THE ACCURACY AND EQUIVALENCE OF TRANSLATED NEWS FROM ENGLISH TO ISIXHOSA

UNIVERSITY *of the*

WESTERN CAPE

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THE ACCURACY AND EQUIVALENCE OF TRANSLATED NEWS FROM ENGLISH TO ISIXHOSA

BY

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ABSTRACT

This study evaluates the accuracy and equivalence of translated news from English to isiXhosa version in four community radio stations, two from the Western Cape and two from the Eastern Cape. Community radio stations source their local news through interviews and eye witness accounts. They get other news-worthy stories through media releases from Government Communication and Information System (GCIS), Police stations, Municipalities, Royal houses and from the office of the president. Most of the time, media releases are written in English and they have to be translated into isiXhosa as they use a high percentage of isiXhosa as a medium of their broadcasting.

The equivalence of translated news then depends on the translation to be produced by the journalist and news writers. Some journalists have a better understanding of one language. News that is disseminated on national and community radio stations in various languages seem to project different information for a single newsworthy story to listeners as a result of the inaccuracies and non-equivalence of translated news versions. This research seeks to evaluate the accuracy and equivalence of translated news versions from the source language (English) to the target language (isiXhosa) in community radios. It will describe and provide analyses of the strategies and methods of translation used in the translated version of the news bulletins. The analysis is based on the translation methods and theories of Jean-Paul Vinay and Jean Darbelnet (1995).

Deducing from the research findings, it is clear that the news that was translated from the four community radios were not accurate and equivalent. This gives answers to research question 1 which asks how accurate and equivalent are the translated news from English into isiXhosa. The research findings have concurred with the research objectives and the recommendation has alluded to that, the researcher then concludes this study by stating the importance of accuracy and equivalence in translated news.

DECLARATION OF AUTHENTICITY

I declare that:

This thesis is a representation of my original research work and that I have not previously submitted it for a qualification at any university for a degree. Whenever contributions of other scholars are involved, every effort is made to indicate this clearly, with due reference to the literature, and acknowledgments.

This research was done under the guidance of my supervisor Dr. LK Mletshe at the University of the Western Cape, Xhosa Department.

I Mthobeli Emmanuel Siwaphiwe Mankayi hereby confirm that I am aware that the research may only be published with the Dean's approval.
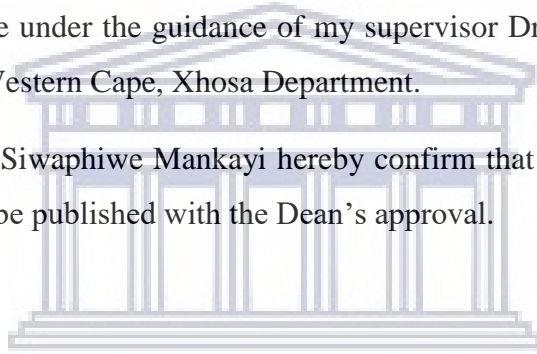
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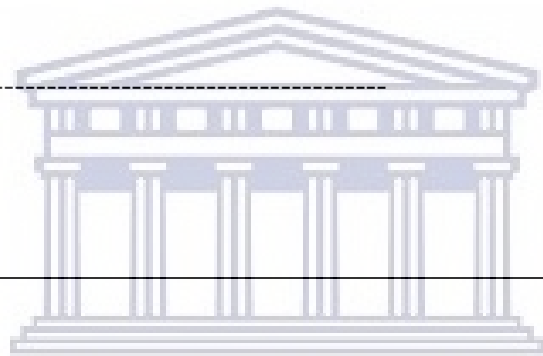
Date

SUPERVISOR'S DECLARATION

I confirm that:

In my capacity as supervisor of the candidate's thesis, I ratify that the above statements are true to the best of my knowledge.

Supervisor's signature

Date

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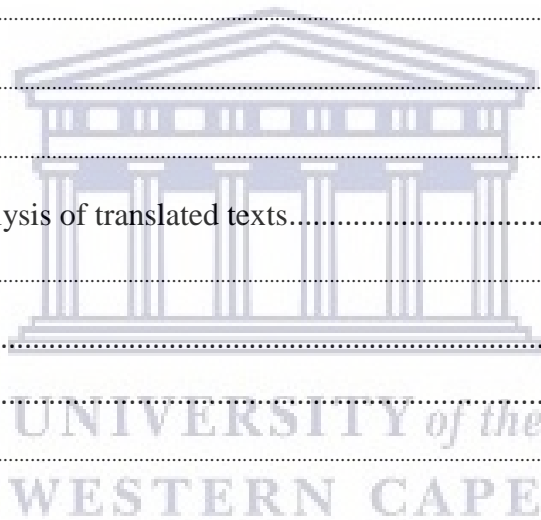
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CHAPTER 1

1.1 Introduction

Chapter 1 will be the introduction chapter and will consist of the background of broadcasting, journalism and community radio, the important information about broadcasting and its branch which is journalism will be highlighted, problem statement, rationale of the study, aim of the study, objectives of the study and the research question.

1.2 Background information about radio

Radio became popular during the second world war in the UK. This was at the time attacks were taking place at the Pearl Habour according to Tierney (2013:78). ITU Radio Regulations Article 1.61 (2016) describes a radio station as a set of equipment necessary to carry communication via radio waves.

1.2.1 Community radio

SA info reporter mentions that community stations serve geographic communities and advance their interests, to enable communities to share information, news and practice their cultural and heritage values. Generally, they are not-for-profit. (reviewed:1 June 2012)

Megwa (2007: 335-352) argued that the demise of apartheid led to the increasing popularity of community radio. The IBA Act 153 of 1993 led to the regulation of broadcasting activities. The 1993 Act 153 was amended by the enactment of ICASA Act 13 of 2000 which led to the dissolution of the Independent Broadcasting Authority. ICASA Act controls both broadcasting divisions and telecommunications in public interest. Usually, both divisions functioned independently and have the regulation of sectors.

1.3 Broadcasting

Durham (1999: 6) defines broadcasting as the distribution of audio and/or video content or other messages to be dispersed to an audience via any electronic mass communication medium, using the electromagnetic spectrum (radio waves), in one-to-many models.

1.3.1 History of broadcasting

Sage (1999: 12-27) argues that broadcasting started with AM radio around 1920 with the spread of vacuum tube radio transmitters and receivers. Before this, all

forms of electronic communication (early radio, telephone, and telegram) were one-to-one, with the message intended for a single recipient. This was done through the transmission of electric impulses known as the morse code, developed in the 1830s by Samuel Morse the physicist, Alfred Vail and Josseph Henry (Sage:1999: 14).

1.3.2 Types of Broadcasting

Durham (2006: 211) is of the view that Radio broadcasting is a unidirectional wireless transmission over radio waves intended to reach a wide audience. Stations can be linked in radio networks to broadcast a common radio format, either in broadcast syndication or simulcast or both. Audio broadcasting also is done via cable radio, local radio, local wire television network, satellite radio internet radio via streaming media on the internet. Durham (2006: 212) further states that Broadcasting is used to address an open-ended destination. Most radio stations including community radio operate their broadcasting services through the FM frequency as it can reach wide audiences and has a range of 88 to 108 MHz. Durham (2006: 213) attributes the FM frequency with the highest quality reception.

1.4 Definition of Journalism

Harcup (2009:18) argues that journalism is the production and distribution of reports on the interaction of events, facts, ideas, and people that are the "news of the day" and that informs society to at least some degree. Journalists get the newsworthy stories by reporting, they collect news through interviews, observation and reading reports, stories and public records. The person you talk to and documents you read are called sources (www.robertniles.com).

1.4.1 Different forms of journalism

Journalism as a profession has different forms. Harcup (2009: 4) mentions the following types of journalism: advocacy journalism, broadcast journalism, data journalism, drone journalism, interactive journalism, investigative journalism, photo-journalism, yellow journalism and broadcast journalism which is defined as the field of news and journalist which are "broadcast", that is, published by electrical methods instead of the older methods, such as printed newspaper and posters. Broadcast methods include radio (via air, cable and, internet), television

(via air, cable, and internet) and the World Wide Web. Such media disperse pictures (static and moving), visual text and sounds. Scripts for broadcast tend to be written differently from text to be read by the public. The former is generally less complex and more conversational. Radio and television are designed to be seen and heard sooner and more often than a daily or weekly newspaper. Journalist Translator is a field of expertise that presents unique features, tempered by how journalism works and by the channels that circulate its texts, as the field of expertise imposes certain ways of translating. (*history.journalism.ku.edu retrieved 2016-10-05*)

1.4.2 Role of community journalism in South Africa

Deuze (2004: 275-293) believes that community journalists see themselves as community educators whose role transcends reporting the news. Community journalism focuses on a broad array of media types. Lerner (2009:37) et al suggest that countless ways categorize media into media oriented towards communities; community journalism, community media, grassroots journalism, community radio, alternative media, independent media, citizen journalism, and NGO media. Fuller, L.(ed.) (2007) makes a distinction between community media and media that is not commercially driven but draws on citizens to produce content that gives communities a voice and identity. Jankowski (2002: 6) defines community media as a diverse range of mediated forms of communication, print media such as newspapers and magazines, electronic media such as radio and television...

1.5 Problem statement

Stories transpire and some of them are news-worthy. They are broadcasted in national and community radio stations in various languages, but there are those listeners who do not receive the exact news as a result of the inaccuracy and non-equivalence of translated news versions. This research seeks to evaluate the accuracy and equivalence of translated news version from the source language (English) to the target language (isiXhosa) in community radios. It will describe and provide analyses of the strategies and methods of translation used in the translated version of the news bulletins.

South Africa has eleven official languages and unfortunately, not all of them are used in writing news and that leaves a gap between the news and the target

listeners. Most of the media releases from the Government Communication and Information System department are written in English, and many media houses use English as a lingua franca. When the media houses release news, they arrive at community radio stations that are not using English as a medium of broadcasting. These news transcripts are then translated to prepare for their targeted listeners.

The objectives of this study are to evaluate the accuracy and equivalence of English translated news into isiXhosa news version and to expose the challenges that journalists and news writers face when they are translating news. This study will also attempt to show the lack of knowledge and skill of translation in journalists and news writers. Lastly, this study will give suggestions on steps that need to be taken and followed by journalists and news writers to get the accurate and equivalent isiXhosa translated news version.

1.6 Rationale of the study

The rationale for the study is based on the fact that community radio stations do not broadcast news in the manner in which they have occurred or transpired due to limited human resources. This in a way hampers the dissemination of information to communities that rely on community radio stations for their source of information. This is exacerbated by the lack of skills from a journalist with the mammoth task of translating and transcribing the news from English to isiXhosa.

Community radio stations serve their listeners by offering a variety of content that is not necessarily provided by the large commercial radio stations. Community radio stations are operated, owned, and influenced by the communities they serve. (*Communication and Media Authority, Retrieved 3 April 2013*)

Community radio stations source their local news through interviews and eye witness accounts. They get other news-worthy stories through media releases from Government Communication and Information System (GCIS), Police stations, Municipalities, Royal houses and from the office of the president. Most of the time media releases are written in English and they have to be translated into isiXhosa as they use a high percentage of isiXhosa as a medium of their

broadcasting. The equivalence of translated news then depends on the translation to be produced by the journalist and news writers. Some journalists have a better understanding of one language. The language might be isiXhosa or English and it then means that if they lack understanding in one of the two languages there will be non-equivalence in translation.

One observes that when listening to news bulletins of community radios that are in the same region the content of news bulletin is almost similar but different when it is presented or reported. For example, if you have listened to Mdantsane community radio and Fore Hare FM which are not far from each other and they can broadcast the same story as uMhlobo Wenene FM. The story will have different versions even if they encode the same content. The uMhlobo Wenene FM version encodes a story with sound content whereas the community radio version will have some missing content.

The same story that has occurred is reported differently, some of the community radio stations report the story well by focusing on all the important facts but others gloss over the story. This action deprives the listener's information about what has transpired because of the non-equivalence of translated news versions. This is the reason that has made me interested in finding the underlying factors that lead to the non-equivalence of translated news by news writers and journalists when translating news from English into isiXhosa.   Sa'edi (2004:242) states that translation can also be taken as a process of establishing an equivalence between the source language text (SLT) and the target language text (TLT). Reiss (1971:161) has the same view as he states that translation is a process of finding target language (TL) equivalent for a source text (ST).

1.7 Aim of the study
This study aims to evaluate the accuracy and equivalence of English translated news into isiXhosa news version.

1.8 Research objectives
The objectives of this study are to evaluate the accuracy and equivalence of English translated news into isiXhosa news version and to expose the challenges that journalists and news writers face when they are translating news. This study will also attempt to show the lack of knowledge and skill of translation in

journalists and news writers. Lastly, this study will give suggestions on steps that need to be taken and followed by journalists and news writers to get the accurate and equivalent isiXhosa translated news version.

1.9 Research question
This study seeks to answer the following research questions:

- How accurate and equivalent are the translated news from English into isiXhosa?

- What challenges do journalists or news writers encounter when they are translating?

- To uncover the knowledge gap among journalist or news writers when they are translating

- To investigate the translation strategies that are applied by journalists or news writers when they are translating.

1.10 Conclusion of the chapter
This research will consist of five chapters. Chapter 1 will be the introduction chapter and will consist of the background of broadcasting, journalism and community radio, the important information about broadcasting and its branch which is journalism will be highlighted, problem statement, rationale of the study, aim of the study, objectives of the study and the research question.

Chapter 2 will consist of the literature review to provide an essential theoretical paradigm for this research. Translation theorists and strategies will be discussed to evaluate their impact on the equivalence and accuracy of translated news from English to isiXhosa.

Chapter 3 will consist of the research paradigm, research method, research design, data collection, sampling, participants, d and ethics used in this research.

Chapter 4 will illustrate the actual empirical research, the actual evaluation of accuracy and equivalence of translated scripts of news, analyses of the questionnaire and the analyzed research findings.

Chapter 5 will have the researcher's recommendations and a conclusion. The following chapter deals with the literature review which provides essential theoretical paradigm research.

CHAPTER 2: Literature review

2.1 Introduction

This chapter will discuss the translation theory, methodology and approaches suggested by different translations philosophers and scholars, and evaluate their significance relation to non-equivalence and accuracy of translated news from English to isiXhosa. The literature review describes, summarises, evaluates and clarifies the theoretical base for the research.   The purpose of a literature review is to motivate the research question, provide readers with a coherent, focused summary of the current state of knowledge. It also identifies gaps/limitations of the current state of knowledge.

2.2 What is Translation?

Quebec (1979: 3) defines translation as an operation which consists in transferring from one language to another all the elements of meaning of a passage, and only these elements, while ensuring that they remain in the target language their relative importance, as well as their tonality, and also taking into account the relative difference presented by the cultures to which the source language and the target language correspond respectively. Quebec continues to state that in addition to linguistic competence, the notion of translation presupposes knowledge of the cultures of languages involved. This is important given the fact that the vocabulary of any language derives its meaning to a large extent from its culture. Quebec further elaborates that meaning serves as the basic link between culture and language and it is the central field of translation. Translation involves the intellect, intuition, emotion, imagination, will, and memory. The process has many aspects to its linguistic, informative, literacy, aesthetic, historical, cultural and communication. It is not just a simple but complex process of substitution.

In the process of transposition from source-language into target-language, there might be a lack of terms as these two terms are not the same, but this is not that

problematic as, Martin Luther (1970:21) argues that when a target language has lacked terms that are found in a source language, translators have to borrow those terms, thereby enriching the target language. For example, some words do not exist in isiXhosa when they are translated from English, words such as Stepfather which can be translated as 'utata ongelilo igazi lakhe' or 'utata wesibini' this translated version is not accurate at all. Other words such as Computer (ikhompyutha), captain (khapteyin), colonel (kholoneli), nurse (nesi), police(ipolisa) these are the words that a translator has to borrow them in English because they do not exist in isiXhosa.

