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TRANSLATING IDENTITIES IN MULTILINGUAL NEWS

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ABSTRACT

This research is a descriptive case-study focused on the news texts published on the official web-page of Euronews in the following languages: English, German, Spanish, French, Ukrainian, and Russian. The research endeavours to describe how identity-related information is represented through linguistic means of discursive identity construction in multilingual news. We will consider cross-cultural transfer of identity aspects, as well as variations in the way the same information is represented within one news media in different languages. Applying the approaches of translation studies and critical discourse analysis, we look into how identities are transferred, represented, and constructed. The study focuses on the characteristic features of translation methods, news-production principles, and identity construction strategies. The research is based on the assumption, that there are various procedures for adjustment of information in different languages between news texts. Thus, we suppose that through re-writing, and re-editing of news articles, different language versions acquire distinct components of identity construction. This, therefore, implies certain interdependence between translation methods, procedures, and strategies applied in news production on the one hand, and strategies of discursive identity construction, on the other hand. The research was carried out by systematic observation, combining critical discourse analysis with the approaches of translation studies. Based on the analysis of the selected corpus, we endeavour to describe how different language versions of news texts vary in terms of discursive identity construction, and which potential effect it may create in the target text. The corpus for this research was selected by the mixed method of random and purposive sampling: we selected the English language version as the reference page and observed articles that appeared on the homepage of Euronews within the first week of every month from September 2015 to May 2017, comparing different language versions. We expect that this study and its findings will be of relevance for further research in the realms of translation and communication studies, discourse analysis, and social sciences, in particular in terms of discursive identity construction, media accessibility, and sustainable journalism.

KEY WORDS

Translation studies, transediting, news translation, journalistic translation, identity construction, discourse analysis, multilingual news, media discourse, domestication of news.

RESUMEN

La tesis es un estudio de caso descriptivo sobre los textos de noticias publicados en la página web oficial de Euronews en los siguientes idiomas: inglés, alemán, español, francés, ucraniano y ruso. La tesis describe cómo se representa la información relacionada con la identidad a través de los medios lingüísticos de construcción discursiva de identidad en noticias multilingües. Se trata de la transferencia intercultural de los aspectos de identidad, así como las diferencias en la presentación de la misma información en idiomas distintos. Aplicando los enfoques de los estudios de traducción y el análisis crítico del discurso, analizamos cómo se transfieren, representan y construyen las identidades. El estudio se centra en los rasgos característicos de los métodos de traducción, los principios de producción de noticias y las estrategias de construcción de identidad. El trabajo se basa en el supuesto de que existen diversos procedimientos para el ajuste de la información en diferentes idiomas entre los textos de las noticias. Por lo tanto, suponemos que a través de la reescritura y la reedición de artículos de noticias, diferentes versiones de idiomas adquieren distintos componentes de la construcción de identidad. Por lo tanto, esto implica cierta interdependencia entre los métodos de traducción, los procedimientos y las estrategias aplicadas en la producción de noticias, por una parte, y las estrategias de construcción de identidad discursiva, por otra parte. La investigación se llevó a cabo mediante la observación sistemática, combinando el análisis crítico del discurso con los enfoques de los estudios de traducción. Basándonos en el análisis del corpus seleccionado, se describe cómo varían las versiones en diferentes idiomas de los textos de noticias en relación a construcción discursiva de identidad y qué efecto potencial puede estar implicado en el texto de llegada. El corpus fue seleccionado por el método mixto de muestreo aleatorio y intencional: seleccionamos la versión en inglés como la página de referencia y observamos los artículos publicados en la página principal de Euronews dentro de la primera semana de cada mes de septiembre de 2015 a mayo de 2017, comparando las versiones en diferentes idiomas. Suponemos que este estudio y sus resultados serán relevantes para futuras investigaciones en los ámbitos de los estudios de traducción y comunicación, análisis del discurso y ciencias sociales, en particular en relación a construcción discursiva de identidad, accesibilidad a los medios de comunicación y periodismo sostenible.

