienu antraسته

Pavyzdys nr. 2

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo negatyvus

63 atsakymai

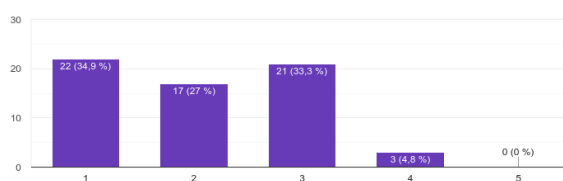


Naujienu svarbos konstravimas verstinese internetiniu naujienu antraسته

Pavyzdys nr. 2

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo pozityvus

63 atsakymai

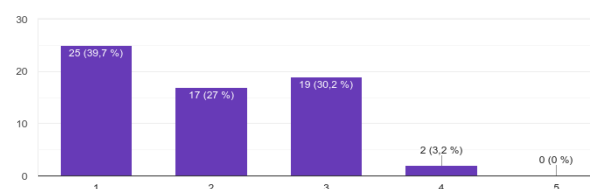


Naujienu svarbos konstravimas verstinese internetiniu naujienu antraسته

Pavyzdys nr. 2

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo suasmenintas, pristantis ar įtraukiantis individualius asmenis, o ne grupes

63 atsakymai

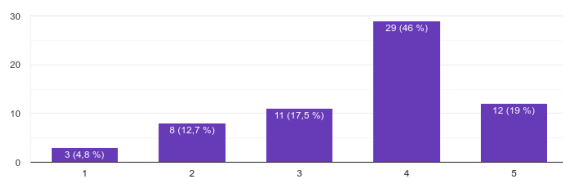


Naujienu svarbos konstravimas verstinese internetiniu naujienu antraسته

Pavyzdys nr. 2

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo svarbus Lietuvai, vykęs, vykstantis ar vyksiantis netoli Lietuvos

63 atsakymai

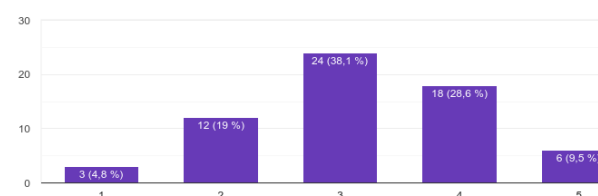


Naujienu svarbos konstravimas verstinese internetiniu naujienu antraسته

Pavyzdys nr. 2

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo didelio masto

63 atsakymai

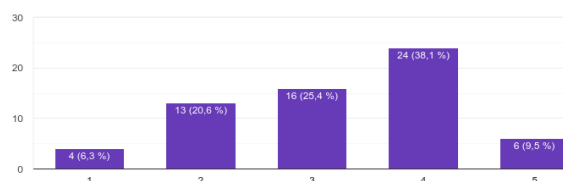


Naujienu svarbos konstravimas verstinese internetiniu naujienu antraسته

Pavyzdys nr. 2

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo naujas, neseniai įvykęs, vis dar vykstantis, greitai vyksiantis, ar sezoniškas

63 atsakymai

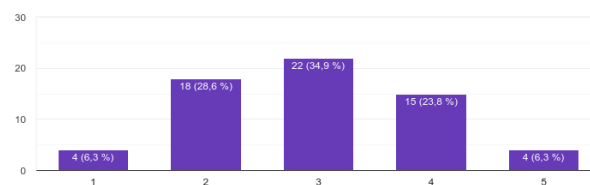


Naujienu svarbos konstravimas verstinese internetiniu naujienu antraسته

Pavyzdys nr. 2

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo neįprastas, netikėtas, keistas