Hatim and Mason (1997:1) argue that translation is an act of communication that tries to convey a message from one corner to another corner of cultural and linguistic limitations which may have been planned for different purposes and different readers or listener's resolution. Indeed, when you are translating news or any text for publications or broadcasting you must always take into cognisant two things which is the culture of the language that you are translating to and the language itself because language and culture are intertwined and they cannot be separated. Gilgamesh (ca. 2000 BCE) argues that translation is the communication of the meaning of a source-language text (SLT) employing an equivalent target-language text (TLT). Chomsky (1965: 197) advances the importance of distinctive features found in the source text and receptor language.

Elliot (2005:10-11) cites Sprott (2002: 3) that the zeal to produce appropriate and satisfactory translations is shown in the ideological and theoretical changes that have taken place throughout the history of translation. In the beginning, translation theories have been prescriptive and source text-orientated. As a result, translators were expected to "translate equivalently according to the source text." The first priority was given to the source text as translators were required to preserve the meaning of source text as far as possible. Consequently, some elements from the target language were either undermined or ignored. Those might have included some important cultural aspects of the target language.

Nababan (1999:13) puts this in a broad approach as he states that, translation's theory concentrates on the characters and the problems of translation as a phenomenon.   Nababan (1999:15) maintains that to produce better translators

and translations is not the first purpose of translation theory. The better translators and translations may be a product of theory and method of translation. According to Newmark (1988: 9) what translation theory does, is, firstly to identify a translation problem, secondly, to indicate all the actors that have to be taken into account in solving the problem and thirdly, to list all the possible translation procedures, plus the appropriate translation. I conform with Newmark because if you are just translating without knowing the problem, what needs to be taken into account while translating and what procedures that are appropriate for your translation it is expected that you will produce inaccurate and nonequivalent translation.

2.3 The process of translating

Lorscher (1991: 67-77) states that the process of translation can be described simply as; Translating the meaning of the source text, and Re-encoding this meaning in the target language. When a translator has to translate the text meaning, the identity of the component must be found first. The parts of the text should be treated as cognitive units. Sentences, phrases or words can be the identity of the component or the translation unit. This simple means when you are a translator or a news writer that has to translate news from English to isiXhosa you must know that I have to treat parts of the text as cognitive units because they are the piece of information that can be held consciously in your focus of attention while translating for you to produce an accurate and equivalent meaning of translation.

2.4 Dynamic equivalence

The focus of dynamic equivalence is not on the corresponding SL with TL message, but on matching the translation's receptor message with the original message conveyed to the receptor of the SL (Nida: p.156, chap 13). Newmark, on the other hand, offers communicative translation as a substitute to Nida's dynamic equivalence concept. The communicative approach tries to motivate an effect similar to that present time in the SL text (Munday 2012: 70) (Reader: p. 84). When you translate any text you must intend to produce a communicative translation which is a method of translation that attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the source language so that both content and language are

readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readers or incase of radio news to the listeners.

2.5 Formal correspondence and dynamic equivalence by Nida and Taber

Nida argues that there are two different types of equivalence, namely formal equivalence. Formal equivalence 'focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content', contrasting dynamic equivalence which is based upon 'the principle of equivalent effect' (1964: 159). In the second edition (1982) of their work, the two theorists provide a more detailed explanation of each type of equivalence.

Formal correspondence consists of a TL item that represents the closest equivalence of an SL word or phrase. Nida and Taber make it clear that there are not always formal equivalents between language pairs. They, therefore, suggest that these formal equivalents should be used wherever possible if the translation aims to achieve formal rather than dynamic equivalence (ibid.:201).

Dynamic equivalence is defined as a translation principle according to which a translator seeks to translate the meaning of the original in such a way that the TL wording will trigger the same impact on the TC audience as the original wording did upon the ST audience (Nida and Taber, 1982: 200).

2.6 The definition of equivalence in translation by Vinay and Darbelnet

Vinay and Darbelnet (1995: 90) view equivalence –oriented translation as a procedure which 'replicates the same situation as in the original, whilst using completely different wording' (ibid.:342). They also suggest that, if this procedure is applied during the translation process, it can maintain the stylistic impact of the SL text in the TL text. According to them, equivalence is, therefore, the ideal method when the translator has to deal with proverbs, idioms, clichés, nominal or adjectival phrases and the onomatopoeia of animal sounds. Concerning the equivalent expressions between language pairs, Vinay and Darbelnet claim that they are acceptable as long as they are listed in a bilingual dictionary as 'full equivalents' (ibid.: 255). However, later they note that glossaries and collections of idiomatic expression 'can never be exhaustive' (ibid.256). They conclude by saying that 'the need for creating equivalences arises from the situation, and it is in the situation of the SL text that translators

have looked to solution' (ibid: 255). Indeed, they argue that even if the semantic equivalent of an expression in the SL text is quoted in a dictionary or a glossary, it is not enough, and it does not guarantee a successful translation.

2.7 Baker's approach to translation equivalence

Baker (1992:92) advances the notion of grammatical equivalence which focuses on the grama categories across languages. Grammatical categories make it difficult in finding the exact linguistic attributes of the corresponding target language. Textual equivalence, on the other hand, refers to the equivalence between an SL text and TL text in terms of information and cohesion. Pragmatic equivalence refers to implicatures and strategies of avoidance during the translation process. The role of the translator is to recreate the author's intention in culture in such a way that it enables the TC reader to understand it clearly. One of the most mistakes that some novice translators and some new writers do when translating text or news is that is written in simple English they will try to use figurative and deep isiXhosa that will lead to difficulties for readers and listeners to understand it henceforth I share the same sentiments with Baker as she states that the role of a translator is to recreate the author's intention in culture in such a way that enables the TC reader to understand it clearly.

2.8 Overt and covert translation

House (1977: 49) explains that in overt translation target text audience is not directly addressed whereas in covert the production of a text is functionally similar to the source text.

2.9 The concept of equivalence indifference

Jakobson (1959:232) claims that translation involves two equivalent messages in two different codes. Vinay and Darbelnet (1995: 34) though they share similar views with Jakobson, argue that translation can never be impossible because they are several methods that the translator may choose.

2.10 Text types and translation approaches

Munday (2012: 111) mentions the following three text types: the first being informative text which deas with documents that transfer information and text. The second one being expressive text which emphasizes aesthetic style in a text.

Thirdly the operative text focuses on dominant persuasive language in the document.

2.11 Measuring success in Translation

There are two criteria for measuring success in translation. These are faithfulness also called fidelity and transparency. For a translation to be faithful the translator must not add or subtract any part to the meaning of the source text. When the translation appears originally, straightforward and written n simple plain language to a native speaker it is then called transparent translation. Most of the time when you are listening to the news from different radios you will found that the news is not reported in the same way but they talk about one thing. That's would simply mean in the process of translation some translators or news writers had subtracted or added some part to the meaning of the source text, which will lead to the nonequivalent and unaccurate translation of text or news.

2.12 Cultural translation

Guo (2012: 344) describes culture as patterns of customs, traditions, social habits and values- 'the entire ways of people'. Cultural translation presents many challenges to the translator as not many people practice the same culture. At times these differences lead to various interpretations. The most important thing is that translation must be culturally competent and appropriate. When a translator does not take into account culture during the process of translation, surely the translation to be produced there will not be appropriate as s/he can use unappropriate words that are not welcomed at all in the particular culture. For example, in English the child can state that "uncle John was drunk", but in isiXhosa the culture does not allow the child to call an elder drunk. Its then that the translator has to use an appropriate word as "utye ibhelu lomsele/ usele inyembezi zika vitoliya/ or uqhuba amatakane". So knowing isiXhosa without understanding its culture you cannot produce an accurate and equivalent translation.

2.13 Translation misconceptions

At times novice people who regard themselves as translators tend to relay on the dictionaries as the codebook to do a translation. The second misconception is that the competence of a second language does not equate to a good translator.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Translation). Some news writer once said a stationary vehicle is "imoto yeencwadi" in isiXhosa while it was a car that was not moving so someone need to know the content and the context that you are translating. We need to do away from thinking that if you are competent in English then you can translate that is not good at all. Another one translated 'beef up security' as 'oonogada banikwe inyama yenkomo' which was nonequivalent and inaccurate. Yes, beef is flesh meat of a cow but when you beef up it means you add weight, strength or power.

2.14 Descriptive Translation Studies and its approach

Pym (2010) cited by Castello, D in (2014: 4-5) broadly defines the aim of Descriptive Translation Studies (henceforth DTS): as what translations are, rather than simply prescribing how they should be'. Less prescriptive than its predecessors, DTS sought to establish probable expectations of translation behavior by handling the practice as 'an empirical discipline with a hierarchical organisation and structured research program' (Cheung 2013). DTS can be described as any kind of relation between the translated text and the source text as suggested by Castello (2014: 4-5). Toury (1995: 12) argued that DTS aims to distinguish trends in translation behavior by first theorizing on the general nature of translation. These hypotheses were based on in-depth analyses of previous texts, rather than intuitive data. DTS introduced the notion of function- that is, the position that translation as a process occupies within the target culture. This will determine the nature of the relationship between translator, source and target texts (product), and will inform the chosen translation strategy (process) (ibid). Bassnett (2007: 13-23) argues that a distinguishing feature of DTS is the view that translations are target orientated, as opposed to representing the source text. Bassnett (1991) argues that there was a sense that previous theories lacked a certain sensitivity to, and awareness of, the socio-cultural conditions under which the process of translation occurs and that greater significance should be attached to these issues.

2.15 The term equivalence in Translation

Keny (1998:77) is of the view that some translation scholars believe that equivalence is used for the sake of convenience as against it having theoretical status. Vinay and Darberlnet (1995: 90) advances that equivalence does not

guarantee a successful translation. According to Finlay (1971: 17), translation beginning can be traced back to the Tower of Babel where it is defined as a bilingual mediated process of communication which ordinarily aims at the production of a Target–language text that is functionally equivalent to Source-language text, a viewpoint shared by Reiss (1971:161).

As much as equivalence is vital in translation, translators need to take into account two languages when they are translating to maintain the equivalence in translation. Koller (1995:196) claims that translation is the results of text-processing activity, through which source-language text is transposed into target-language text. He further suggests that translation is characterised by a double linkage: the link to the source text and secondly by its link to communicative conditions on the receiver's side

Furthermore, the language choice the producer makes reflects his/her personality type. To illustrate the personality type of language users the focus should be on the interpersonal function of language and attempt to explore the forms which are capable of functional manifestations. There is no doubt that language as a social phenomenon has several functions which have been classified differently by different linguistics such as Buhler (1982), Malinowski (1923), Jakobson (1960) and Halliday (1985), but most of these linguistics believes that social relationships among language users are manifested in languages through textual forms. It is, therefore, necessary to investigate the different forms of structural patterns of the language (i.e. textual function) to show how such relationships are established through languages and how language is capable of manifesting these functions. In such cases where textual forms manifest the same meaning, attention should be paid to communicative value. In other words, two or more textual strategies may be semantically similar, but there must be differences among them from a communicative and interpersonal perspective. (www.sdu.dk>OWPLC>Zhila Bahman)

2.16 Social function of language

Every translation brings a text from its cultural area to a stronger one, to another cultural area. This can arise many problems in translation. The author of the original text may avoid mentioning so many points and implications, for he/she

takes them evident for the readers of the original text. It will be natural since they (author and readers) have shared knowledge about traditions, history, culture, and so many other aspects. We see, however, the explaining and demonstrating some additional points about different aspects of the community to which the original text belongs would be an obligatory task of a good translator who is involved in translating it into another language. He can do this work by giving a preface, some footnotes, appendixes, postscripts or even by stating some descriptive of explanatory sentences in the form of complements in the translated text, Adjusting the reader with these kinds of language incorrespondences can play an important part in facilitating mutual understanding among civilization having different cultures. We can refer to a scientific theory of language, namely one presented by Edward Sapir (1994) and Benjamin Whorf (1956). they believed that languages structure our thoughts. It means that to understand each other it is sufficient to translate only concepts, not words (8,11).

2.17 Translation of headlines

The title that was given to news items or newspaper article is known as headlines. The shorter and catching the headlines are they can compress the gist of the story into few words. If the headline is twisted skilfully it can voice out the story easily and satisfy the curiosity of the reader. The headlines of newspaper items, apart from giving information about the subject-matter, also carry a considerable amount of appraisal, i.e. they show the reporter's or the paper's attitude to the facts reported.

2.18 What does accuracy mean in translation?

The translation should match the source text; the most important thing in translation is to convey the original meaning in another language. A translated text that is successful conveys the original meaning and is a major sign of accuracy and reliability. Niki's Int'l Ltd (2015) states that there is nothing important than the accuracy of a translator's work. People rely upon with full confidence that the results will be an accurately translated copy of the original document. The clients (listeners) depend on the translator's accuracy to have authentic and accurate translated news. This simply means that when news writers translate news they must know that the listeners rely on them to produce accurate news. They must make sure that news will be understood by the

multitude of listeners in different cultures. For example, a media release from a municipality speaks of a contract of employment that needs to be translated for listeners. If that contract is not translated accurately it can mislead the listeners and the message will not be decoded successfully. It can lead the listeners to do what was not expected of them to do. That can damage the reputation of the community radio that has broadcasted the inaccurate news.

2.19 Contextual constraints and the possibilities of inaccuracy and non-equivalence

Some words sound so similar, it is easy to confuse or misuse them when writing, and hence my study focuses on accuracy and equivalence. A translator must be someone bilingual and able to differentiate between figurative and literal meaning when translating news. Most politicians use figurative terms when they are delivering speeches, a translator or news writer should be able to decode properly when someone speaks figuratively or metaphorically. For example, a political leader may say," We sleep in the same blanket" which means we share the same sentiments. Literal meaning occurs when someone is not exaggerating things when someone is not using figures of speech to say whatever s/he wants to say.

A literal example which can create a communication breakdown or lead listeners not to get an accurate and equivalent meaning is when a translator has to translate the term chief whip into isiXhosa and come with a translated term *"usosiwephu"* as they usually say at UMhlobo Wenene FM (IsiXhosa national radio station) which is not an accurate and equivalent meaning of the term. The accurate and equivalent term should be "*umbhexeshi."*

It appeared in the news that a Christian leader whose *"identical roots"* are from Nigeria, Timothy Omotoso faces several charges, including rape... and the translated version of the term identical roots was *"iingcambu zakhe"* which was not accurate and equivalent. The communicative equivalent meaning of that term was supposed to be *"inkaba yakhe."* If those news writers understood the strategy called adaptation (a method which is used in those cases where a type of situation being referred to by a source language message is unknown in the target

culture) that was going to be easy for them to produce an accurate and equivalent meaning.

Marlie Van Rooyen, a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Leuven, states that in South Africa, various forms of news media contribute to the dissemination of information to citizens of the country. it is especially on community radio level that multilingualism (and therefore the need for translation) plays an important role. On-going research into news translation shows that the act of interlingual translation is only one of many elements in the construction of news items. However, various forms of intralingual translation are also evident, e.g. editing, rewriting, transferring, transforming, reshaping and repackaging of news in a new context. This, in turn, contributes to debates on whether a source (text or texts) ever existed and therefore challenges the boundaries of the definition of translation. He concludes his argument by stating that the fact that there is no formula for translating a political speech because translation is not only a technical process that uses translation procedures and applies transfer operations but also a matter of understanding cultural, historical and political situations and their significance.

2.20 Translation strategies

Bergen (2007:95) mentions that strategies are not obvious and trivial. Novices in the fraternity of translation will use dictionaries when they are translating and think that it is perfect. If the problem still exists in the process changes must be done. The most trivial function of the strategies then is problem-solving. Strategies used by translators when they are encountering problems in a text, but when translating a literal text strategy may not be applied. Depending on your experience in translation and your competence in those two languages then you may not use the strategies but generally, I would advise translators to always apply strategies of translation so that they can produce accurate and equivalent meaning all the time.