PALABRAS CLAVE

Estudios de traducción, transediting, traducción de noticias, traducción periodística, construcción de identidad, análisis del discurso, noticias multilingües, discurso de los medios de comunicación, domesticación de las noticias.

RESUM

La tesi és un estudi de cas descriptiu sobre els textos de notícies publicats a la pàgina web oficial d'Euronews en els següents idiomes: anglès, alemany, espanyol, francès, ucraïnès i rus. La tesi descriu com es representa la informació relacionada amb la identitat a través dels mitjans lingüístics de construcció discursiva d'identitat en notícies multilingües. Es tracta de la transferència intercultural dels aspectes d'identitat, així com les diferències en la presentació de la mateixa informació en idiomes diferents. Aplicant els enfocaments dels estudis de traducció i l'anàlisi crítica del discurs, analitzem com es transfereixen, representen i construeixen les identitats. L'estudi se centra en els trets característics dels mètodes de traducció, els principis de producció de notícies i les estratègies de construcció d'identitat. El treball es basa en el supòsit que hi ha diversos procediments per a l'ajust de la informació en diferents idiomes entre els textos de les notícies. Per tant, suposem que a través de la reescriptura i la reedició d'articles de notícies, diferents versions d'idiomes adquireixen diferents components de la construcció d'identitat. Per tant, això implica certa interdependència entre els mètodes de traducció, els procediments i les estratègies aplicades en la producció de notícies, d'una banda, i les estratègies de construcció d'identitat discursiva, d'altra banda. La investigació es va dur a terme mitjançant l'observació sistemàtica, combinant l'anàlisi crítica del discurs amb els enfocaments dels estudis de traducció. Basant-nos en l'anàlisi del corpus seleccionat, es descriu com varien les versions en diferents idiomes dels textos de notícies en relació a construcció discursiva identitat i quin efecte potencial pot estar implicat en el text d'arribada. El corpus va ser seleccionat pel mètode mixt de mostreig aleatori i intencional: seleccionem la versió en anglès com la pàgina de referència i observem els articles publicats a la pàgina principal d'Euronews dins de la primera setmana de cada mes de setembre de 2015 a maig de 2017, comparant les versions en diferents idiomes. Esperem que aquest estudi i els seus resultats seran rellevants per a futures investigacions en els àmbits dels estudis de traducció i comunicació, anàlisi del discurs i ciències socials, en particular en relació a construcció discursiva d'identitat, accessibilitat als mitjans de comunicació i periodisme sostenible.

PARAULES CLAU

Estudis de traducció, transediting, traducció de notícies, traducció periodística, construcció d'identitats, anàlisi del discurs, notícies multilingües, discurs dels mitjans de comunicació, domesticació de notícies.

Contents

1. Introduction

In the digital age of information technology, news can travel across countries and continents in a matter of minutes or seconds. Global news agencies and social nets have made live news accessible throughout the globe in multiple languages at the same time, so that information instantly makes its way from one corner of the earth to the other. The processes of translation and interpreting cover an essential part of multilingual news production, helping to provide information to international audiences. At the same time, news texts published as a "final product" in multiple languages are not meant to be word-for-word translations from one language into another. The content and structure of information are adjusted with consideration of various factors, in particular, relevance for the reader, background knowledge of the target audience, media format, and cultural or social and political constraints. Even within one multilingual news agency or channel that produces news for international audiences in various languages, texts are tailored in terms of content, structure, and journalistic style. One such multilingual news outlet that operates similarly is *Euronews*, the most-watched international news channel in Europe and worldwide, used daily by 52 million TV viewers and digital consumers (Euronews.com, 2017. *About Euronews* [online]; available at https://www.euronews.com/about).