63 atsakymai

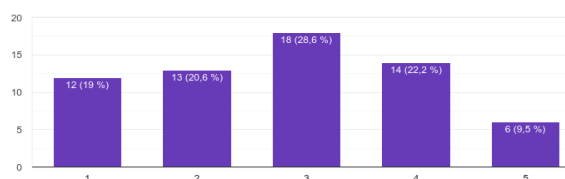


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 2

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo stereotipiškas, t. y. žmonės, šalys, įvykiai perteikiami kaip tradiciški, tipiški (pvz. vaizduojami žmonės dėvi tradicinę aprangą, vaizduojamos tradicinės, tai šaliai būdingos detalės)

63 atsakymai

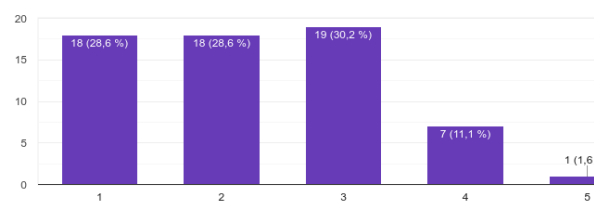


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 2

Čia pristatomi aukšto statuso, populiarūs asmenys ar įvykiai

63 atsakymai

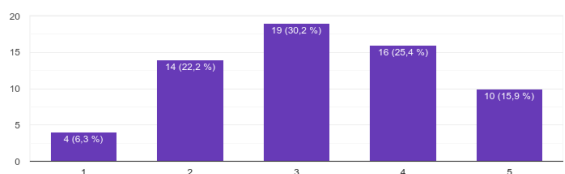


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 2

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo turintis ar galintis turėti rimtas pasekmes vietas, apie kurią rašoma, bendruomenei, pasauliui ar kt.

63 atsakymai

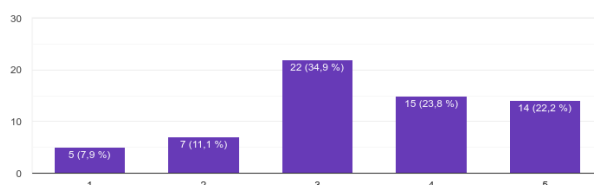


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 2

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo negatyvus

63 atsakymai

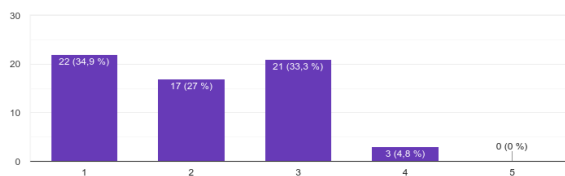


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 2

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo pozityvus

63 atsakymai

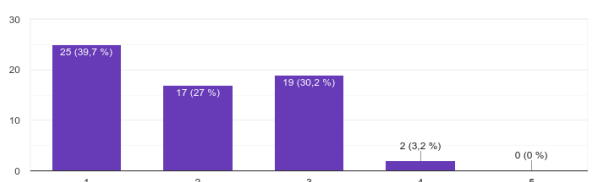


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 2

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo suasmenintas, pristatantis ar įtraukiantis individualius asmenis, o ne grupes

63 atsakymai

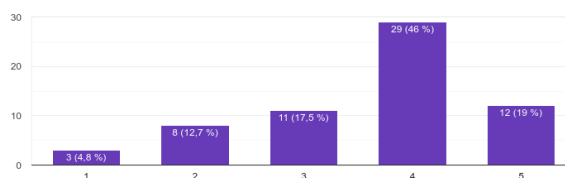


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 2

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo svarbus Lietuvai, vykęs, vykstantis ar vyksiantis netoli Lietuvos

63 atsakymai

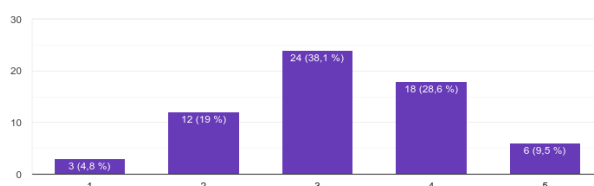


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 2

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo didelio masto

63 atsakymai

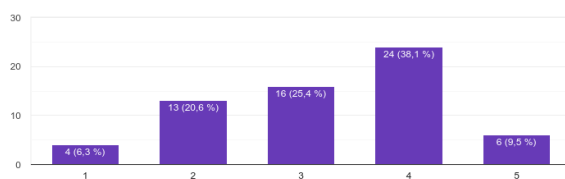


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 2

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo naujas, neseniai įvykęs, vis dar vykstantis, greitai vyksiantis, ar sezoniškas