Miremadi (1991:56) argued that there are two main categories that translation problems are divided into. These are lexical problems and syntactic problems. He divides lexical problems into subcategories: straight/denotative meaning, lexical meaning, metaphorical expression, semantic voids

2.21 Translation strategies 'typologies

Different scholars suggested various types, categorizations and classification for the strategies according to their particular perspectives. Here, some of these typologies are mention. Chesterman (1997), as cited by Bergen (2007) believes that in translation strategy fields there is considerable terminological confusion. As Chesterman (1997) believes, the general characteristics of translation strategies are as follows: they involve text manipulation; they must be applied to the process; they are goal-oriented; they are problem-centered; they are applied consciously; they are inter-subjective, (it means the strategies must be empirical and understandable for the readers, not the person who used them)

2.22 Vinay and Darbelnet Translation Strategies

Vinay (1968) and Darbelnet (2000) note that due to structural and metalinguistic parallelism that occur between languages it is often possible to overcome gaps (or lacunae) between the source language and the target language by transposing SL message piece by piece into the TL. In such cases, when the translator notices a gap in the target language, they can employ either a parallel category or a parallel concept to convey the meaning of the source text. This can be accomplished with one of the following direct translation procedures:

Borrowing – this strategy happens when you use a foreign language in TL trying to show more meaning of SL instead of trying to find an equivalent title. For example; the word 'desk' is an English word, and it does not have an equivalent word when you have to translate it into isiXhosa TT. Then the translator has to borrow 'desk' from English and translate it into isiXhosa to become 'idesika'. Another reason for using borrowings is that the concept discussed in the source text is relatively unknown to the target audience.

Calque – this strategy is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression form of another but then translates each of its elements. The result creates either, a lexical calque, which preserves the synthetic structure of the TL, but at the same time introduces a new mode of expression, or a structural calque, which introduces a new construction into the language since borrowing and calque are strongly related, it is sometimes difficult to draw an absolute border between these two translation procedures.

There is a lexical calque that translates verbatim. For example, the English sentence 'future leaders' can be translated to isiXhosa using this strategy will be 'iinkokheli zangomso'. Structural calque works in expression which introduces a new construction into a language. e.g. 'he faces lots of charges' will be translated to isiXhosa as 'ujongene namatyala amaninzi'.

According to Vinay (1968) and Darbelnet (2000) due to structural and metalinguistic differences between languages certain stylistic effects are unattainable without upsetting lexis or the syntactic order in the target language. In such cases, a more complex method must be employed to convey the meaning of the source text. Although at a cursory glance they might look fairly sophisticated, or even unusual, the oblique translation procedures allow translators to exert strict control over the reliability of their efforts.

Transposition – it involves replacing a one-word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. It can be applied extra-linguistically, i.e. within a particular language. For instance," she announced she would resign" can be transposed to 'she announced her resignation'. Transposition is a highly versatile translation procedure. Transposition involves replacing a one-word class with another without changing the meaning of the text. For example, in the ST the sentence appears as 'the honorable first Black president Nelson Mandela' can be translated into an isiXhosa TT as '*ohloniphekileyo nongumongameli wokuqala omnyama uNelson Mandela*'. Again, if a translator has to translate the following sentence 'suddenly he applied brakes in his car while the cow crossed the road' from English ST to isiXhosa TT using transposition procedure, it will be '*ngequbuliso wabamba iziqhoboshi kwisithuthi sakhe ngelixa inkomo yayiwela endleleni.*'

It also involves a change in the grammar from SL to TL, for instance, (i) change from singular to plural, (ii) the change required when a specific SL structure does not exist in the TL, (iii) change of SL verb to a TL word, change of SL noun group to a TL noun and so forth.

Modulation – is a variation of the form of message, obtained by a change in the point of view. For example, 'he died in a tragedy of mine collapsing in Marikana' in a target translated text this sentence would be like, 'usweleke kwisithwakumbe

sokudilika komgodi wase Marikana'. the word died can be uttered as 'ukufa' but as the TT is in isiXhosa, so it is unsuitable to state that word hence we respect it, as when you are translation you should always consider the culture of the TL. Another example that shows the consideration of culture will appear if the sentence appears in English 'he met his father who was drunk'. In isiXhosa a young boy cannot say that his father is drunk, instead, the sentence would be '*wadibana noyise wakhe nowayeqhuba amatakana*'.

Equivalence – known as reformulation, produces an equivalent text in the target language by using completely different stylistic and structural methods. This strategy is divided into two methods namely: Functional equivalence which means using a referent in the TL culture whose function is similar to that of the SL referent. Formal equivalence or "linguistic equivalence" means a word for word translation. The method of creating equivalences is also frequently applied to idioms.   For example, an isiXhosa idiom '*ekunyamezeleni ukhona umvuzo*' cannot have a direct translation in English but it can have an equivalent translation as 'through difficulties you shall succeed'. Another example of idiom translation is in English as 'unity is strength' which cannot have a direct translation in isiXhosa but it can have an equivalent one as '*umanyano ngamandla*'.

Adaptation – is the free form of translation, and is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry: the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved. The SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text is rewritten. This strategy is used in those cases where the type of situation being referred to by a source language message is unknown in the TLC. In such cases, translators have to create a new situation that is considered as being equivalent. Adaptation can be described as a special kind of equivalence, situational equivalence. An example of a special a situational equivalence can apply in this idiom which is in isiXhosa, '*qab'unoqolom'efile nje*' there is no equivalent idiom of this nature hence if you had to translate it into English then you should you situational equivalence which is 'now it is better because he is no more'.

2.23 The definition of general translation

Larson (1984) states that in general translation communicates, as much as possible, the same meaning that was understood by the speakers of the source language, using the normal language form of the receptor language, while maintaining the dynamics of the source language text. The method of transferring oral and written messages from writing to speech or from one language to another is called general translation (Picked 1898: 124). Bell (1991) views translation as the replacement of a text in one language by an equivalent text in another language

2.24 Competent translator

Kasparek (1990: 87-89) defines a competent translator as someone who has deeper knowledge in a language of the source text, be it written or spoken. Someone who possesses an outstanding understanding of the language into which they are translating (the target language). A competent translator must be acquainted with the theme of the text being translated. Being bilingual doesn't make or guarantee you as a competent translator but an ideal competent translator should also be bicultural.

2.25 The three types of translation

Quebec (1979:3-4) mentions that there are three types of translation namely: Intra-lingual translation which is a transformation or movement within one language. the second type is Interlingual translation is the second type of translation which involves translating the linguistic signs of a particular language by the use of those of another language. It calls for movement from one language into another. Intermedial or Intersemiotic translation could be referred to as sign translation.

This study focuses mostly on the second type which is, interlingual translation as I will be evaluating the equivalence and accuracy in translated news from English to isiXhosa version. Since the news is written in English so the radio broadcast in isiXhosa, there will be a need of moving from one language into another, which is from English into isiXhosa.

2.26 Theoretical framework

Translation history reveals that for quite some time people used to employ equivalence as a principle to evaluate whether a translation is effective or not. Under this situation, the Skopos theory by looking translation as an action with purpose tries to open up a new standpoint on such aspects as the status of the source text and the target text, their association, the concept of translation, the part of the translator, translation principles and approaches. In the framework of Skopos theory, there are no such things as right or wrong, correctness or infidelity, and the translation Skopos decides the translation process. Skopos theory accounts for unlike strategies in the different situations in which the source is not the only factor.

2.27 Translation of idioms in business news reports

There is no equivalence of idioms in the target language, this is because language varies in the way it expresses the meaning. Some languages can express something with a simple word but either will express it in a sentence. An idiom or fixed expression may have a similar counterpart in the target language, but the two idioms are used in different contexts and have different connotations.

2.28 Metaphor translation

Taking to account the apparent particularity and culture-specific character of metaphors it seems logical that this figure of speech implies a translation difficulty that cannot be solved by a mere neutral translation strategy. Inevitably, the translator will have to look for an appropriate translational approach to metaphor and will sometimes even have to resort to the use of substitution, paraphrase and even deletion to produce an adequate translation of the ST (Schaffner 2004). a pivotal point in research on metaphor translation is the fundamental categorisation put forward by van de Broeck (1981: 77), who considers three different approaches to metaphor (when the metaphor of the ST is retained in the TT), substitution (when the metaphor of the ST is rendered in the TT by another metaphor) and paraphrase (when the translator decides to explain the metaphor of the ST to the reader without using figurative language), covering the most fundamental approaches to the reproduction of ST metaphors in the TT.

However, this categorisation of metaphor translation shifts turns out to be too limited in scope as it leaves out an important and widely used translation option-deletion. Van den Broeck's model was therefore further elaborated by Toury (1995: 82-83), who added three more possibilities to the model: omission of an metaphor from ST, and two possible ways of adding metaphors in the TT, taking into account whether the ST included or not a (non-metaphorical) verbal element on the spot where the new metaphor was created by the translator.

CHAPTER 3: Methodology

3.1 Introduction

This chapter will deal with the methods that will be employed in this research. This study aims to evaluate the accuracy and equivalence of English translated news into isiXhosa news version. To respond to the problem statement, objectives and research questions of this study the following methodology will be applied:

3.2 Research methodology

Many forms of philosophy guide research undertakings such as post-positivist, constructivist, transformative according to Patton (1990: 17). This study employs pragmatism philosophy because pragmatism as a worldview arises out of actions, situations, and consequences rather than antecedent conditions (as in postpositivism). As a philosophical underpinning for mixed methods studies, it focuses on the research problem in social science research and the using pluralistic approaches to derive knowledge about the problem as is espoused by Morgan (2007); Patton, 1990; Tashakkori and Teddlie (2010); Creswell (2013) and Cherryholmes (1992).

Pragmatism is committed to any one system of philosophy and reality. This applies to mixed methods research in that inquirers draw liberally from both quantitative and qualitative assumptions when they engage in their research. It is a problem-oriented philosophy that takes the view that the best research methods are those that help to most effectively answer the research question. This study employs pragmatism because the researcher will use all approaches that are available to understand the problem of inaccuracy and non-equivalence of translated news. The researcher will use a questionnaire that has an open-ended and close-ended question to collect data which will be analysed with the mixed-methods approach, as pragmatism underpin mixed-method research. In social science research, this often involved a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods used to evaluate different aspects of the research problem (Syed Sqeed: 2017).

3.3 Research paradigm

This study employs a mixed-method approach because it is an approach to an inquiry involving collecting both quantitative and qualitative data, integrating the two forms of data, and using distinct designs that may involve philosophical assumptions and theoretical frameworks. The core assumption of this form of inquiry is that the combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches provides a more complete understanding of the research problem than either approach alone (Creswell, 2013: 4).

The mixed-method may be defined as 'research in which the investigator collects and analyses data, integrates the findings and draws inference using both qualitative and quantitative approaches or methods in a study (Tashakkori and Creswell, 2007:4). Research is not restricted by the use of traditional approaches to data collection but guided by the foundation of inquiry that underlies the research activity (Creswell, 1994).

The main rationale or benefits proposed for undertaking a mixed-method study are as follows: Triangulation, Completeness, Offsetting weakness and Complementing. Triangulation: this allows for greater validity in a study by seeking corroboration between quantitative and qualitative data. Completeness:

using a combination of research approaches provides a more complete and comprehensive picture of the study phenomenon.

Mixed methods involve the collection and "mixing" or integration of both quantitative and qualitative data in a study. Qualitative data tends to be open-ended without predetermined responses while quantitative data usually includes closed-ended responses such as found on questionnaires or psychological instruments. The field of mixed-method research is a relatively new major work in developing it stemming from the middle of the 1980s. By the early 1990s, mixed-methods turned toward the systematic conversance of quantitative and qualitative databases, and the idea of integration in different types of research design emerged (Creswell, p-15:2013).

Tashakkori and Teddlie (2010: 22) advance the procedures for expanding mixed-method developed such as the following: the ways to integrate the quantitative and qualitative data, such as one database, could be used to check the accuracy (validity) of the other database. One database could help explain the other database, and one database could explore different types of questions than the other database. One database could lead to better instruments when instruments are not well-suited for a sample or population. One database could build on the other databases, and one database could alternate with another database back and forth during the longitudinal study.

The study begins with a broad survey to generalise results to a population and then, in a second phase, focuses on qualitative, open-ended interviews to collect detailed views from participants to help explain the initial quantitative survey. Mixed method research helps answer questions that cannot be answered by quantitative or qualitative research alone. (Creswell, p-21:2013).

The main rationale of the researcher to employ this method is because mixed-method research helps to answer the research questions that cannot be answered by quantitative or qualitative methods alone, this method will provide a greater repertoire of tools to meet the aims and objectives of a study. As the research question asks to what extent of accuracy and equivalence of news that is translated from English into isiXhosa, the data that will be collected consists of a questionnaire that has open-ended and close-ended questions including the

qualitative data which is then translated news from the community radio. The mixed-method then allows the researcher to use a greater repertoire of tools to analyses the quantitative and qualitative data.

3.4 Research Design

The research design that is going to be used in this study is a parallel mixed-method design. The key assumption of this approach is that both quantitative and qualitative data provide different types of information- often detailed views of participants qualitatively and scores on instruments quantitatively-and together they yield results that should be the same (Cresswell 2014).

3.5 Data collection

The research sites for this study are four community radios, two in Eastern Cape and two in Western Cape. In the province of the Western Cape, the following radios will be visited. Radio Zibonele (98.2 MHz) which is situated in Khayelitsha at Ilitha Park and Bush Radio is a popular and pioneering community radio station that broadcasts from Cape Town on 89.5 MHz. In the province of the Eastern Cape, Mdantsane FM (89.5) which is situated in Greater Buffalo City in East London and Unitra Community Radio (97.0 Mhz) that broadcast from the Old Library Buildings, Nelson Mandela Drive Umtata will be visited.

I chose to visit these community radio based on the places and the listeners they broadcast for. Radio Zibonele is at Khayelitsha and most of the people that listen to it are predominantly isiXhosa speaking people. It is expected that the news that they broadcast should be more accurate and equivalent to their target listenership of isiXhosa speaking communities. The Bush radio as it is situated in Cape Town so there is a mixed target of listenership, so the researcher hypothesizes that this radio station might produce news that is not accurate and equivalent.

In Eastern Cape, both places speak isiXhosa fluently at Unitra which broadcast at Umtata and their target listenership are mostly amaXhosa, same applies at Mdantsane where the Mdantsane FM is situated, their target listeners are Xhosas

mostly, so the researcher visited those two stations to check the accuracy and the equivalence of the news that they translate.

3.6 Sampling

Sampling is the process of selecting units (e.g., people, organisations) from the population of interest so that by studying the sample we may fairly generalize our results back to the population from which they were chosen. This study employs stratified random sampling, also sometimes called proportional or quota random sampling which involves dividing your population into homogeneous subgroups and then taking a simple random in each subgroup and then taking a simple random sample in each subgroup. There are several major reasons why I opted for Stratified sampling over simple random sampling, as it assures that I will be able to represent not only the overall population but also the key subgroups of the population. Stratified sampling attempts to avoid "bad" (i.e. unrepresentative) samples. It ensures that it represents numbers of men and women, as I was done in all four community radios that participated in this research. In stratified sampling gender is a stratification factor hence I opted to employ this method.

3.7 Participants

The participants that took part in this research are the news-readers and the journalist from four different community radio stations. In each radio station, two journalists (one who has experience in translating news and the other who just joined the field) were asked by the news manager to answer the questionnaire The reason for asking experienced journalist is to check as to whether their experiences assist in translation, as some of the translation theorists argued that translation is a skill that needs to be nurtured. In total two questionnaires were distributed in each community radio of the four community radios that participated. The researcher will use a 50:50 approach when selecting gender. The age will depend because there is no age restriction in community radio stations. The researcher will request the isiXhosa translated text (target text) and their English original text (source text) in every community radio. These translated texts will be analysed using the translation strategies of Vinay and Darbelnet to check the accuracy and equivalency of translated text. The questionnaire that they are going to answer consists of the first four closed-ended

questions (quantitative) and nine following open-ended questions (qualitative) which all of the journalists or news writers are going to answer. The translated texts represent the qualitative data whereas the questionnaire represents the quantitative and qualitative data because other questions are open-ended and other questions are close-ended.