The idea of this research arose as discrepancies between the Russian and the Ukrainian[1] language versions of Euronews caused controversy in bilingual Ukraine after the outbreak of the armed conflict in the east of the country. In August 2014 the national board for television and radio broadcasting of Ukraine suggested suspending the Russian-language version of Euronews from the television providers. The deputy head of the board claimed that the Russian version of the news had a "propaganda nature" and urged the providers to "understand their responsibility to act in the national interests of the state" (available at http://www.pravda.com.ua/news/2014/08/14/7034833). The Russian version of Euronews was never officially banned; however, this situation caused tense discussions in society and influenced the preferences of the clients of TV providers and internet users. This potential to cause controversy, together with the popularity of the channel in Ukraine and Europe, prompted a series of questions: If the news produced in different languages covers the same events and is based on the same sources, where

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[1] In May 2017 the Ukrainian Euronews team stopped broadcasting due to lack of financing.

exactly is the potential for controversy embedded? Is it the language used or the structure of information that impinges on the identity-related sensitivities of the target audience? May such discrepancies also potentially occur in other languages in relation to coverage of other events? These and similar reflections finally led to the elaboration of more specific research questions and hypotheses that became the basis for this study.

Euronews video spots and images are the same in every language version, which means that the TV viewers and internet users see the same image but do not hear or read the same text. We assume that the differences in the way information is presented to different target audiences are primarily based on the strategies and means of discursive identity construction, embedded in the text itself. When such differences occur between two independent news channels producing news for different target audiences, it may be a matter of rhetoric and argumentation. In the case of a multilingual news company like Euronews, different language teams work in the same headquarters, and the structure of information is suggested by a prepared video spot, containing images of the events and direct speech. This implies that information has to be quickly spread throughout the editorial department and communicated in different languages. Therefore, translation and rewriting are a fundamental part of the whole process. In order to see in more detail in which ways such final products of multilingual news writing are adapted to the target audience in terms of linguistic strategies and tools, we will compare news texts in various language versions, applying criteria based on the approaches of translation studies, communication studies, and critical discourse analysis. In this research, we intend to observe how translation strategies and techniques are related to the strategies of multilingual news production and discursive identity construction.

The interest of translation studies in transcultural journalism and multilingual media has developed intensively and is growing as access to mass media is spreading widely throughout the world. The process of information transfer in multilingual media is directly related to the translation process, although it might be difficult to differentiate clearly between the work done by a professional translator and that of a journalist acting as a translator, rewriter, and editor. As mentioned by Valdeón (2012), "it was not until the first decade of the 21st century that a number of translation scholars gradually became concerned with the work of *news translators*". Earlier publications in translation studies had already started to touch upon the issues of discourse in translation for mass media, for example, the work of Hatim and Mason in *Discourse and Translator*,

published in 1990. van Doorslaer (2010: 181) writes that "with regard to foreign news gathering and foreign news production, the relationship between language (knowledge) and journalism has often been stressed and described in the margins of linguistic (discursive, stylistic, pragmatic) or communication oriented research. However, the interest for the specific position of translation, both as a process and a product in this interaction, is relatively new". A pointed out by van Dijk (1988: viii), "the process of production and understanding news has an important social dimension".

Among the most comprehensive and significant works published in recent years in *media translation* studies and *news translation* are those of Bielsa (2007, 2016), Bielsa and Bassnet (2009), Davier (2014, 2017, 2018), Valdeón (2005, 2011, 2014), Schäffner (1997, 2000, 2012), Cronin (2003, 2006), Lauerbach and Fetzer (2007), and van Doorslaer (2010). Notable case studies have been conducted in the realm of media and communication studies: the issue of different content in regional and national television was analysed in particular by Arana for Spanish and Basque television channels (Arana, 1999). Several joint doctoral research works between Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona and the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy have described media coverage of events across countries and cultures, including domestication of international conflicts in Ukrainian television (Taradai, 2012) and representation of Europe in the mediatized discourse of Ukrainian political elites (Orlova, 2013). The most recent publications of international research groups have also touched on the issues of media coverage of the Ukrainian crisis and armed conflict in the east of Ukraine in the news of various European countries; in particular are papers by Nygren et al. (2016) and Fengler et al. (2018). Another notable research project was carried out by Baumann, Gillespie, and Sreberny (2011) on the BBC World Service to examine issues of the politics, ethics, and practices of transcultural journalism and the politics of translation.