63 atsakymai

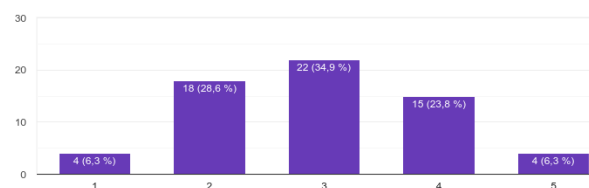


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 2

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo neįprastas, netikėtas, keistas

63 atsakymai

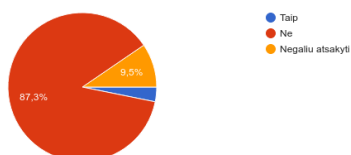


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 2

Ar kada nors anksčiau esate matę šią antraštę ar nuotrauką viešojoje erdvėje?

63 atsakymai

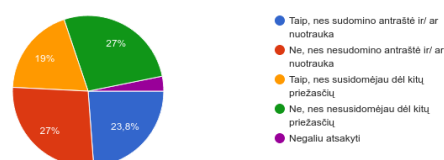


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 2

Ar pastebėję šią antraštę ir nuotrauką norėtumėte perskaityti pilną straipsnį?

63 atsakymai

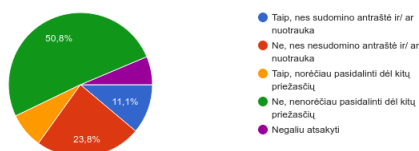


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 2

Ar pastebėję šią antraštę ir nuotrauką norėtumėte naujiena pasidalinti internete, pakomentuoti ar kitais būdais informuoti kitus žmones?

63 atsakymai

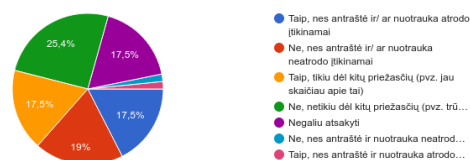


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 2

Ar tikite tu, kas čia rašoma ir vaizduojama?

63 atsakymai

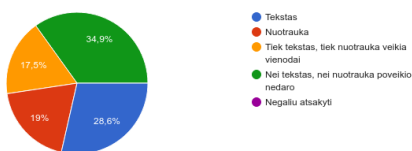


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 2

Kas šiame pavyzdyje jums daro didesnę poveikį?

63 atsakymai

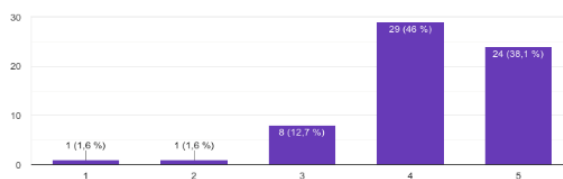


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 3

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo stereotipiškas, t. y. žmonės, šalys, įvykiai perteikiami kaip tradiciški, tipiškai (pvz. vaizduojami žmonės dėvi tradicinę aprangą, vaizduojamos tradicinės, tai šaliai būdingos detalės)