3.8 Data analysis

The content analysis method will be employed in this study to analyse the qualitative data which is the translated text. Weber (1990) states that content analysis looks at documents, text, or speech to see what themes emerge. What do people talk about the most? See how themes relate to each other. Find latent emphasis, political view of a newspaper writer, which is implicit or look at surface level-overt emphasis. Standard rules of content analysis include: how big a chunk of data is analysed at a time (a line, a sentence, a phrase, a paragraph?) must state and stay with it. Content analyses will be used to analyse the content of translated news. The translation strategies of Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) namely as Borrowing, Calque, Modulation, Equivalence, Adaptation, and Transposition will be used simultaneously to check the themes that emerge from the content of the translated news.

Content analysis is a research technique used to make replicable and valid inferences by interpreting and coding textual material. By systematically evaluating texts (e.g., documents, oral communication, and graphics), qualitative data can be converted into quantitative data. Although the method has been used frequently in the social sciences, only recently it has become more prevalent among organizational scholars.

According to Hofstee (2006:124) content analysis studies closely examine the content of preserved records. The records are nearly always written documents, although some researchers feel that other records such as (video and films) can also be used. There are various techniques associated with content analysis research, but the end goal is the same; to discover the non-obvious meaning contained in the record. The methods used are usually quantitative although qualitative judgments often need to be made. Some forms of content analysis use a combination of the two (for example casual analysis, used to establish the

optimal level of authors). A thesis statement can be used to provide focus in this type of work. Although that may be derived from the source being studied.

Qualitative data analysis is the range of processes and procedures whereby we move from the qualitative data that have been collected, into some form of explanation, understanding or interpretation of the people and situations we are investigating. Qualitative data analysis is usually based on an interpretative philosophy. The idea is to examine the meaningful and symbolic content of qualitative data*(http;//onlineqda.hud.ac.uk/Intro.QDA/what_is_qda.php).*

The data that is going to be analysed in this study includes qualitative documents, which are the translated news. As the researcher is going to collect translated transcript from the four community radios and they will be analysed in inductive reasoning which is the way to describe something that leads to something else, so when applied to reason it just means- you collect information and draw conclusions from what you have observed. The type of qualitative data that is going to be employed in this study is a structured text as it includes the news articles that are going to be taken from the community radio during the process of data collection (www.socialresearchmethods.net/kb/qualdata.php).

The questionnaire will be analysed by descriptive analyses that describe what is going on in the data and inferential analysis which uses inferential statistics to make judgments of the probability that an observed difference between groups is a dependable one or one that might have happened by chance in the study. Descriptive statistics used to present quantitative descriptions in a manageable form. Descriptive statistics helps to simplify large amounts of data sensibly. Descriptive and inferential statistics each give different insights into the nature of the data gathered. One alone cannot give the whole picture. Together, they provide a powerful tool for both descriptive and prediction(www.socialresearchmethods.net).

Quantitative data: the surveys as a means of collecting quantitative data using a standardised questionnaire are a very prominent method for empirical research according to Vehor and Manfreda (2008: 65). They are also limited in depth to which the researcher can probe any particular respondent and do not allow for digression from the set format. Nevertheless, depending on the situation, they

have several advantages over verbal interviews: they can offer confidentiality to respondents and are generally easier to analyse and turn into quantitative results. They also allow for more volume (i.e. they can be sent to more people) to raise confidence levels in your sample (Hofstee; 2006:133).

3.9 Ethics

The researcher has applied for ethical clearance at UWC while writing a proposal for this study. The researcher had to wait until the ethical clearance had been granted before he began to collect the data. After the ethical clearance was granted, the researcher wrote emails to various community radios requesting permission from the station managers and news managers to research their radios. After the permission was granted to the researcher, he then visited the radios to collect data. The next chapter emphases in the illustration of the actual empirical research, and the evaluation of accuracy and equivalence of translated scripts.
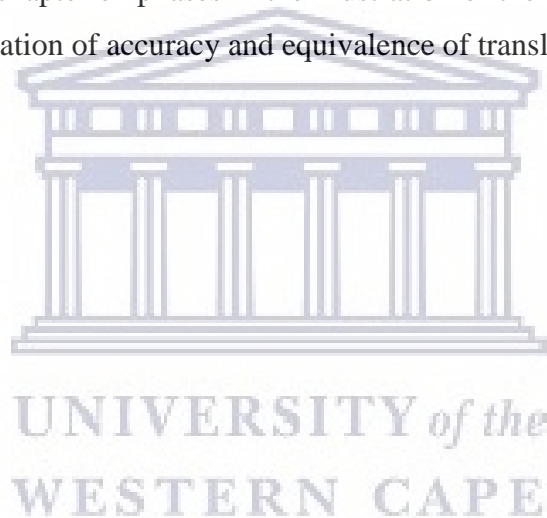
CHAPTER 4: Data analyses
4.1 Introduction
This chapter will illustrate the actual empirical research, the actual evaluation of accuracy and equivalence of translated scripts of news, analyses of a questionnaire and the analysed research findings.

4.2 Radio Zibonele news (source text)
Democratic Alliance (DA) Member of Parliament (MP) Natasha Mazzone says she has credible evidence proving that Eskom is destroying important documents relating to Brian Molefe's reappointment at the power utility. Molefe left Eskom last year after the Public Protector's State of Capture report revealed he had been in contact with the Gupta family while they were supplying coal to the parastatal.

He was reappointed last week, with confusion over whether he resigned last year, took early retirement or was on unpaid leave. This week, the parastatal's board told Parliament that Molefe had never resigned but was in fact on extended leave. There have been calls for him to step down. Mazzone says she's more than willing to share her evidence with the Public Enterprises Minister Lynne Brown. "Our source is very credible and it will remain anonymous but all the information that I have, I'm happy to share with Minister Brown."

4.2.1 Radio Zibonele translated news (target text)

Bukho ubungqina bokuba inkampani enkinkisha umbane yelizwe loMzantsi Afrika i-Eskom iyawatshabalalisa amaxwebhu anento yokwenza nokubekwa kwakho kukamnumzana Brian Molefe njengegosa eliyintloko lale nkampani karhulumenete. Oku kudizwe lilungu lepalamente leDA unkosazana Natasha Mazzone esithi unobungqina obuphathekayo malunga noku kwaye akanakuba nangxaki ukuthela tshuphe umphathiswa wamashishini karhulumente unkosikazi Lynne Brown. UMolefe ushiye kwa-Eskom kunyaka ophelileyo emva kokuthiwa thaca kwengxelo emalunga nokubanjwa ngobhongwana kwelizwe loMzantsi Afrika nedize ukuba ebenoqhakamshelwano nosapho lakwaGupta xeshikweni linesivumelwano sentengo yamalahle nabakwaEskom. Umnene lo ubuye wabekwa kwakho kwesi sikhundla kwiveki ephelileyo kwinto ebangele isankxwe nokudideka malunga nokuba ebebeke iintambo ngenene kusini na kunyaka ophelileyo okanye ebethabathe umhlala-phantsi phambi kwexesha kungenjalo ekwikhefu elingahlawulwayo. kule veki abakwaEskom badize ukuba okaMolefe akazange abeke phantsi iintambo koko ebekwikhefu elongezelelweyo.

4.2.2 Researcher's re-translated news

Ilungu lase Palamente leqela leDemocratic Alliance, i-DA ngamafutshane uNatasha Mazzone uthi unobungqina obukholelekayo bokubonakalisa ukuba u-Eskom utshabalalise amaxwebhu abalulekileyo ayamene nokuqeshwa kwakhona kukaBrian Molefe kule nkampani iphehla umbane. UMolefe washiya u-Eskom kunyaka ophelileyo emva kwengxelo yomkhuseli woluntu yokulawulwa kwelizwe ngamashishini abucala, neyaveza into yokuba ebenxibelelana nosapho lakwaGupta ngelixa lwalusanikezela ngamalahle kule nkampani ilawulwa ngurhulumente. Uqeshwe kwakhona kwiveki ephelileyo, kungacaci nokuba wayeyekile ukuphangela kunyaka ophelileyo, wathatha

umhlala phantsi kwangethuba okanye ebekwikhefu elingahlawulelwayo. Kule veki, ibhodi yale nkampani ilawulwa ngurhulumente ixelele ipalamente ukuba uMolefe akazange ayeke emsebenzini koko wayekwikhefu elongezelelweyo. Zikho izimemezelo ezithi makehle esihlalweni. UMazzone uthi uzakwabelana ngobungqina bakhe nomphathiswa wamashishini karhulumente uLynne Brown. Esitsho ukuba umthombo wabo uthembekile kakhulu kwaye uzakuhlala ungaziwa kodwa lonke ulwazi analo, angakuvuyela ukwabelana nalo nomphathiswa uBrown.

4.3 Radio Zibonele news (source text)

Protesters blocked roads in gang hotspot Elsies River on Thursday morning ahead of an expected visit from Police Minister Fikile Mbalula. Mbalula plans to visit the area to formally hand over a satellite police station.

Residents told News 24 that protesters had blocked the road from 35th street. Children could be seen playing soccer on a stretch of road ahead of where the protesters were. Police were at the scene. Some motorists expressed frustration that they had to take longer routes to work as roads were blocked. It was not immediately clear what the protest was about, however, police said it was linked to service delivery matters.

According to the invite, the police said it was Mbalula's third visit to the area since his appointment as police minister. The invite said that during his second visit to Elsies River, which had been to attend the memorial service of murdered three-year-old Courtney Pieters, he had assured residents their demands for a satellite station would be met. The satellite station, officially known as a mobile community service center, would boost the operations of the Elsies River police station.

4.3.1 Radio Zibonele news (target text)

Bekubanjwe uqhankqalazo ngentsasa yanamhlanje kwingingqi yaseElsies River phambi kotyelelo lukamphathiswa wenkonzo yesipolisa kwilizwe loMzantsi Afrika umnumzana Fikile Mbalula. Ngokwengxelo, abaqhanqalazi bavale iindlela kwiindawo ezibolileyo ngamaqela emigewu. Iinjongo zotyelelo lukamphathiswa kukuya kunikezela ngesikhululo samapolisa sethutyana. OkaMbalula utyelela lo mmandla okwesithathu ukususela oko wathi watyunjwa

kwesi sihlalo. Kutyelelo lwakhe lwesibini xeshikweni eye kwinkonzo yesikhumbuzo yexhoba lokubulawa uCourtney Pieters obeneminyaka emithathu ubudala, okMbalula uye wazibophelela ekubeni aqinisekise ukuba abahlali baseElsies bayaphenduleka kwisigunyaziso sabo sesikhululo samapolisa sethutyana. Esi sikhululo nesibizwa ngokuba liziko elingamanga sigxina loncedo lizakuncedisana neenkqubo zesikhululo samapolisa saseElsies River.

4.3.2 Researcher's re-translated news

Abaqhankqalazi bavale iindlela kwindawo enezikrelemnqa e-Elsies River ngentseni yangolweSine phambi kotyelelo olulindelweyo luka mphathiswa wamapolisa uFikile Mbalula. UMbalula uceba ukutyelela le ngingqi eyokunikezela ngokusesikweni isikhululo samapolisa sethutyana. Abahlali baxelele uNews 24 okokuba abaqhankqalazi bavale iindlela ukusuka kwisitalato sama-35. Abantwana babonwe bedlala ibhola kule ndlela inobungozi ngaphambili kwendawo abaqhankqalazi bebekuyo. Amapolisa ebekhona kule ndawo yexhwayelo.

Abanye abaqhubi bemoto babonakalise ukucaphuka besithi bekufuneka bahambe ngeendlela ezinde ukuya emisebenzini nanjengoko indlela ibivaliwe. Khange icace kwangoko okokuba olu qhankqalazo ibilela ntoni, kusenjalo amapolisa athe belunento yokwenza nomba wokunikezelwa kweenkonzo zoluntu.

Ngokwesimemo amapolisa athe olu ibilutyelelo lesithathu lukaMbalula kule ngingqi sukela oko wathi wachongwa njengo mphathiswa wamapolisa. Isimemo sithe ngelixa lotyelelo lwesibini luka Mbalula e-Elsies River, nalapho wayeyo kuzimasa inkonzo yesikhumbuzo salowo wabulawa eneminyaka emithathu ubudala uCourtney Pieters, waye waqinisekisa kubahlali okokuba iimfuno zabo zesikhululo samapolisa sethutyana sizakubakhona.

Esi sikhululo sethutyana, nesaziwa ngokuba sisikhululo esijikelezayo sizakuphucula ukusebenza kwesikhululo samapolisa ase Elsies River.

4.4 Bush Radio headlines (source text)

- An Australian Minister vows to push ahead with ways to help white South African farmers.
- Mark Zuckerberg is willing to testify about the Facebook scandal.

- And South Africa are batting first in the third cricket Test at Newlands.

4.4.1 Bush Radio headlines (target text)

- uMphathiswa wase Australia wenze isifungo sokufumana indlela zokuncedana namafama amhlophe wase Mzantsi Africa.

- uMark Zuckerberg uzimisele ekunikeleni ngobungqina lwehlazo luka facebook.

- iSouth Africa izokubethisha kuqala kuvavanyo lwesithathu lweqakamba e Newlands namhlanje.

4.4.2 Researchers re-translated news

UMphathiswa wase Australiya ufunge ngokuqhubeka neendlela zokunceda amafama amhlophe ase Mzantsi Afrika.

uMark Zuckerberg ukulungele ukunikeza ubungqina kwihlazo lika facebook.

UMzantsi Afrika uzakuqhokra kuqala kuvavanyo lwesithathu lweqakamba eNewlands namhlanje.

4.5 Mdantsane FM news (source text)

Mystery surrounds the brutal murder of a Port Elizabeth man who was found shot to death in Standford Road near Helenvale on Monday night. Police spokesperson, Warrant Officer Alwin Labans, said 28-year-old Bevon Kelly of Bloemendal was shot numerous times.

He said," eight cartridges and three projectiles" were found on the scene. Kelly died later in hospital.   Labans said police have ruled out robbery as a motive for the murder, adding that the killing was also not gang-related. He says police believe that Kelly may have run out of fuel as a five-liter can of petrol was found next to his VW Golf. Anyone who may have information that can assist the investigation should contact their nearest police station.

4.5.1 Mdantsane FM translated news (target text)

Isengamajingi-qhiwu indlela ekubulawe ngayo ngokungenalusini indoda yaseBhayi ekutyolwa ukuba, idutyulwe eHelenvale ngokuhlwa kwangomvulo. W/O Alwin Labans osisithethi samapolisa, uthi Bevon Kelly 28 waseBloemandal,

udutyulwe izihlandlo eziliqela. Amapolisa afumene amakhoba eembumbulu asibhozo kwindawo ekwenzeke kuyo esisehlo. Ixhoba libhubhele emthola-mpilo.

Oka Labans uthi amapolisa afumanise ukuba isizathu soluhlaselo kukuphangwa kwelixhoba. Akwathi Kelly kungahle uphelelwe ngamafutha wesithuthi sakhe, nanjengoko kufunyanwe imbombosi yokwetha Petrol ecaleni kwesithuthi sakhe VW GOLF. Phando luyaqhuba.

4.5.2 Researchers re-translated news (target text)

Kusenzima ukufumanisa okungqonge ukubulawa ngokungenalusini kwendoda yaseBhayi nefunyanwe idutyulwe yabulawa kwindlela yaseStandford cebukuhle eHelenvale ngobusuku bangoMvulo.Isithethi samapolisa, uWaranti Alwin Labans, uthe uBevon Kelly oneminyaka engama-28 waseBloemendal wadutyulwa izihlandlo ngezihlandlo. Uthe," amakhoba asibhozo neembumbulu ezintathu" zafunyenwe kwindawo yexhwayelo. uKelly wasweleka exesheni esibhedlele.

ULabans uthe amapolisa afumanise okokuba olu phango alusosizathu sokubulawa, esaleka ngelithi   oku kubulawa akunxulumenanga neqela lemigulukudu. Uqhuba esithi amapolisa akholelwa ekubeni uKelly waye waphelelwa ngamafutha nanjengoko inkonxa yelitha ezintlanu yepetroli ifunyenwe ngakwisithuthi sakhe sohlobo lwe VW Golf. Nabani na onokubanolwazi olungancedisa koluphando makaqhakamshelane nesikhululo samapolisa esikufutshane naye.