Information representation and targeting, including the issues of information manipulation through translation, have been at the centre of research interests across various disciplines. A number of these publications also refer to the mass media in the Middle East (Mahdiyan, 2013; Keshavarz, 2011; Afzali, 2013). A detailed case study was published on translation in news production for Aljazeera (Darwish, 2009). The methodological framework of research into news production across cultures is often approached with application of critical discourse analysis, including theories of van Dijk (1988, 1985, 1995) and Fairclough (1995), the discourse-historical approach of Wodak et

al. (1999) and Reisigl (2001), and discourse analysis and communication theories of Charaudeau (2002, 2012, 2014), which may be applied not only to communication studies but also to translation studies dealing with news translation. Not only written translation but also interpreting is an essential part of multilingual news production, which opens new perspectives for research into this realm, as mentioned in a paper by Castillo (2015) on interpreting for the mass media.

Literature and the role of literary translation in the construction of various identity layers have for a long time been a core subject in terms of approaches to identities in translation. For instance, translation of Bible texts and classical literature was often used as a tool for a language to establish itself as an important factor of unification and identification. A number of notable works have addressed the relation of language and identity, which also have included translation as an important part of such a relation (e.g., Joseph, 2004; de Bustos, 2009; Cronin, 2008). Identity in translation studies is often associated with translators' identity or invisibility, in particular in translations of literary texts (Venuti, 1999). Identities in the media have also been approached from the perspective of critical discourse analysis. In this regard the Vienna school in critical discourse analysis has elaborated on a discourse-historical approach to discursive identity construction and developed a detailed description of strategies for national identity construction in political and media discourse, analysing the case of Austria (Wodak et al., 1999). This discourse-historical approach will also be considered in our research applied to the case of Euronews and the selected corpus of news texts.

Euronews, whose news articles were selected for this research, is a multilingual television and internet media enterprise headquartered in Lyon-Écully, France. It was established in 1993 as a news television channel aiming to cover world news from a pan-European perspective and broadcasting throughout the world. Its multilingual website already caused interest for the research of Valdeón (2009), in the paper titled "Euronews in Translation: Constructing a European Perspective for/of the World", when it was published in eight language versions. At the beginning of our research in 2015, the channel broadcasted in 13 languages. In May 2017 the Ukrainian language version of Euronews was closed due to lack of financing. As of 2019, the channel and the official website have 12 language versions. The home page of Euronews looks similar in all the languages and visually has the same content in all language versions. After 2017, the website started to feature different snapshots of the news video spots serving as an

illustration for the news texts, so that the websites in different language versions started to look slightly different, yet the video spot itself remained the same. Almost every Euronews article or video has counterparts in all the other Euronews languages, and although all the versions cover the same events, their textual content may vary. Figure 1 shows a screenshot of the official website page, where the option of language selection is visible.
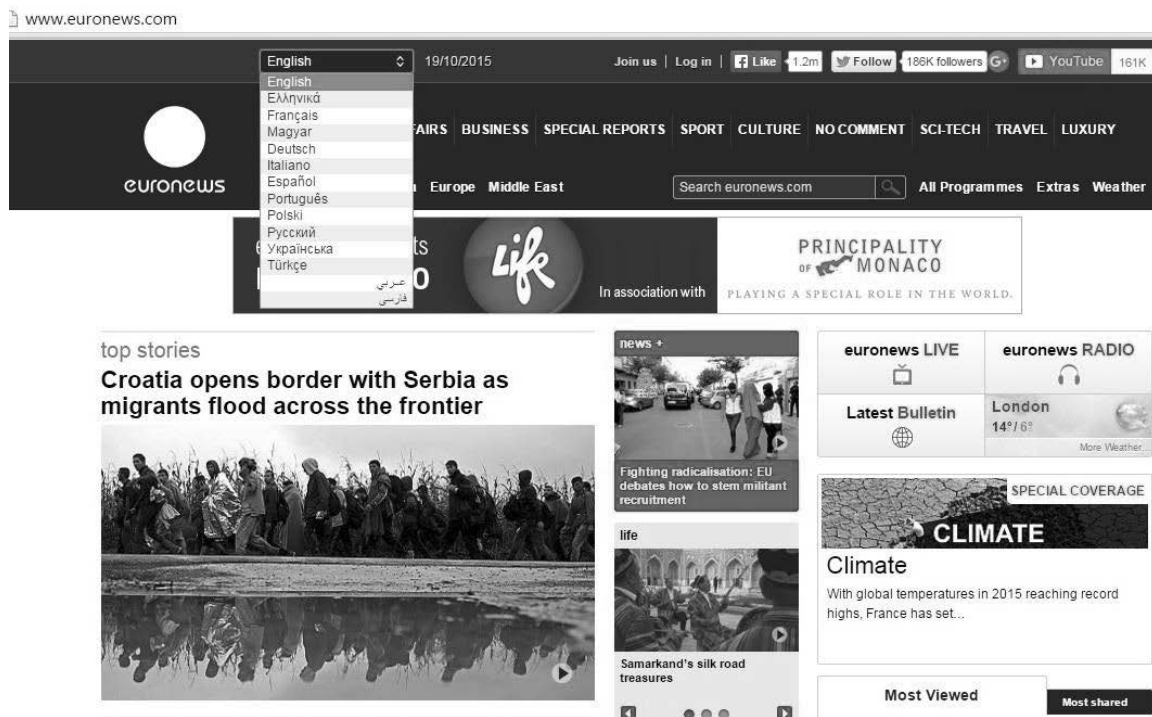
Figure 1: Euronews website screenshot. Home page with language selection option as of 2015.