63 atsakymai

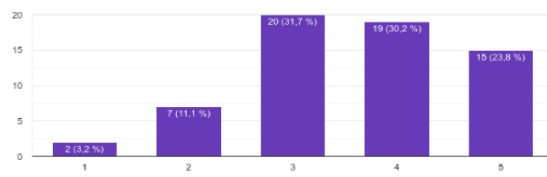


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 3

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo negatyvus

63 atsakymai

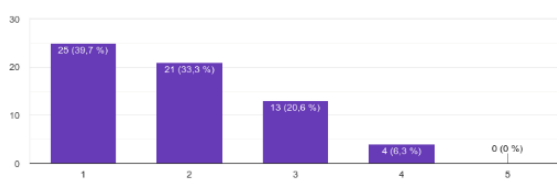


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 3

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo pozityvus

63 atsakymai



Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 3

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo suasmenintas, pristatantis ar įtraukiantis individualius asmenis, o ne grupes

63 atsakymai

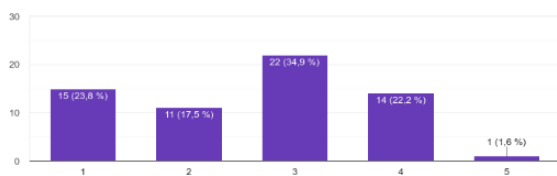


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 3

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo naujas, neseniai įvykęs, vis dar vykstantis, greitai vyksiantis, ar sezoniškas

63 atsakymai

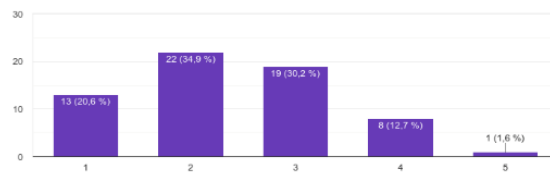


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 3

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo didelio masto

63 atsakymai

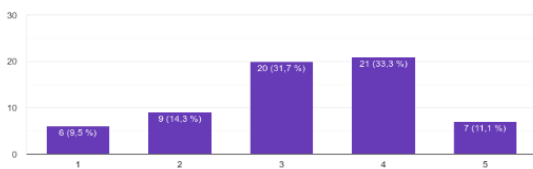


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 3

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo turintis ar galintis turėti rimtas pasekmes vietas, apie kurią rašoma, bendruomenel, pasauliui ar kt.

63 atsakymai

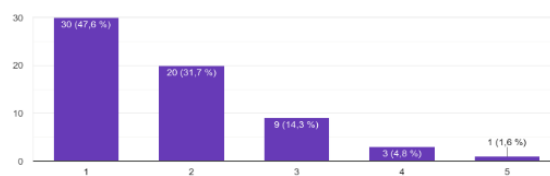


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 3

Čia pristatomas aukšto statuso, populiarūs asmenys ar įvykiai

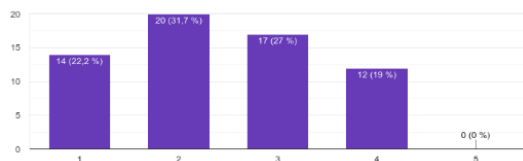
63 atsakymai



Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 3

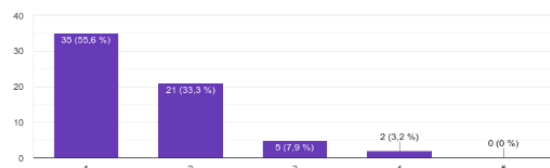
Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo neįprastas, netikėtas, keistas
63 atsakymai



Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 3

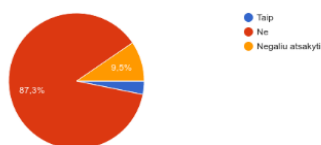
Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo svarbus Lietuvai, vykęs, vykstantis ar vyksiantis netoli Lietuvos
63 atsakymai



Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 3

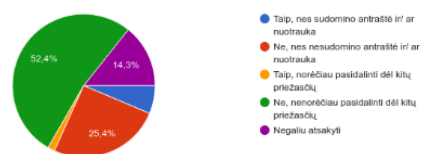
Ar kada nors anksčiau esate matę šią antraštę ar nuotrauką viešojoje erdvėje?
63 atsakymai



Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 3

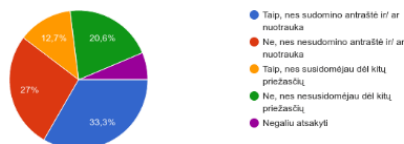
Ar pastebėję šią antraštę ir nuotrauką norėtumėte naujiena pasidalinti Internete, pakomentuoti ar kitais būdais informuoti kitus žmones?
63 atsakymai



Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 3

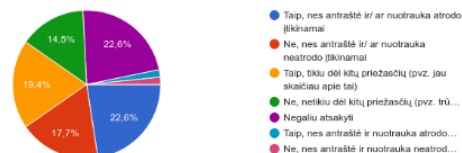
Ar pastebėję šią antraštę ir nuotrauką norėtumėte perskaityti pilną straipsnį?
63 atsakymai



Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 3

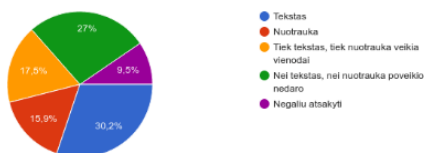
Ar tikite tuo, kas čia rašoma ir vaizduojama?
62 atsakymai



Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 3

Kas šiame pavyzdyje jums daro didesnį poveikį?
63 atsakymai

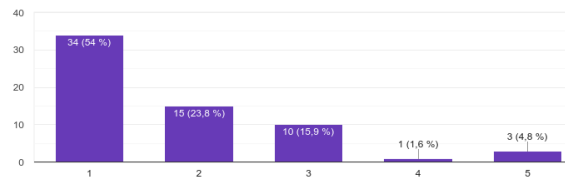


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 4

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo stereotipiškas, t. y. žmonės, šalys, įvykiai perteikiami kaip tradiciški, tipiški (pvz. vaizduojami žmonės dėvi tradicinę aprangą, vaizduojamos tradicinės, tai šaliai būdingos detalės)

63 atsakymai

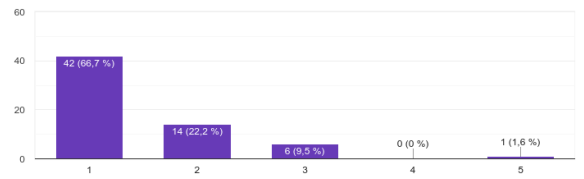


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 4

Čia pristatomi aukšto statuso, populiarūs asmenys ar įvykiai

63 atsakymai

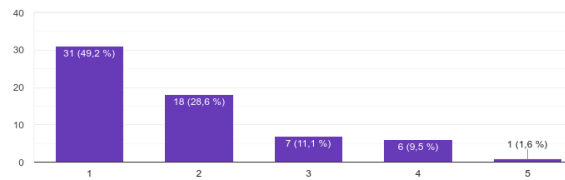


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 4

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo turintis ar galintis turėti rimtas pasekmes vietas, apie kurią rašoma, bendruomenei, pasauliui ar kt.

63 atsakymai

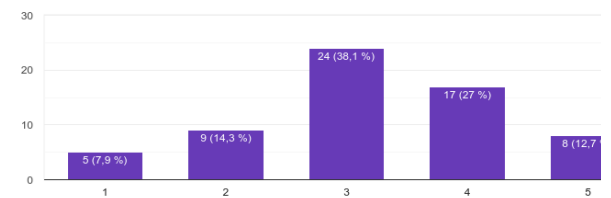


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 4

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo neigytvus

63 atsakymai

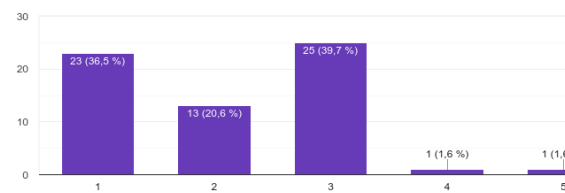


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 4

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo pozityvus

63 atsakymai

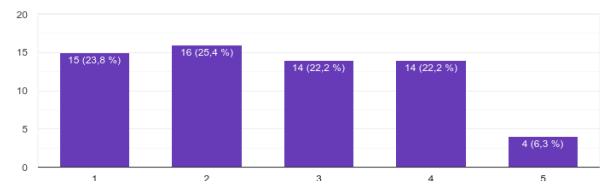


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 4

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo suasmenintas, pristatantis ar įtraukiantis individualius asmenis, o ne grupes