4.6 Mdantsane FM news (source text)

Nelson Mandela Bay ANC Ward Councilor Bongo Nombiba is a free man, for now, following his successful bid for bail. The Port Elizabeth Commercial Crimes Court granted Nombiba bail of R2000 pending a petition to appeal both his conviction and a five-year sentence for fraud and money laundering.

He was found guilty of fleecing the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality out of R20 000 from a discretionary fund meant for a township-based NGO back in April. Nombiba's family and the ANC members, including the Andile Lungisa, who was recently granted bail for assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, were in court to support the councilor.

ANC Regional Secretary Themba Xathula spoke to the media following the ruling and said justice had been served. "As the ANC we want to say openly that justice has been served and we will expect him to start with his duties as a councilor, and he must go back to the chamber," he said. Xathula said he believed that Ward 20 community would be happy to have Nombiba back.

"He was a people's councilor, very popular and he was involved in sport and the president of the Zwide Football Association, he is a man of integrity," he added. Meanwhile, The Electoral Commission of South Africa said it would not be holding by-elections in Ward 20 after the scheduled by-election was suspended by the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality City Manager, Johan Mettler.

The by-election was scheduled for the 25th of July.IEC spokesperson in Nelson Mandela Bay, Crosby Bacela, said the by-election was not scheduled by the IEC but it was the municipality who made the call and informed the commission that there was a vacancy. "It was the municipality that informed the IEC that there was a vacancy hence we filled in that vacancy through a by-election. So in my understanding the by-election is no longer taking place until the municipal manager confirms to us then the IEC will be able to fill in that vacancy," Bacela said.

4.6.1 Mdantsane FM translated news (target text)

Uceba kumasipala ombaxa we Nelson Mandela Bay e-Bhayi kwi phondo le Mpuma koloni uBhongo Nombiba ufumane ibheyile exabisa amawaka amabini eerandi kwityala lakhe leminyaka emihlanu kwizityholo zobuqhophololo kunye nokwehlisa imali ngomlenze.

UNobhala we-ANC kwesi sixeko u Themba Xathula uthethe nabeendaba kanye emvakokunikwa kwalo ceba ibaile. uXathula uthe bengulo mbutho we- ANC bayasamkela esisigwebo kwaye balindele ukuba aqalise ngomsebenzi wakhe wobuceba kwaye bakholelwa ukuba abantu bakwa ward-20 bazakuvuyela ukubuya kuka Nombiba.

4.6.2 Researcher's retranslated news (target text)

UCeba we-ANC eNelson Mandela Bay uBongo Nombiba uyindoda ekhululekileyo, okwangoku, emva kokuba ethe wafumana ngokuyimpumelelo

ibheyile. Inkundla ejongene nolwaphulo-mthetho lwezoshishino yaseBhayi inike uNombiba ibheyile yamawaka amabini kulindeleke ukuba acele umngeni isigwebo ekubeni efunyenwe enamatyala amabini seminyaka emihlanu sorhwaphilizo nokwehlisa imali ngomlenze.Wafunyanwa enetyala lokuthabatha ngokungenanyani imali kuMasipala waseNelson Mandela Bay engangama-20 000 eerandindi kwingxowa eyayilungiselelwe umbutho ongongengoka rhulumente kwilokishi ngenyanga kaTshazimpunzi.

USapho lukaNombiba kunye namalungu e-ANC, kuquka no Andile Lungisa, nobesandulukunikwa ibheyile yokubetha ngeenjongo zokwenzakalisa umzimba ngokumandla, bebesenkundleni ukuyokuxhasa lo ceba.

UNobhala woMmandla we-ANC uThemba Xathula uthethe nabeendaba emva kwesigwebo esithi ubulungisa benziwe. "Siyi-ANC sifuna ukuthi ubulungisa benziwe kwaye sizakumlindela okokuba aqalise ngomsebenzi wakhe wokuba nguceba, kwaye kufuneka abuyele kwisithebe sengxoxo", utshilo.
uXathula uthe ukholelwa okokuba abahlali bakwa wadi 20 baza kuvuyela ukubuya kukaNombiba.
"ebenguceba wabantu, esaziwa kakhulu kwaye ethabatha inxaxheba kwezemidlalo ekwangu mongameli weqela lebhola laseZwide, uyindoda enyanisekileyo nehloniphekileyo", weleke ngelo.
Ngaxeshanye, ikomishini yolonyulo yeloMzantsi Afrika ithe ayizukuzimisa ulonyulo lovalo zikhewu lakwa wadi 20 emva kokuba olu lonyulo luye lwahlehliswa ngumanejala waseNelson Mandela Bay, uJohan Mettler.
Ulwenyulo lovalo zikhewu lucetyelwe umhla wama-25 kweyeKhala. Isithethi sakwa IEC kummandla waseNelson Mandela Bay, uCrosby Bacela, uthe olu lonyulo lovalo zikhewu belungacetywanga yi-IEC kodwa ibingumasipala owenze esi simemezelo esazisa ikomishini okokuba kukho isithuba. "ibingumasipala owazise i-IEC okokuba kukho isithuba yiyo lo nto siye sagcwalisa eso sithuba ngokuthi sibambe ulonyulo lovalo zikhewu. Ngokokuqonda kwam ulonyulo lovalo zikhewu alusayi kuqhubekeka ade abe umanejala kamasipala aqinisekise kuthi ukuze i-IEC ikwazi ukuvala isithuba," utshilo uBacela.

4.7 Unitra Community Radio news (source text)

The Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF) and the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa) say they're in agreement that Section 25 of the Constitution, which deals with the right of property ownership, should be amended.

This as Parliament's Constitutional Review Committee is holding countrywide public hearings into whether the Section should be amended.

However, King of Amazulu Goodwill Zwelithini has said the government should back off from the land issue.

The King strongly warned those suggesting that he lose his land and vowed to take the Ingonyama Trust issue to the Constitutional Court if the need arises.

During a joint media briefing in Braamfontein, Johannesburg, the EFF and Contralesa emphasised their view that the State should be the custodian of expropriated land.

Contralesa Secretary-General Zolani Mkiva says: "We do not buy into the narrative that Section 25, as it currently stands with the market value being at the center of its compensation regime, can be a vehicle for a meaningful land redistribution program. Contralesa and the EFF further agree that the state shall be the overall custodian of all SA land. We also agree that the land, which currently falls under the custodianship of traditional leaders, will continue to be held as such subject to the primary owner on the state on behalf of the people."

4.7.1 Unitra Community Radio news (target text)

Umbutho wee nkosi zemveli kweli i Contralesa uthi uyaku Xhasa ukuguqulwa komhlathi wamashumi amabini anesihlanu ojongene nomhlaba kumgaqo siseko weli. Oku kuze nanjengoko ziqhuba iinkqubo zokumanyelwa koluvo loluntu kumba wokohluthwa komhlaba ngaphandle kwe mbuyekezo. Ithetha nabe ndaba kuqhogwano neqela le EFF iContralesa ithi urhulumente kufanele agcine umhlaba owoxuthwe eluntwini.

{kwafakwa ushicilelo lelwizwi likaZolani Mkiva nokunobhala weContralesa).

4.7.2 Researcher's re-translated news (target text)

I-EFF kunye nombutho weenkosi zemveli zoMzantsi Afrika i-Contralesa ngamafutshane zithi ziyavumelana okokuba iCandelo lama-25 lomgaqosiseko, nelijongene namalungelo obunini mhlaba kufuneka bulungiswe. Ikomiti ejongene nokuphengululwa komgaqo siseko ePalamente ibambe uviwo zimvo kwilizwe jikelele malunga nokuba lihlonyelwe kusini na eli solotya. Ikomiti ejongene nokuphengululwa komgaqo siseko epalamente ibambe ukumanyewa kwezimvo zoluntu kwilizwe jikelele malunga nokuba lihlonyelwe kusini na eli solotya. Kusenjalo, ikumkani yamaZulu uGoodwill Zwelithini uthe urhulumente makabuye umva kwizinto zomhlaba.

Ikumkani ilumkise ngamandla ezo ngcebiso zithi uza kuphulukana nomhlaba wakhe kwaye ufunge ngelithi uyakuwuthatha umba we Ingonyama Trust awuse kwinkundla yomgaqo siseko okokuba sikho isidingo soko. Ngelixa bekukho indibanisela yokucacisela oonondaba eBraamfontein, eRhawutini, i-EFF kunye ne Contralesa zibethelele izimvo zazo zokuba urhulumente makabe nguye ojongana nomhlaba othathiweyo.

Unobhala jikelele weContralesa uZolani Mkiva uthe," asihambelani noko kuthethwa leli candela lama-25, nanjengoko lime nelithi ixabiso lentengiso malulingane nentlawulo karhulumente, lungabayinto enokuhambisa ngokukuko le nkqubo yokubuyekezwa komhlaba.

IContralesa kunye ne EFF baphinde bafumelana ngelithi urhulumente makajongane nawo wonke umhlaba wase Mzantsi Afrika. Sikwangqinelana ngelithi umhlaba, nophantsi kweliso lenkosi zemveli kungoku, uyakuqhubekeka uphantsi kwazo nanjengoko zingabanini bokuqala kurhulumente zimele uluntu.

4.8 Unitra Community Radio news (source text)

Three died following an accident on the R412. Tuesday on the 03.07.2018 on the R412 road at Langeni forests cuttings Ugie towards Mthatha at about 10H10 truck overturned. The truck Foton with five occupants four males one female who alleged hitch-hiked at Nkcembu overturned. Two males sustained critical injuries while three were declared dead on the scene 2 males (including the driver) and one female (who had hitch-hiked).

It is alleged that the driver complained of breaks failure while was still on the cuttings and lost control on the right side of the road. The injured were taken to Nelson Mandela Academic hospital in Mthatha for medical assistance. A case of culpable homicide would be open at Ugie SAPS for further investigation.

4.8.1 Unitra Community Radio news (target text)

Kubhubhe abantu abathathu kwingozi eyehle kwindlela u R412 kufuphi nase Langeni Forests phakathi kwedolophu yase Ugie Nase Mthatha. Iingxelo zithi itruck ebithwele amadoda amane nowasethyini omnye iye yabhukuqa. Amasemagunyeni bathi lowasethyini ucele ilift kule truck kwindawo yase Nkcembu. Kuthyolwa ukuba le truck ifelwe ziziqhoboshi ngethuba isegopheni ze umqhubu waphulukana nolawulo lwayo. Umqhubi ekunye nabakhweli ababini abaquka lowasethyini baswelekele kwindawo yexhwayelo. Abonzakaleyo babalekiselwe kwisibhedlele i Nelson Mandela Academic eMthatha. Amapolisa aphanda ityala lokubulala ngaphandle kwenjongo.

4.8.2 Researcher's retranslated news (target text)

Kusweleke abantu abathathu kulandela ingozi ebeku R412. NgolweSibini umhla we-03.07.2018 kwindlela u-R412 nekumajikojiko ehlathi lase Langeni eUgie ngaseMthatha malunga nemizuzu elishumi emva kwentsimbi yeshumi (10H10) ngelixa isigadla besidlula.

Isigadla esiyiFoton nebesikhwelise abakhweli abahlanu amadoda amane nebhinqa nekutyholwa ukuba bebecele ukukhwela eNkcembu siye sagqitha. Amadoda amabini afumene umonzakalo oxhomisa amehlo ngelixa abathathu bebikwe ngabaswelekileyo kwindawo yexhwayelo amadoda amabini kuquka kuwo umqhubi kunye nebhinqa elinye nebelicele ukukhwela.

Kutyholwa okokuba umqhubi ukhalaze ngeziqhoboshi ezingabambiyo ngelixa ebekulomajikojiko waze waphulukana nokusilawula kwicala langasekhohlo lendlela. Abo bonzakaleyo baye bathathwa basiwa kwisibhedlele sase Nelson Mandela Academic eMthatha ngeliyakuncedwa ngokonyango. Ityala lokubulala ngokungenanjongo lizakuvulwa kwisikhululo samapolisa aseUgie ukuqhuba nophando.

4.9 Questionnaire analyses

1. Do you have any qualification that is related in translation, communication or journalism (media studies), which qualification?

Table 1.1

Radio station	Broadcasting qualification
Bush radio	Yes
Bush radio	No
Mdantsane FM	No
Mdantsane FM	Not yet
Unitra FM	Yes
Unitra FM	Yes
Radio Zibonele	Yes
Radio Zibonele	Yes

Assuming from table 1.1, participant's responses give a clear impression that most of them have a qualification that is related to media studies. This gives a researcher a notion that they are competent in broadcasting news. However, it doesn't mean that they would be able to translate news from English to isiXhosa.

2. Which language do you think you know and understand better between English and IsiXhosa?

Table 1.2

Radio station	Language competence
Bush Radio	IsiXhosa

Bush Radio	isiXhosa
Mdantsane FM	isiXhosa
Mdantsane FM	isiXhosa
Unitra FM	isiXhosa
Unitra FM	isiXhosa
Radio Zibonele	isiXhosa
Radio Zibonele	isiXhosa

The same answers that came from all participants in table 1.2 which said they all understand isiXhosa better than English shows that the participants are competent in isiXhosa. This might cause the inaccuracy and non-equivalence in their translated news, as it is suggested that translators need to take into account two languages when they are translating to maintain the equivalence in translation. Koller (1995: 196) claims that translation is the results of text-processing activity, employing which source language text is transposed into target-language text. Kasparek (1990: 87-89) argues that a competent translator must possess a very good knowledge of the language from which they are translating (source language) and an excellent command of the language into which they are translating (target language).

3. When you are translating a full-page text, do you summarize, or you use the word by word translation?

Table 1.3

Radio station	**Translation technique**
Bush Radio	Word by word

Bush Radio	Word by word
Mdantsane FM	Summaries
Mdantsane FM	Summaries
Unitra FM	Summaries
Unitra FM	Summaries
Radio Zibonele	Summaries
Radio Zibonele	Summaries

Deducing from table 1.3 most of the respondents do Summarisation of the full-page text and few do word by word. The researcher supports the word for word translation as it complies with the formal equivalent strategy of Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) which means a word for word translation. Radio Zibonele, Unitra community radio and Mdantsane FM Summarisation of full-page is in contrary with the views of Nida and Taber (1969:12) as they specified that translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language, the closest natural equivalent of source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly, in terms of style.

4. Do you have any experience in translation or have you ever attended a translation workshop?

Table 1.4

Radio station	**Translation experience**
Bush Radio	No
Bush Radio	No
Mdantsane FM	Yes
Mdantsane FM	Yes
Unitra FM	No
Unitra FM	Yes
Radio Zibonele	Yes

| Radio Zibonele | Yes |

The response from the participants of Bush radio, Unitra community radio and one from Mdantsane shows clearly that their journalists do not have experience in translation. That can produce an inaccurate and non-equivalent translation as they said they did not attend any workshop whereby they would at least be given some skills or methods that they can apply when they are translating. One from Mdantsane FM and the two journalists from Radio Zibonele said they do have some experience in translation that could at least assist when they are doing translations.

5. Do you translate any news or media release from English into IsiXhosa? If yes what are there any strategies of translation do you mostly use?

Table 1.5

Radio station	Translation of news or media release
Bush Radio	No
Bush Radio	Sometimes (use my knowledge to translate)
Mdantsane FM	No
Mdantsane FM	Yes (do not know any strategy of translation, but uses her understanding)
Unitra FM	Yes (translate according to understanding)
Unitra FM	Yes (translate by understanding)
Radio Zibonele	Yes (understand the content of the story and translate by understanding)
Radio Zibonele	Yes (translate by understanding)

The answers from all respondents who said they do not translate news or media release reveal their incompetence in translation. Even those who stated that they use their understanding to translate news gave the researcher the impression that their news translation cannot be always accurate and equivalent. This means that they are using literal translation skill or direct translation which is the rendering

of text from one language to another one word at a time with or without conveying the sense of the original whole (Taylor and Francis 2000. vol.1).