In 2016, one year after the beginning of this research, Euronews updated the design of its home page and later added a suggestion to read another language version of the article as a "different perspective".
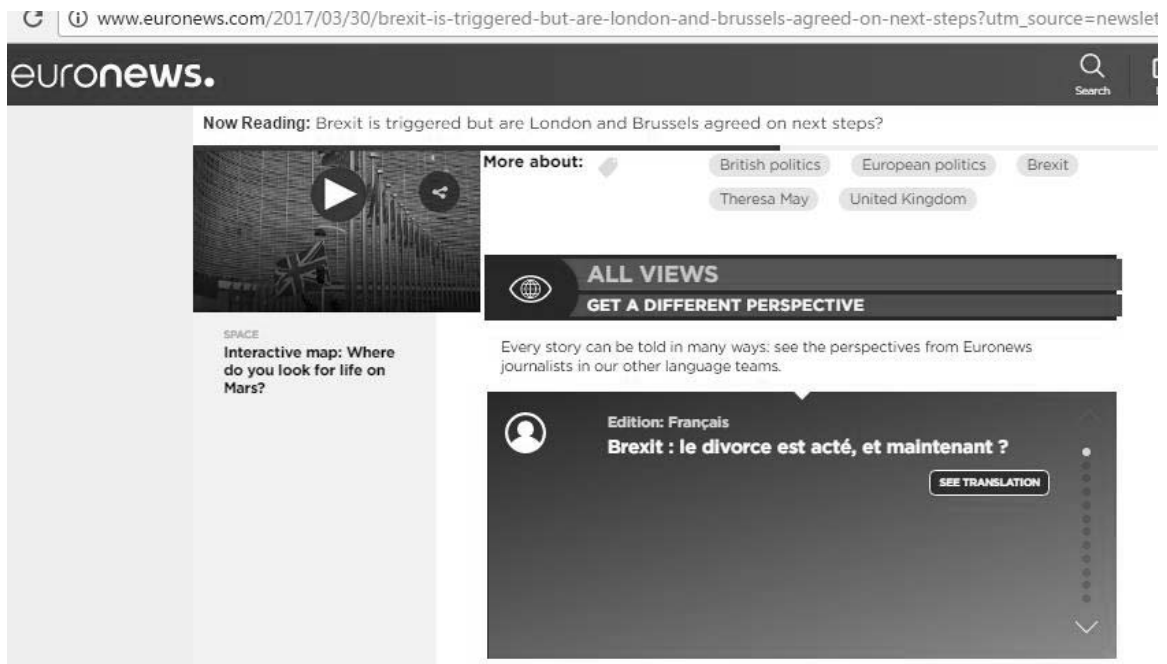
Figure 2: Euronews website screenshot; suggestion to read the article in another language. General view as of 2017.