63 atsakymai

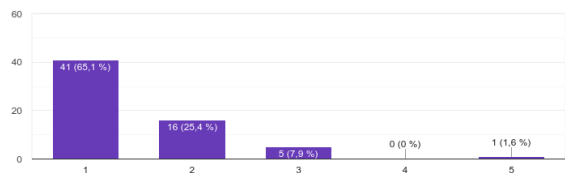


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 4

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo svarbus Lietuvai, vykęs, vykstantis ar vyksiantis netoli Lietuvos

63 atsakymai

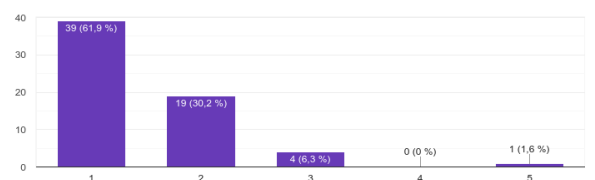


Naujienų svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 4

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo didelio masto

63 atsakymai

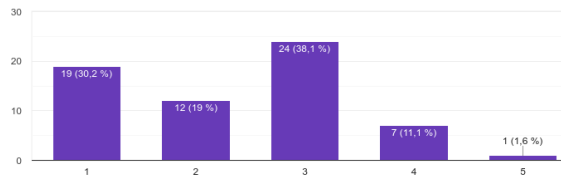


Naujių svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 4

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo naujas, neseniai įvykęs, vis dar vykstantis, greitai vyksiantis, ar sezoniškas

63 atsakymai

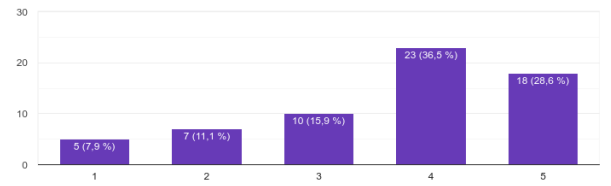


Naujių svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 4

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo neįprastas, netikėtas, keistas

63 atsakymai

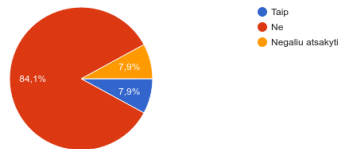


Naujių svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 4

Ar kada nors anksčiau esate matę šią antraštę ar nuotrauką viešojoje erdvėje?

63 atsakymai

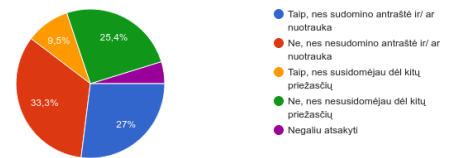


Naujių svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 4

Ar pastebėję šią antraštę ir nuotrauką norėtumėte perskaityti pilną straipsnį?

63 atsakymai

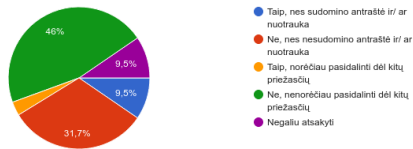


Naujių svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 4

Ar pastebėję šią antraštę ir nuotrauką norėtumėte naujiena pasidalinti internete, pakomentuoti ar kitais būdais informuoti kitus žmones?

63 atsakymai



Naujių svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 4

Ar tiki, kas čia rašoma ir vaizduojama?