6. What challenges do you face when translating?

Table 1.6

Radio station	Translation challenges
Bush Radio	Difficult to understand English words
Bush Radio	Difficult to find word or meanings from English to isiXhosa
Mdantsane FM	Words that do not exist in isiXhosa from English
Mdantsane FM	Words that cannot be translated to isiXhosa from English
Unitra FM	Words that do not have a direct translation
Unitra FM	Not understanding the meaning of the word from English to isiXhosa
Radio Zibonele	English words do not exist in isiXhosa
Radio Zibonele	Summarising a long text into a paragraph that contains all facts

The above participants shared the same sentiments that show the commonality of facing almost the same challenge of terminology, wording and summarising a long text to a paragraph. That gave the researcher the idea that they do face these challenges. Addressing these challenges Luther (1970: 21) states that in the process of transposition from source text language into target text language, there might be a lack of terms as these two languages are not the same, but this is not problematic as he continues to argue that when a target text lacked terms that are found in a source language, the translator has to borrow those terms, thereby enriching the target language.

Vinay and Darbelnet (1995: 85) defines the strategy of Borrowing as the simplest strategy of all translation strategies, as this strategy happens when you use a

foreign language in the target language trying to show the meaning of source language instead of trying to find an equivalent title.

Radio Zibonele again stated that another challenge they face is to summaries a long piece that contains facts into a paragraph. This summarization part is in contrary to the views Reiss (1971:161) as he argues that translation is a process of finding target language equivalent for a source language. Reiss (1971) shares the same viewpoint with Sa'edi (2004:242) who states that translation is a process of establishing an equivalence between the source language text and the target language text. So summarization can produce a nonequivalent translation which is not supported by the above philosophers.

7. What do you do when you find a word that does not exist or appear in isiXhosa (target language) from English (source language) while you are translating?

Table 1.7

Radio station	Word existence from TL from SL
Bush Radio	Find an equivalent word or different sentence that has the same meaning
Bush Radio	Use Google translate
Mdantsane FM	Use Google translate
Mdantsane FM	Uses isiXhosa tone to pronounce the word
Unitra FM	Check the synonym of the word
Unitra FM	Look for an approximate word that would not deviate fro, the original meaning.
Radio Zibonele	Resorting in explanation of the meaning or call language practitioner to explain the meaning
Radio Zibonele	Did not answer the question

Bush Radio, Mdantsane FM and Unitra community radio respondents give a notion that Google translates, synonym and equivalent sentences is the resort if they cannot find the words that do not appear or exist in the target language from the source text. With regards to equivalent expression between language pairs, Vinay and Darbelnet (1958: 90) claim that they are acceptable as long as they are listed in a bilingual dictionary as, "full equivalents". Radio Zibonele reasoning can lead to inaccuracy and non-equivalence while they are explaining the word. The best thing is to employ the translation strategy called Borrowing strategy. Jakobson (1959: 23) argues that a translator may face the problem of not finding a translation equivalent. He acknowledges that whenever there is a deficiency, the terminology might be qualified and amplified by loan words or loan translation. This concurs with the philosophical views of Vinay and Darbelnet (1995: 85) that translation strategies state that borrowing strategy happens when you use a foreign language in target language trying to show more meaning of source language instead of trying to find an equivalent title.   Calling a language practitioner might be a good resort that trying to explain a word that can lead your news to be inaccurate and non-equivalent.

8. Do you consider the culture of language when translating from English to isiXhosa? If yes give me an example.

Table 1.8

Radio station	Consideration of language culture
Bush Radio	Yes
Bush Radio	Yes
Mdantsane FM	Yes
Mdantsane FM	Yes
Unitra FM	Yes
Unitra FM	Yes
Radio Zibonele	Yes
Radio Zibonele	Yes

Deducing from table 1.7 it is clear that all respondents do consider the language culture when translating from English to isiXhosa. The same response from the above radios conforms with the views of Hatim and Mason (1997:1) as they argued that translation is an act of communication that tries to convey a message from one corner to another corner of cultural and linguistic limitation. This is important given the fact that the vocabulary of any language derives its meaning to a large extent from its culture.

9. Are there any challenges you experience to get the terminology or wording from English into IsiXhosa?

Table 1.9

Radio station	Challenges of terminology and wording
Bush Radio	Yes, words that do not exist in isiXhosa
Bush Radio	Yes, words that do not exist in isiXhosa
Mdantsane FM	Yes
Mdantsane FM	Yes
Unitra FM	Yes, not to find a simple and specific term to describe something
Unitra FM	Yes, the dictionary they use does not give the right words
Radio Zibonele	No challenges, I work closely with language practitioners that assist us
Radio Zibonele	No response

The challenges that the participants of Bush radio, Unitra community radio and Mdantsane FM experience state it purely that there is a challenge indeed that they experience in terminology and wording. These challenges can be addressed by the philosophical views of Martin Luther (1970: 21) who argued that when a target language has lacked terms found in a source language, translators have to borrow those terms, thereby enriching the target language. Luther (1970: 21) agrees with Vinay and Darbelnet's (1995) strategy called borrowing which states

that when you use a foreign language in target language trying to show more meaning of source language instead of trying to find an equivalent title.

10. How do you differentiate between a colloquial, dialect and a formal/standard language?

Table 1.10

Radio station	Differentiation between colloquial, dialect and standard language
Bush Radio	I have never experienced it
Bush Radio	I have never experience that
Mdantsane FM	Listen to other isiXhosa radio stations
Mdantsane FM	I try to use formal language as much as possible
Unitra FM	I use the isiXhosa dictionary
Unitra FM	I use the isiXhosa dictionary and both colloquial and dialect do not exist in the dictionary.
Radio Zibonele	I use isiXhosa dictionary
Radio Zibonele	I attend some lessons on words from isiXhosa language Board

Radio Zibonele respondents stated their reasoning which shares the double-check also take note of the spelling, and one said same sentiments with Kasparek (1990: 87-89) as argued that a competent translator should have a good knowledge of the language from which they are translating to, and an excellent command of language into which they are translating from. The usage of isiXhosa dictionary and listening to other isiXhosa radios might not be a solution because if those radios use a dialect or colloquial you might end up using it because you have heard it from them, so I cannot guarantee that notion. My suggestion would be if they can always use the source text terms, they check the target text terms if they

are translated accurately and equivalently, by doing so they would know that they are not the dialect or colloquial. The isiXhosa dictionary might not be always useful in this instant as you would not find the term from it but does appear in a translated text.

11. How do you check the accuracy and equivalence of news after being translated from English to IsiXhosa?

Table 1.11

Radio station	Checking of accuracy and equivalent
Bush Radio	Read and understand if the meaning is still the same and it make sense
Bush Radio	Ask colleagues to read and check it
Mdantsane FM	Checks the words
Mdantsane FM	I just know that they are right
Unitra FM	Double-check the news and check the source text to find if the translation is correct with
Unitra FM	Check the content of the story if is it still the same
Radio Zibonele	Understanding the meaning in English makes it easy to translate it to isiXhosa
Radio Zibonele	Understanding the full story and check the names, places and words that easily change the meaning of the story like alleged and suspect.

The participants from these community radios do not guarantee the accuracy and equivalence in their translated news, as they are not using any theoretical tool to do this process. Gilgamesh (ca.2000BCE) argues that translation is the communication of the meaning of source language text using an equivalent target-language text. This simply means that when you are translating you must employ some translation strategies that will guide you to produce a communicative translation.

12. Do you think translation is a skill or science (theoretically)?

Table 1.12

Radio station	Skill or science?
Bush Radio	Skill
Bush Radio	Science
Mdantsane FM	Skill
Mdantsane FM	Science because some challenges need someone with translation theory
Unitra FM	Skill because you use your understanding to translate.
Unitra FM	Science
Radio Zibonele	Skill
Radio Zibonele	Skill

Deducing from table 1.12 the respondents from various radio stations shared different answers some saying translation is a skill, others stating that is a science. According to Toury (1995:7) puts forward that the relationship between pure and applied translation studies is unidirectional- theoretical studies serve as a nurturing source of applied studies. Furthermore, Toury (1982:7) believes that translation, like cognitive science, has to reach beyond linguistics, and calls it "interdisciplinary", consequently, it seems that he considers translation a science. This science seems to be warmly welcomed by some scholars in the form of 'word for word'. For instance, Norton (1984:59) quotes Hocare (65-8B.C) to state that, "a faithful interpreter has to translate what he undertakes word for word". Nevertheless, Chukovskii (1984:93) does not consider translation as a science when he confirms that, "translation is not only an art but a high art". Moreover, Newmark (1988a) referring to translation as "a craft" (p.7).

Mahmoud Ordudari a researcher from the University of Esfahan (2012: 98) argues that throughout history, translation has made inter-linguistic communication between people possible. Theoretically, one can consider

translation a science, practically, it seems rational to consider it an art. However, regardless of whether one considers translation as, a science, art or craft, one should bear in mind that a good translation should fulfill the same function in the target language as the original did in Source language. Dubai Translation Services (July.11. 2016) argues that translation is a science with solid foundation in the sense that the good translator needs to be fully aware of what the proficient scholars, theorists, and authors have written/talked about translation scientifically in terms of its key issues such as theory of translation, scientific definition, equivalence, and many more. At the same time, they argue that they can also safely state that translation is an art, where such a notion or argument is true. This entails that translation should be an ongoing creative process, which puts the translator on alert all the time as s/he is facing an inner conflict whether to stick to the original language text words or just feel free to put in the way s/he feels correct provided that the translated version should maintain the intended meaning of the author.

4.10 Research findings from the questionnaire

Table 1.1

The researcher has found that the majority of the journalist from community radios has a broadcasting qualification.

Table 1.2

The respondents from all radios stated that they have a better understanding of isiXhosa more than English. This is contrary to the philosophical views of Koller (1995: 196) who argues that translation is the results of text-processing activity, through which source text language is transposed into target text language. Having a translator who is only competent in isiXhosa can produce inaccurate and non-equivalent news.

Table 1.3

Most of the participants from community radio stations stated that they do summarise when they are translating full-page text. This is contrary to the opinion of some translation gurus as they state that, translation is the transmittal of written text from one language to another. It is an act of interpretation of the meaning of a text, and subsequent production of an equivalent text (Wikipedia,

2009/07/31). Few respondents said they do word for word translation and that notion is highly supported by the researcher as it conforms with the philosophical views of Hatim and Mason (1997:1) argue that translation is an act of communication which tries to convey a message from one corner to another corner of cultural and linguistic limitations which may have been planned for different purpose and different readers or listener's resolution. Gilgamesh (ca. 2000 BCE) argues that translation is the communication of the meaning of a source-language text (SLT) using an equivalent target-language text (TLT).

Table 1.4
The response of journalists from Unitra community radio, Bush radio and one participant from Mdantsane FM said that they do not have experience in translation.

One participant from Mdantsane FM and two respondents from radio Zibonele said that they do have experience in translation.

Table 1.5
Most of the respondents from the community radios stated that they do translate news or media release from English into isiXhosa but they do not know any translation strategy.

One participant from Bush radio and one from Mdantsane FM said they do not translate news or media releases.

Table 1.6
The respondents from four community radios share the same response, as they have stated that they are facing the challenge of terminology, wording and summarising a long text into a paragraph. Luther (1970: 21) argues that in the process of transposition from source text language into target text language, there might be a lack of terms as these two languages are not the same, but this is not problematic as he continues to state that when a target text lacked terms that are found in source language, the translator has to borrow those terms, thereby enriching the target language.

The summarisation of a long text into a paragraph that was started by some of the participants is contrary to the views of Sa'edi (2004: 242) who states that translation is a process of establishing an equivalence between the source

language text and the target language text. The researcher then does not support the notion of summarising of full text into a paragraph as it can produce inaccurate and nonequivalent news.

Table 1.7

The participants from Mdantsane FM, Bush radio and Unitra community radio stated that when they do find a word that does not exist or appear in isiXhosa they opted to use google translate, synonym and equivalent sentences.

Radio Zibonele stated that they resort in explaining the meaning of the word or call the language practitioner to explain the meaning of the word.

Table 1.8

Respondents said they do consider the language culture when they are translating news from English into isiXhosa.

Table 1.9

Most of the participants from community radio stated that they do experience challenges in terminology and wording when they are translating English news to isiXhosa.

Table 1.10

Bush radio respondents said they have never experienced the differentiation of colloquial, dialect and standard language. While Mdantsane FM participants stated that they listen to other isiXhosa radio stations and try to use formal language as much as possible. Unitra FM uses the isiXhosa dictionary and in the dictionary, there is no dialect or colloquial terms. Radio Zibonele uses the isiXhosa dictionary and they attend some lessons on words from the isiXhosa language Board.

Table 1.11

The researcher has recovered that there is no tool that these community radios use to check the accuracy and equivalence, as other respondents said they read and understand the meaning, ask colleagues to read and check the translated version, checks words, double-checking the news and check the source text to find if the translation is correct, etc.
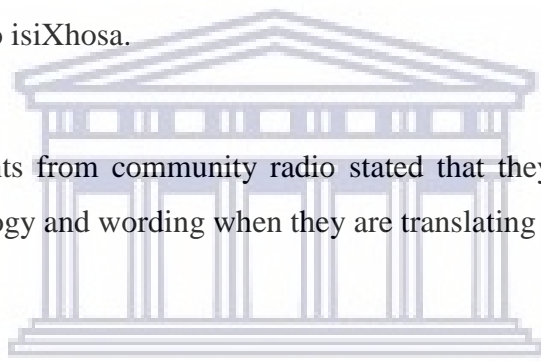
Table 1.12

The participants shared different views as to whether translation is a skill or science. Most respondents from Radio Zibonele, one from Bush radio and one from Unitra stated that translation is a skill, while one from Unitra, Bush radio and Mdantsane said translation is science

4.12 Research findings from translated documents

Table A

Source text	Radio Zibonele target text	Researchers target text
1. Reappointment	Ukubekwa	Ukuqeshwa kwakhona
2. Important documents	Amaxwebhu	Amaxwebhu abalulekileyo
3. Share her evidence	Ukuthela tshuphe	Ukwabelana ngobungqina
4.With confusion	Isankxwe nokudideka	Kungacaci
5.In contact	Ebenoqhakamshelwano xeshikweni	Ebenxibelelana ngelixa
6.Supplying coal	Isivumelwano sentengiso samalahle.	Ukunikezela ngamalahle
7.State of Capture	Ukubanjwa ngobhongwana kwelizwe loMzantsi Afrika	Ukulawulwa kwelizwe ngamashishini abucala.
8. Mazzone says she is more than willing	Line omitted	uMazzone uthi uungaphaya kokulungela.
9. Our source is very credible	Line omitted	Umthombo wethu uthembeke kakhulu

In the first sentence numbered as 1 they have used non-equivalent word for 'reappointment' as 'ukubekwa' which was supposed to be 'ukuqeshwa kwakhona'. Number 2, the term important documents are not translated accurately and equivalent as they have just written 'amaxwebhu' without the emphasis that states that the important documents. In IsiXhosa it was supposed to be 'amaxwebhu abalulekileyo'. In number 3 'Sharing the evidence' cannot be

translated as 'ukuthela tshuphe' in isiXhosa translated version this supposed to be 'ukwabelana ngobungqina'. In line 4 the word 'with confusion' is not translated as 'idale isankxwe nokudideka' but it was supposed to be translated as 'ukungacaci'. In line 5 the accurate word for 'in contact' supposed to be 'ebenxibelelana' not 'ebenoqhakamshelwano' as much as these words are equivalent but they are not accurate. In line 6, Supplying coal cannot be translated as 'isivumelwano sentengiso samalahle' in a translated version of isiXhosa this word is supposed to be 'ukunikezela ngamalahle'. The term State capture in number 7 which was translated as "ukubanjwa ngombongwana kwelizwe loMzantsi Afrika" is not that accurate as much as this word has been used even in national television and radios, the accurate word for this term is 'ukulawulwa kuka rhulumente ngamashishini abucala'. The following sentences in line 8 and 9 were omitted, 'Mazzone says she is more than willing' and 'Our source is very credible'

Table B

Source text	Zibonele target text	Researcher's target text
1. Protesters blocked the road	Bekubanjwe uqhankqalazo	Abaqhankqalazi bebevale indlela
2. Gang hotspot in Elsies River.	Kwindawo ebolileyo ngamaqela emigewu.	Kwindawo enezikrelemnqa e-Elsies river.
3. Police minister Fikile Mbalula.	Inkonzo yesipolisa kwilizwe loMzantsi Afrika umnumzana Fikile Mbalula.	Umphathiswa wamapolisa umnumzana Fikile Mbalula.
4. Appointment of police minister.	Ukutyunjwa kwisihlalo.	Ukuchongwa komphathiswa wamapolisa.
5. Assured residents their demands would be met.	Uzibophelele ekubeni aqinisekise ukuba abahlali base Elsies bayaphenduleka kwizigunyaziso.	Uqinisekise abahlali ukuba izinyanzeliso zabo ziyafikelela.
6. Mobile community service		

	iziko elingamanga sigxina	Isikhululo esijikelezayo
7. Residents told News 24 that protestors had blocked the road from 35th street	Lines were omitted	Abahlali baxelele iNews 24 ukuba abaqhankqalazi bebevale indlela ukususela kwisitalato sama- 35.
8. Children could be seen playing soccer.	Line omitted	Abantwana bangabonwa bedlala ibhola.
9.Police were at the scene	Line omitted	Amapolisa abekho kwindawo yexhwayelo.
10. Some motorists expressed frustration	Line omitted	Abanye abakhweli bavakalise ukucaphuka
11. According to the invite, the police said it was Mbalula's third visit.	Oka Mbalula utyelela lo mmandla okwesithathu	Ngokwesimemo, amapolisa athe olu ibilutyelelo lwesithathu luka Mbalula.
12. It was not immediately clear what protest was about,	Line omitted	Khange icace kwangoko okokuba olu qhankqalazo lolwantoni.