As mentioned earlier, news articles have a similar structure, cover the same events, contain the same quotes and references, and provide the same visual material. Still, they are referred to as independently written texts by different authors. Another added function for Euronews in 2017 was the option of automatic translation of the headline of the article, suggested in a different language. As of 2019, this function is no longer available.

Figure 3: Euronews website screenshot; suggestion to read the article in another language with automatic translation (as of 2017).

This study is focused on the final news texts published on the official webpage of Euronews in the following languages: English, German, Spanish, French, Ukrainian, and

Russian. The main criterion for language selection was accessibility, as these are the languages that we are able to read and analyse in terms of linguistic means and strategies applied. The research will in particular look into how identity-related information is represented through linguistic means of discursive identity construction in these news texts. We will also consider the cross-cultural transfer of identity aspects, as well as possible discrepancies between representations of the same information within one news medium in the selected languages. Applying approaches of translation studies, critical discourse analysis, and general statistics of occurrences, we will look into how identities are transferred, represented, and constructed, and focus on the interdependence among translation methods, news-production principles, and identity construction strategies.

The fact that Euronews offers coverage of events from a pan-European perspective, on the one hand, and is able to provide different visions in various language versions, on the other, makes it interesting for analysis as a news medium that constructs national and supranational identities in multilingual news. The research is based on the assumption that there are various procedures for adjustment of information in different languages between news texts, including those that are produced and published by the same media outlet. In particular, these assumed procedures are the following:

- Domestication of news, which implies placing the news in the context which is relevant for the target audience. The process of domestication may be complex and will generally intend to create links or "construct bridges" between source and target cultures, making information more understandable for the latter.

- Omission of information, which is either non-relevant or potentially sensitive for the target readers.

- Addition of information, which is relevant for the target language speakers or serves to explain those elements of information that may not be familiar to them.

- Shift of emphasis, whereby various language versions will present the same patterns of information but structured in a different order.

- Alteration in style, which will include, for instance, linguistic means that either increase credibility of information or, on the contrary, distantiate pure news reporting from expressed opinions and views.

These adaptations often result in changes of structure and order of information and may lead to differences in its perception. Although it is not always possible to clearly evaluate

the effect of information adjustment, we suppose that the possible potentially positive effects respectively comprise accessibility through domestication and omission of non-relevant information, evasion of unwanted reactions through mitigation of sensitive information, and quick and timely provision of information. The supposed potential negative effects would include limitation of information, lack of comprehensive coverage on specific issues, and potential construction of bias. Davier (2014) mentions that some of the journalists she interviewed for her research into stakes of translation in international press agencies "acknowledge the risks that may be posed by interlingual and intercultural transfer (translation), given the working norms of news agencies (rapidity, accuracy of information, and adaptation to the audience). However, the institutional denial of these possible biases may prevent news agencies from reducing them" (Davier, 2014: 53).

The premise of this research is the assumption that through rewriting and re-editing, different language versions of news articles acquire correspondingly different components of identity construction, which means there is a *certain level of interdependence between translation methods, procedures, and strategies applied in news production and strategies of discursive identity construction*. This study is predominantly descriptive; nevertheless, we intend to verify several hypotheses, based on the review of theories and previously made non-systematic observations (Neunzig and Tanqueiro, 2007: 31) in terms of the tendencies in multilingual news production (the case of Euronews). Thus, the objectives and the hypotheses of this research are the following:

- To establish *if and how the adjustments applied in various language versions of the analysed news texts are related to the discursive construction of identities*. We assume that construction and maintenance of identities influence the structure, content, and rhetoric of news texts, which may be reflected in terms of linguistic choices in various languages.