63 atsakymai

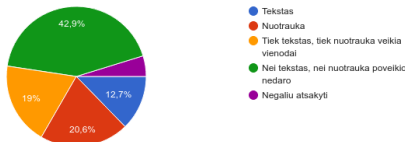


Naujių svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujienų antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 4

Kas šiame pavyzdyje jums daro didesnę poveikį?

63 atsakymai

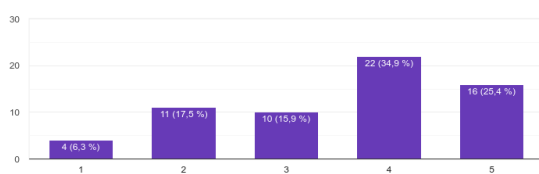


Naujių svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujių antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 5

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo stereotipiškas, t. y. žmonės, šalys, įvykiai perteikiami kaip tradiciški, tipiški (pvz. vaizduojami žmonės dėvi tradicinę aprangą, vaizduojamos tradicinės, tai šaliai būdingos detalės)

63 atsakymai

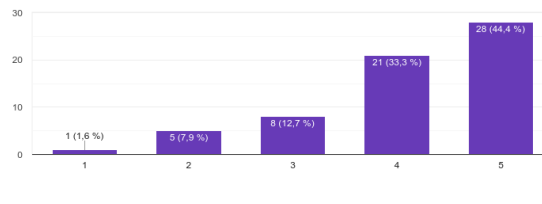


Naujių svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujių antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 5

Čia pristatomai aukšto statuso, populiarūs asmenys ar įvykiai

63 atsakymai

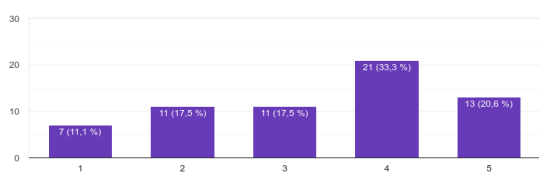


Naujių svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujių antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 5

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo turintis ar galintis turėti rimtas pasekmes vietas, apie kurią rašoma, bendruomenei, pasauliui ar kt.

63 atsakymai

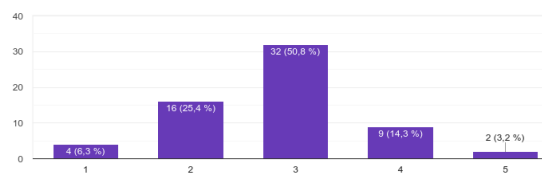


Naujių svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujių antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 5

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo neigiamas

63 atsakymai

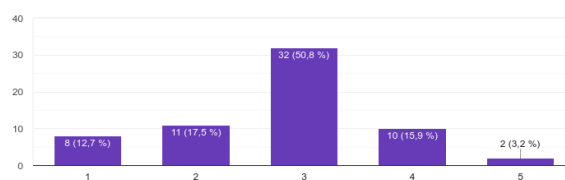


Naujių svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujių antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 5

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo pozityvus

63 atsakymai

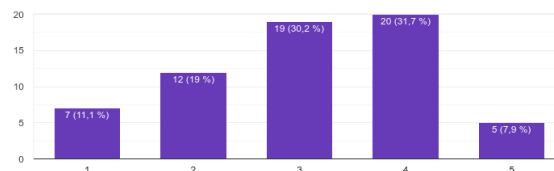


Naujių svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujių antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 5

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo suasmenintas, pristatantis ar įtraukiantis individualius asmenis, o ne grupes

63 atsakymai

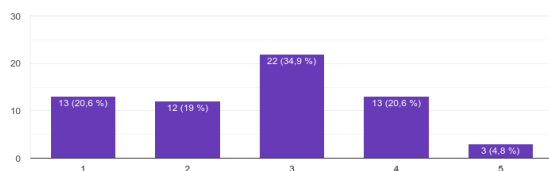


Naujių svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujių antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 5