Deducing from the above table the researcher found that the translated version is not accurate, equivalent and communicative. The journalist who was translating this news used his creativity more than necessary while he was translating that ending up adding some sentences that do not exist in the source text/ English version. At the same time, some lines were omitted in the translated version.

In the first sentence numbered as 1, the wording that has been used by the journalist is not accurate and equivalent to the English text/ source text. The journalist has tried to use isiXhosa deeply and figuratively in line 2 and that left the translation nonequivalent and unaccurate. In sentence 3 they have added some words that do not exist in English text. The English text states," police minister", but the translated version appears as "South African police service"

which translated to be nonequivalent. In sentence 4 the source text state the word 'appointment', the isiXhosa translated version of that word supposed to be 'ukuchongwa' as it appears in the researcher's target text, but the journalist used an unaccurate word 'ukutyunjwa' which means hand-picked.

In sentence 5 the journalist has added some words in his isiXhosa translated text which does not appear in English text. Omitting and adding of words in translation makes the translated version to be not communicative. The wording in line 6 is equivalent but not accurate, for a translator to have an accurate and equivalent translation, s/he must be guided by some theoretical lenses. In this occurrent, the journalist was supposed to use some translation strategies. The unfortunate part of this is that the journalists and newsreaders stated that they do not know any translation strategies.

Sentence 7,8,9,10 and 12 have been omitted by the journalist while he was translating English text into isiXhosa version. Omitting close to five sentences in a document makes your translation to be not communicative, equivalent and accurate. Again in sentence 11 the journalist omitted some words while translating and that sentence then become non-equivalent.

Table C

Source text	Bush radio target text	Researcher's target text
1.Vows to push ahead	Wenze isifungo sokufumana indlela.	Ufunge ngokuqhubeka neendlela zokunceda.
2.South African farmers	Amafama wase mzantsi africa.	Amafama ase Mzantsi Afrika
3.Willing to testify	Uzimisele ekunikeleni	Ukulungele ukunikeza
4.Facebook scandal	Lwehlazo luka facebook	Kwihlazo lika Facebook

5. South Africa are batting first	iSouth Africa izakubethisha kuqala	UMzantsi Afrika uzakuqhokra kuqala.

Sentence 1 is not equivalent to what is in the source text, based on wording that has been used by the journalist. In line 2 the journalist wrote 'Africa' instead of Afrika in his isiXhosa translated version. Sentence 3 the journalist used inaccurate word for 'willing' which supposed to be 'ukulungele' not 'uzimisele' which is not equivalent to the English word. Line 4 is just a minor language error that has been rectified in the researcher's target text. In sentence 5 again they have used wrong wording. Batting in isiXhosa is 'ukuqhokra' as stated by the researcher's target text, not what was written by a journalist as 'ukubhetisha"

Table D

Source text	Mdantsane target text	Researcher's target text
1. Mystery surrounds	Isengamajingi-qhiwu	Kusenzima ukufumana okungqunge
2. Found shot dead in Standforn road near Helenvale on Monday night.	Ekutyholwa ukuba idutyulwe eHelenvale ngokuhlwa	nefunyanweidutyulwe yabulawa kwindlela yase Standford cebukuhle eHelenvale ngobusuku bangoMvulo.
3.Eight cartridges and three projectiles	Amakhoba embumbulu asibhozo.	Amakhoba asibhozo neembumbulu ezintathu.
4.Kelly died later in hospital	Ixhoba libhubhele emthola mpilo.	UKelly uswelekele esibhedlele

5.Police spokesperson, Warrant Officer Alwin Labans, said 28-year-old Bevon Kelly of Bloemendal was shot numerous times.	W/O Alwin Labans osisithethi samapolisa, uthi Bevon Kelly 28 waseBloemandal, udutyulwe izihlandlo eziliqela	Isithethi samapolisa, uWaranti Alwin Labans, uthe uBevon Kelly oneminyaka engama-28 waseBloemendal wadutyulwa izihlandlo ngezihlandlo.
6.Labans said police have ruled out robbery as a motive for the murder, adding that the killing was also not gang-related.	Oka Labans uthi amapolisa afumanise ukuba isizathu soluhlaselo kukuphangwa kwelixhoba.	ULabans uthe amapolisa afumanise okokuba olu phango alusosizathu sokubulawa, esaleka ngelithi oku kubulawa akunxulumenanga neqela lemigulukudu.
7. He says police believe that Kelly may have run out of fuel as a five-liter can of petrol was found next to his VW Golf.	Akwathi Kelly kungahle uphelelwe ngamafutha wesithuthi sakhe, nanjengoko kufunyanwe imbombosi yokwetha Petrol ecaleni kwesithuthi sakhe VW GOLF.	Uqhuba esithi amapolisa akholelwa ekubeni uKelly waye waphelelwa ngamafutha nanjengoko inkonxa yelitha ezintlanu yepetroli ifunyenwe ngakwisithuthi sakhe sohlobo lwe VW Golf.
8. Anyone who may have information that can assist the investigation should contact their nearest police station.	Phando luyaqhuba.	Nabani na onokubanolwazi olungancedisa koluphando makaqhakamshelane nesikhululo samapolisa esikufutshane na

In the first sentence numbered as 1 the journalist used inaccurate and non-equivalent wording to portray the meaning of the word 'mystery surround' which means something that is difficult to understand or explain. They have used the term 'isengamajingi-qhiwu' which is a figurative word that does not have an equivalent meaning to the source text.   Sentence 2 they have added and omitted some words. The source text states that 'found shot dead' their target text says 'who is allegedly shot'. It says in Helenvale while the source text state it clear that the incident occurred in Standford road near Helenvale. In sentence 3 they have combined cartridges and projectiles to one word called Amakhoba. Amakhoba are cartridges and projectiles are iimbumbulu in an accurate and equivalent isiXhosa translated version.

In sentence 4 they have used an isiZulu word while trying to translate hospital to isiXhosa and come up with an isiZulu word 'emtholampilo'. They were supposed to have used 'esibhedlele' a word that is an isiXhosa translated term from the hospital. Again, in sentence 5 they have omitted some words there. In sentence 6 some words have been omitted, and they did not translate the part that states that 'the killing was also not gang-related' that simply show how inaccurate and non-equivalent their translations are. Line 7 is not equivalent and accurate, imbombosi which means a can was supposed to be inkonxa in a formal isiXhosa language. Petrol cannot be 'petrol' in isiXhosa, the journalist was supposed to apply borrowing or loan wording strategy to come up with 'petroli' as it is the equivalent and accurate word to use. Someone might argue that petrol supposed to be amafutha esithuthi but to differentiate between diseal and petrol a translator then should find an accurate word. In line 8 most of the words were omitted as it appears in researcher's target text.

Table E

Mdantsane FM news (source text)

Source text	Mdantsane target text	Researcher's target text
1.Nelson Mandela Bay ANC ward councillor	Uceba kumasipala ombhaxa we Nelson Mandela	Uceba we-ANC eNelson Mandela.
	eBhayi kwiphondo lempuma koloni	Does not appear in source text.
2.is a free man, for now, following his successful bid for bail.	ufumane ibaile	uyindoda ekhululekileyo, okwangoku, emva kokuba ethe wafumana ngokuyimpumelelo ibheyile.
3. The Port Elizabeth Commercial Crimes Court granted Nombiba bail of R2000 pending a petition to appeal both his conviction and a five-year sentence for fraud and money laundering.	exabisa amawaka amabini eerandi kwityala lakhe leminyaka emihlanu kwizityholo zobuqhophololo kunye nokohlisa imali ngomlenze.	Inkundla ejongene nolwaphulo-mthetho lwezoshishino yaseBhayi inike uNombiba ibheyile yamawaka amabini kulindeleke ukuba acele umngeni isigwebo seminyaka emihlanu ekubeni efunyenwe enamatyala amabini orhwaphilizo nokwehlisa imali ngomlenze.

4. He was found guilty of fleecing the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality out of R20 000 from a discretionary fund meant for a township-based NGO back in April	Lines omitted	Wafunyanwa enetyala lokuthabatha ngokungenanyani imali kuMasipala waseNelson Mandela Bay engangama-20 000 eerandindi kwingxowa eyayilungiselelwe umbutho ongongengoka rhulumente kwilokishi ngenyanga kaTshazimpunzi.
5. Nombiba's family and the ANC members, including the Andile Lungisa, who was recently granted bail for assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, were in court to support the councilor.	Lines omitted	USapho luka Nombiba kunye namalunga e-ANC, kuquka no Andile Lungisa, nobasandulu kunikwa ibheyile yokubetha ngeenjongo zokwenzakalisa umzimba ngokumandla, bebesenkundleni ukuyokuxhasa lo ceba.
6.ANC Regional Secretary Themba Xathula spoke to the media following the ruling and said justice had been served.	UNobhala we-ANC kwesisixeko uThemba Xathula uthethe nabeendaba kanye emva kokunikwa kwalo ceba ibaile.	UNobhala woMmandla we-ANC uThemba Xathula uthethe nabeendaba emva kwesigwebo esithi ubulungisa benziwe.
7."As the ANC we want to say openly that justice has been served and we will expect him to start with his duties as a councilor, and he must go back to the chamber," he said.	uXathula uthe bengulo mbutho we- ANC bayasamkela esisigwebo kwaye balindele ukuba aqalise ngomsebenzi wakhe wobuceba kwaye	" Siyi-ANC sifuna ukuthi ubulungisa benziwe kwaye sizakumlindela okokuba aqalise ngomsebenzi wakhe wokuba nguceba, kwaye kufuneka abuyele kwisithebe sengxoxo", utshilo.
8. Xathula said he believed that Ward 20 community would be happy to have Nombiba back	bakholelwa ukuba abantu bakwa ward-20 bazakuvuyela ukubuya kuka Nombiba.	uXathula uthe ukholelwa okokuba abahlali bakwa wadi 20 bazakuvuyela ukubuya kukaNombiba
9."He was a people's councilor, very popular and he was involved in sport and the president of the Zwide Football	Lines omitted	" ebenguceba wabantu, esaziwa kakhulu kwaye ethabatha inxaxheba kwezemidlalo ekwangu mongameli weqela lebhola

Association, he is a man of integrity," he added.		laseZwide, uyindoda enyanisekileyo nehloniphekileyo", weleke ngelo.
10. Meanwhile, The Electoral Commission of South Africa said it would not be holding by-elections in Ward 20 after the scheduled by-election was suspended by the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality City Manager, Johan Mettler.	Lines omitted	Ngaxeshanye, ikomishini yolonyulo yelo Mzantsi Afrika ithe ayizukuzimisa ulonyulo lovalo zikhewu lakwa wadi 20 emva kokuba olu lonyulo luye lwahlehliswa ngumanejala waseNelson Mandela Bay, uJohan Mettler.
11.The by-election was scheduled for the 25th of July.	Lines omitted	ulwenyulo lovalo zikhewu lucetyelwe umhla wama-25 kweyeKhala.
12.IEC spokesperson in Nelson Mandela Bay, Crosby Bacela, said the by-election was not scheduled by the IEC but it was the municipality who made the call and informed the commission that there was a vacancy.	Lines omitted	Isithethi sakwa IEC kummandla waseNelson Mandela Bay, uCrosby Bacela, uthe olu lonyulo lovalo zikhewu belungacetywanga yi-IEC kodwa ibingumasipala owenze esi simemezelo esazisa ikomishini okokuba kukho isithuba.
13."It was the municipality that informed the IEC that there was a vacancy hence we filled in that vacancy through a by-election.	Lines omitted	"ibingumasipala owazise i-IEC okokuba kukho isithuba yiyo lonto siye sagcwalisa eso sithuba ngokuthi sibambe ulonyulo lovalo zikhewu.
14. So in my understanding the by-election is no longer taking place until the municipal manager confirms to us then the IEC will be able to fill in that vacancy," Bacela said	Lines omitted	Ngokokuqonda kwam ulonyulo lovalo zikhewu alusayikuqhubekeka ade abe umanejala kamasipala aqinisekise kuthi ukuze i-IEC ikwazi ukuvala isithuba," utshilo uBacela.

In sentence 1 journalist added 'umasipala ombaxa' which means metro municipality, that does not appear in the source text. Again, they have added 'ebhayi kwiphondo lempuma koloni' which does not exist in the source text. In sentence 2 they have omitted almost all the sentence and just wrote 'ufumane ibaile'. This was supposed to be translated as like 'ufumane ibheyile' in an

isiXhosa translation. The syntax of sentence 3 is not well organised as a results words like Port Elizabeth Commercial Crime Court, which were supposed to be "inkundla ejongene nolwaphulo-mthetho lwezoshishino yaseBhayi" does not appear in their target text. Fraud and money loundering cannot be translated as 'ubuqhophololo' as they have translated. Fraud means ubuqhophololo and money laundering means 'ukwehlisa imali ngomlenze.'

Sentence 4 and 5 were omitted. In sentence 6 they have used a nonequivalent word for the region, as they said 'kwisixeko' which means city. The correct word for the word region is 'ummandla'. the sentence that says, 'justice has been served' has been omitted. In sentence 7 their syntax is not in order and some of the words were omitted. Sentence 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 were omitted.

Table F

Unitra Community Radio news (source text)

Source text	Mdantsane target text	Researcher's target text
1. The Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF) and the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa) say they're in agreement that Section 25 of the Constitution, which deals with the right of property ownership, should be amended.	Umbutho wee nkosi zemveli kweli i Contralesa uthi uyaku Xhasa ukuguqulwa komhlathi wamashumi amabini anesihlanu ojongene nomhlaba kumgaqo siseko weli.	I-EFF kunye nombuto weenkosi zemveli zoMzantsi Afrika i-Contralesa ngamafutshane zithi ziyavumelana okokuba isolotya lama-25 lomgaqosiseko, nelijongene namalungelo obunini mhlaba kufuneka lihlonyelwe.
2. This as Parliament's Constitutional Review Committee is holding countrywide public hearings into whether the section should be amended.	Oku kuze nanjengoko ziqhuba iinkqubo zokumanyelwa koluvo loluntu kumba wokohluthwa komhlaba ngaphandle kwembuyekezo	Ikomiti enjongene nokuphengululwa komgaqo sisseko ePalamente ibambe ukumanyelwa kwezimvo zoluntu kwilizwe jikelele malunga nokuba lihlonyelwe kusini na eli solotya.
3. However, King of Amazulu Goodwill Zwelithini has said the government should back off	Lines omitted	Kusenjalo, ikumkani yamaZulu uGoodwill Zwelithini uthe urhulumente makabuye umva kwizinto

from the land issue.		zomhlaba.
4. The King strongly warned those suggesting that he lose his land and vowed to take the Ingonyama Trust issue to the Constitutional Court if the need arises	Lines omitted	Ikumkani ilumkise ngamandla ezo ngcebiso zithi uzakuphulukana nomhlaba wakhe kwaye ufunge ngelithi uyakuwuthatha umba we Ingonyama Trust awuse kwinkundla yomgaqo siseko okokuba sikho isidingo soko.
5. During a joint media briefing in Braamfontein, Johannesburg, the EFF, and Contralesa emphasised their view that the State should be the custodian of expropriated land	Ithetha nabe ndaba kuqhogwano neqela le EFF iContralesa ithi urhulumente kufanele agcine umhlaba owoxuthwe eluntwini.	Ngelixa bekukho indibanisela yokucacisela oonondaba eBraamfontein, eRhawutini, i-EFF kunye ne Contralesa zibethelele izimvo zazo zokuba urhulumente makabe nguye ojongana nomhlaba othathiweyo.
6. Contralesa and the EFF further agree that the state shall be the overall custodian of all SA land.	Lines omitted	IContralesa kunye ne EFF baphinde bafumelana ngelithi urhulumente makajongane nawo wonke umhlaba wase Mzantsi Afrika.
7. We also agree that the land, which currently falls under the custodianship of traditional leaders, will continue to be held as such subject to the primary owner on the state on behalf of the people."	Lines omitted	Sikwangqinelana ngelithi umhlaba, nophantsi kweliso lenkosi zemveli kungoku, uyakuqhubekeka uphantsi kwazo nanjengoko zingabanini bokuqala kurhulumente zimele uluntu.

In sentence 1 the journalist has omitted some of the words. They have used an unaccurate word for their translation, section 25 is not 'umhlathi wama-25'. In an isiXhosa translated version it is supposed to be 'isolotya lama-25'. Umhlathi is a clause and icandelo/ isolotya is a section in isiXhosa. The term 'right of property

ownership' is not well translated. The term was supposed to be 'ilungelo lobunini mhlaba' in an equivalent translated version.

In sentence 2 some words were omitted like, the parliament's constitutional review committee was supposed to be translated as,'ikomiti ejongene nokuphengulula umgaqo-siseko epalamente'. The line that says, whether the section should be ammended' is translated with nonequivalent words. The accurate and equivalent translation is supposed to be 'lihlonyelwe kusini na eli solotya'. Sentence 3 and 4 were omitted and that omission left the translated document non-communicative.

The syntax of sentence 5 is not well organised. 'Joint media briefing' is not well translated as it was supposed to be 'indibanisela yokucacisela oonondaba'. again, the sentence that states that 'state should be the custodian of expropriated land' is not translated well, it was supposed to be 'urhulumente makube nguye ojongana nomhlaba othatyathiweyo'. To expropriate is not 'ukohlutha' but it means ukuthatyathwa in an accurate and equivalent translated version. Sentence 6 was not translated as they stated that the Contralesa secretory general Zolani Mkiva was recorded and played the audio while they were reading then news bulletin. Sentence 7 and 8 both were both omitted.

Table G

Unitra Community Radio news (2)

Source text	Target text	Researcher's target text
1. Three died following an accident on the R412	Kubhubhe abantu abathathu kwingozi eyehle kwindlela u R412 kufuphi nase Langeni Forests phakathi kwedolophu yase Ugie Nase Mthatha.	Kusweleke abantu abathathu kulandela ingozi ebeku R412.

2. Tuesday on the 03.07.2018 on the R412 road at Langeni forests cuttings Ugie towards Mthatha at about 10H10 truck overturned.	This line was combined with the first line	NgolweSibini umhla we-03.07.2018 kwindlela u-R412 nekumajikojiko ehlathi lase Langeni eUgie ngaseMthatha malunga nemizuzu elishumi emva kwentsimbi yeshumi (10H10) ngelixa isigadla besidlula.
3.The truck Foton with five occupants four males one female who alleged hitch-hiked at Nkcembu overturned.	Iingxelo zithi itruck ebithwele amadoda amane nowasethyini omnye iye yabhukuqa. Amasemagunyeni bathi lowasethyini ucele ilift kule truck kwindawo yase Nkcembu.	Isigadla esiyiFoton nebesikhwelise abakhweli abahlanu amadoda amane nebhinqa nekutyholwa ukuba bebecele ukukhwela eNkcembu siye sagqitha.
4. Two males sustained critical injuries while three were declared dead on the scene 2 males (including the driver) and one female (who had hitch-hiked).	Umqhubi ekunye nabakhweli ababini abaquka lowasethyini baswelekele kwindawo yexhwayelo.	Amadoda amabini afumene umonzakalo oxhomisa amehlo ngelixa abathathu bebikwe ngabaswelekileyo kwindawo yexhwayelo amadoda amabini kuquka kuwo umqhubi kunye nebhinqa elinye nebelicele ukukhwela.

5. It is alleged that the driver complained of breaks failure while he was still on the cuttings and lost control on the right side of the road.	Kuthyolwa ukuba le truck ifelwe ziziqhoboshi ngethuba isegopheni ze umqhubu waphulukana nolawulo lwayo. umqhubi ekunye nabakhweli ababini abaquka lowasethyini baswelekele kwindawo yexhwayelo.	Kutyholwaokokuba umqhubi ukhalaze ngeziqhoboshi ezingabambiyo ngelixa ebekulomajikojiko waze waphulukana nokusilawula kwicala langasekhohlo lendlela.
6. The injured were taken to Nelson Mandela Academic hospital in Mthatha for medical assistance.	Abonzakeleyo babalekiselwe kwisibhedlele iNelson Mandela Academic eMthatha.	Abo bonzakaleyo baye bathathwa basiwa kwisibhedlele sase Nelson Mandela Academic eMthatha ngeliyakuncedwa ngokonyango.
7. A case of culpable homicide would be open at Ugie SAPS for further investigation.	Amapolisa aphanda ityala lokubulala ngaphandle kwenjongo.	Ityala lokubulala ngokungenanjongo lizakuvulwa kwisikhululo samapolisa aseUgie ukuqhuba nophando.

Almost all of this translated text is not well translated, the line syntax is not well organized. At sometimes they omit and add some words. Their translation is inaccurate, non-equivalence and uncommunicative. Dates, days and time are not taken into consideration when they are translating. In sentence 3 they have used the English word 'lift' for 'hitch-hiked'. that word in isiXhosa was supposed to be 'ucele ukukhwela'. Again, the word 'truck' in isiXhosa is supposed to be translated as 'isigadla' not what they have wrote as 'truck' in their translated version. The word cuttings supposed to be 'amajikojiko endlela' not 'igophe' as they hve translated.

4.12.1 Overall analysis of translated texts

The researcher has found that the translated news is not communicative, accurate and equivalent where one could easily differentiate between source text (English) and the target text (IsiXhosa). This analysis becomes much clearer when compared to the   views of translation philosophers. The table above has highlighted these inaccuracies, non-equivalent and non-communicative.

According to Nida's opinion, communicative equivalence - a term introduced by Kinga Klaudy- is the best possible form of equivalence that can be attained by a translator dealing with political texts and political speeches. This means that the translated text will have the same role amongst the target audience as the original text had amongst the source audience according to Klaudy (2003: 121). Naude (2009: 12) advanced the idea that Broadcast journalists in South Africa are media workers, editors, and translators simultaneously producing news for bilingual or multicultural audiences. News texts are translated from English into one or more of the other official languages, depending on the target audience of the broadcaster. The translation that has to be used in the newsroom has to be indicated, hence Naude developed a model for mediation in a multicultural news environment. Nord's (2005: 39) looping model is adapted to include further challenges in the translation of stories of conflict, violence, and politics. As much as equivalence is vital in translation, translators must take into cognizance the two languages when they are translating to maintain the equivalence in translation.

Koller (1995:196) claims that translation is the results of text-processing activity, through which source-language text is transposed into target-language text. Koller (1995:197) further suggests that translation is characterized by a double linkage: the link to the source text and secondly by its link to communicative conditions on the receiver's side. Newmark (1988: 28) is in agreement with Koller as he claims that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.

The translation should match the source text; the most important thing in translation is to convey the original meaning in another language. A translated text that successfully conveys the original meaning is a major sign of accuracy

and reliability. The translated text should ready professionally and free of grammar errors (https://nilservices.com).

Niki's Int'l Ltd (2015: 8) states that there is nothing important than the accuracy of the translator's work. People rely on full confidence that the results will be accurate, translated copy from the original document. The clients (listeners) depend on the translator's accuracy to have authentic and accurate translated news. This simply means that when news writers translate news, they must know that the listeners rely on them to produce accurate news. They must make sure that news will be understood by the multitude of listeners in different cultures. The subsequent chapter concentrates to the researcher's recommendations and conclusion.

CHAPTER 5

5.1 Introduction
This chapter will deal with the recommendations that emanate from the analyses of the data in this research.

5.2 Recommendations
The objectives of this study were to evaluate the accuracy and equivalence of translated news from English into isiXhosa version and to expose the challenges that the journalists and news writers face when they are translating. Deducing from the research findings, it is clear that the news that was translated from the four community radios were not accurate and equivalent. This answers the research question 1 which asks how accurate and equivalent are the translated news from English into isiXhosa. Research findings had uncovered the knowledge gap among journalists or newsreaders when they are translating. There are no theoretical lances they used to check the accuracy and equivalence of translated news. As the journalist stated that they do translate news, but they did not provide any translation strategies they use when they are translating.

As Jakobson (1959:23) argues that a translator might face challenges of not finding translation equivalent. He acknowledges that whenever there is a deficiency, the terminology might be qualified and amplified by loan words or loan translation. This concurs with Vinay and Darbelnet translation strategy called borrowing which is the simplest translation strategy. This strategy happens when you use a foreign language in target language trying to show more meaning of source language instead of trying to find an equivalent title. The researcher recommends that all radio stations that do translation should at least have translation workshops that are conducted by qualified translators to equip their journalists and news writers. Again, the researcher strongly believes that if translation studies were to be a module at universities to those who are doing journalism, broadcasting or media studies qualification, the knowledge gap and translation challenges could be limited. The journalist then would be able to use translation theoretical lances whenever they are translating.

CHAPTER 6

6.1 Introduction

The main purpose of this chapter is to summarize the findings of this study. Chapter 1 dealt with the introduction of the study and the focus was based on the background of broadcasting, journalism and community radio. In chapter 2 I looked at the literature review to provide the essential theoretical paradigm research. Translation theories were discussed to evaluate the impact on the accuracy and equivalence of translated news. Chapter 3 focused on the research paradigm, research question, research method, research design, data collection, participants, data analysis and ethics used in the study. In chapter 4 I dealt with the illustration of the actual empirical research, the actual evaluation of accuracy and equivalence of translated scripts, analyses of the questionnaire and analyzed research findings. Chapter 5 focused on the recommendations that the researcher believes could help the journalist soon in order for them to produce accurate and equivalent translated news.

6.2 Conclusion

The research findings have concurred with the research objectives and the recommendation has alluded to that, the researcher then concludes this study by stating the importance of accuracy and equivalence in translated news. When news is accurate and equivalent, they become more communicative and the listeners can get authentic news from the radios they listen to. As news still transcribe in English and then translated into IsiXhosa, a journalist should then be aware of translation strategies.

Therefore, a translator is a mediator between the two languages and cultures who can transfer the SL to the TL. It is also a complicated task during which the translator encounters some problems or problematic issues which require observation, identification and finding a suitable solution. How the translator deals with these problems are called strategies. Finding an adequate strategy for solving the above-mentioned problems takes place in the decision-making process.
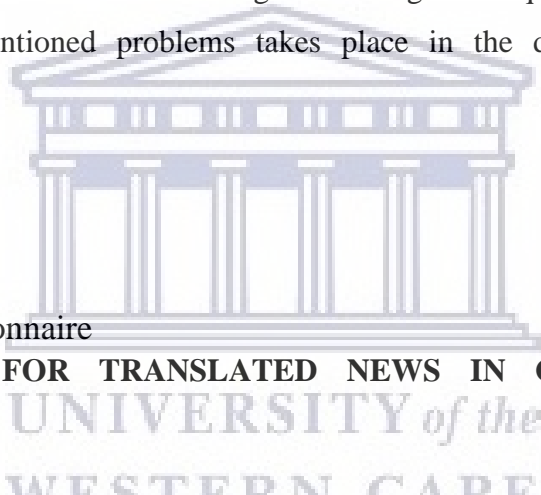
Appendix 1.1 Questionnaire
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR TRANSLATED NEWS IN COMMUNITY RADIOS.

1. Do you have any qualification that is related in translation, communication or journalism (media studies)?

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……………………………………………………………………………………

2. Which language do you think you know and understand better between English and IsiXhosa?

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……………………………………………………………………………………

3. When you are translating a full-page text, do you summarize or you use the word by word translation?

…………………………………………………………………………………

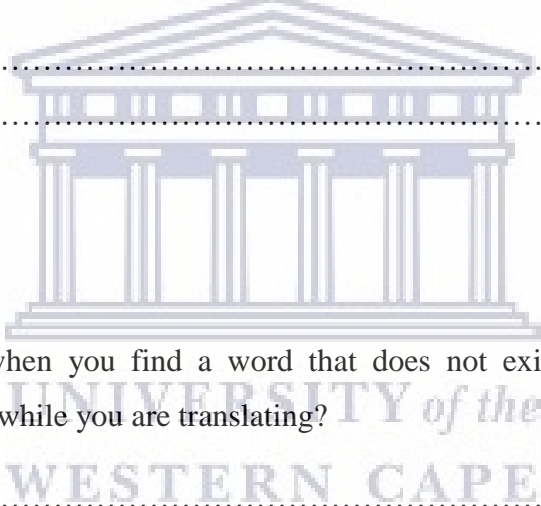…………………………………http:/etd.uwc.ac.za/…………………………..

4. Do you have any experience in translation or have you ever attended a translation workshop?

5. Do you translate any news or media release from English into IsiXhosa? If yes what are there any strategies of translation do you mostly use?

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6. What are the challenges do you face when translating?

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7. What do you do when you find a word that does not exist or appear in isiXhosa from English while you are translating?

…………………………………………………………………………………

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8. Do you consider the culture of language when translating from English to isiXhosa? If yes give me an example.

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9. Are there any challenges you experience to get the terminology or wording from English into IsiXhosa?

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…………………………………………………………………………………

10. How do you differentiate between a colloquial, dialect and a formal/standard language?

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11. How do you check the equivalence and accuracy of news after being translated from English to IsiXhosa?

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……………………………………………………………………………….

12. Do you think translation is a skill or science (theoretical)?

…………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………

Appendix 1.2: Ethical clearance

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WESTERN CAPE

23 May 2019

Mr MSE Mankayi
Xhosa
Faculty of Arts

Ethics Reference Number: HS 19/1/18

Project Title: The accuracy and the equivalence of translated news from
                          English to isiXhosa

Approval Period: 14 May 2019 – 14 May 2020

I hereby certify that the Humanities and Social Science Research Ethics Committee of
the University of the Western Cape approved the methodology and ethics of the above
mentioned research project.

Any amendments, extension or other modifications to the protocol must be submitted
to the Ethics Committee for approval.

Please remember to submit a progress report in good time for annual renewal.

The Committee must be informed of any serious adverse event and/or termination of
the study.

Ms Patricia Josias
Research Ethics Committee Officer
University of the Western Cape

HSSREC REGISTRATION NUMBER 130416-049

FROM HOPE TO ACTION THROUGH KNOWLEDGE

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