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo svarbus Lietuvai, vykęs, vykstantis ar vyksiantis netoli Lietuvos

63 atsakymai

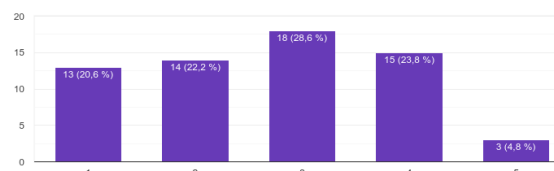


Naujių svarbos konstravimas verstinėse internetinių naujių antraštėse

Pavyzdys nr. 5

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo didelio masto

63 atsakymai

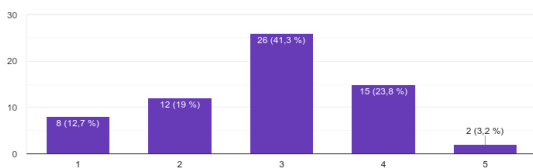


Naujienu svarbos konstravimas verstinese internetiniu naujienu antraسته

Pavyzdys nr. 5

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo naujas, neseniai įvykęs, vis dar vykstantis, greitai vyksiantis, ar sezoniškas

63 atsakymai

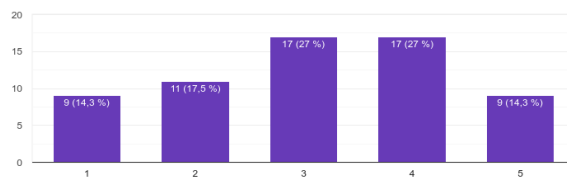


Naujienu svarbos konstravimas verstinese internetiniu naujienu antraسته

Pavyzdys nr. 5

Čia pristatomas įvykis atrodo neįprastas, netikėtas, keistas

63 atsakymai

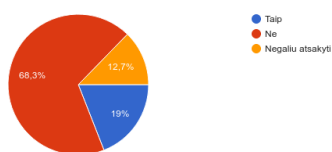


Naujienu svarbos konstravimas verstinese internetiniu naujienu antraسته

Pavyzdys nr. 5

Ar kada nors anksčiau esate matę šią antraštę ar nuotrauką viešojoje erdvėje?

63 atsakymai

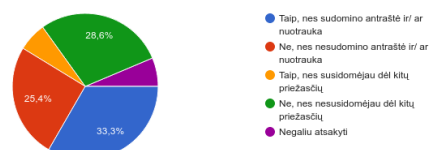


Naujienu svarbos konstravimas verstinese internetiniu naujienu antraسته

Pavyzdys nr. 5

Ar pastebėję šią antraštę ir nuotrauką norėtumėte perskaityti pilną straipsnį?

63 atsakymai

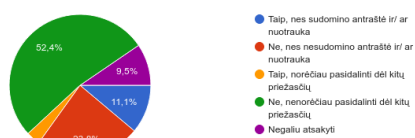


Naujienu svarbos konstravimas verstinese internetiniu naujienu antraسته

Pavyzdys nr. 5

Ar pastebėję šią antraštę ir nuotrauką norėtumėte naujiena pasidalinti internete, pakomentuoti ar kitais būdais informuoti kitus žmones?

63 atsakymai

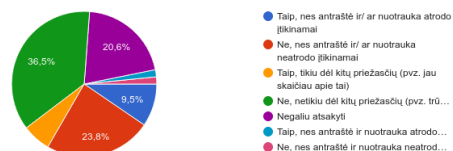


Naujienu svarbos konstravimas verstinese internetiniu naujienu antraسته

Pavyzdys nr. 5

Ar tikite tu, kas čia rašoma ir vaizduojama?

63 atsakymai



Naujienu svarbos konstravimas verstinese internetiniu naujienu antraسته

Pavyzdys nr. 5

Kas šiame pavyzdyje jums daro didesnę poveikį?

63 atsakymai