- To verify *if different language versions have their own specific tendencies and features depending on the language in terms of strategies they tend to apply*. The hypothesis for this objective is that different language versions of news apply additions, omissions, and adjustments of content and structure in texts, and such changes are related to the discursive construction of identities. We suppose that such adjustments are different for each target audience, and therefore every language version will also have its own tendencies and specifics.

- To analyse the strategies of news transediting and the strategies that may be used for discursive identity construction and maintenance, and to see *if such strategies contain similar linguistic tools.* We suppose that strategies of news transediting overlap with strategies of discursive identity construction, as both of them apply similar linguistic tools.

- To verify whether adjustments of news texts in different languages may potentially create *differences in perceptions of the same event by different target readers.* We assume that this may result in the creation of subjective realities. On the one hand, this would facilitate the accessibility of information to the cultural and social perception of the target audience, but on the other hand, it may create space for the construction of potentially partial views and perceptions.

- To test whether analysing texts in multiple languages would open new perspectives to the field and prove to be an efficient approach for research into translation within global news. We suppose that *comparing multiple language versions* of news texts will allow us to examine the aspects of news translation which are challenging for a conventional comparative analysis between two languages (the source language and the target language) only.

Based on the analysis of multilingual news (in the case of Euronews), and their translation, transediting, and rewriting, this research suggests that identity is the core element of sensitivity embedded in texts. Besides, as pointed out by Bielsa and Bassnet, "truth, appropriateness and sincerity are culturally determined and therefore variable" (Bielsa and Bassnet, 2009: 138).

To comply with the research objectives and to find out how changes to the structure and content of news and choice of words in news writing are related to the strategies of identity construction in various languages, we are going to carry out the following tasks:

- Conduct a comprehensive review of the existing theories and works related to the translation of identity issues for the media and information representation, as well as approaches and methodology relevant for the proposed research.

- Analyse and describe adjustment and targeting strategies in the texts of multilingual news based on the case of Euronews.

- Define the objectives of information adjustment in multilingual news (e.g., information accessibility, correspondence to media format).

- Describe information processing from the source text (ST) to the target text (TT) and the figures involved in such a process (reporters, journalists, translators).

- Select a corpus of articles in the relevant languages according to the criteria described below in order to carry out a comparative analysis of elements according to the developed methodology. This part will focus on a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches in order to triangulate the detected observations based on verbal, nominal, and numerical data (Rojo, 2013: 45–47).

As mentioned above, this research is a descriptive case study based on the approach of systematic observation, in which we will endeavour to combine critical discourse analysis with the theories of translation studies. Qualitative and quantitative analysis will be applied to find out discrepancies between text versions, define their types, and compare their frequencies. Comparative analysis of the texts will be carried out, whereby we will also consider the texts from the point of view of stylistic tools (metaphors, change of emphasis and style, etc.). We expect that comparative analysis of the selected corpus will show how different language versions of news texts vary in terms of information that contains elements of discursive identity construction and which potential effect it may create in the target text. The corpus for this research was selected by the mixed method of random and purposive sampling: we selected the English language version as the reference page and observed articles that appeared on the homepage of *Euronews* the first week of every month from September 2015 to May 2017. We preferred those articles whose content was related to the countries where the selected languages are official, as well as to the internal and external issues of the EU in general. Based on these criteria, we expect to take into account the aspects of identity construction in different language versions that cover news from the perspective of inside or outside cultures. The quantitative part of the research will be based on the methods of descriptive statistics, whereby we will focus on occurrences of the analysed strategies and top words for different language versions.

This research is associated with some limitations, in particular the inability to access the working process of the news media company directly on site. At the same time, it was possible to find answers for some essential questions through contacting the editorial teams by e-mail and on social nets, as well as through searching for the relevant information on the Euronews official website and other available sources. Other limitations may result from working with non-native languages (English, Spanish,

German, and French), which will require additional effort and advice to take important aspects of the corpus into account.

This thesis consists of an introduction, four main chapters, conclusions, and the list of references. Chapter 2, "Concept of identity", covers the understanding of types and aspects of identity in terms of this research. Chapter 3, "Translation of multilingual news: Approaches and challenges", is focused on the theories and findings in news translation previously elaborated in translation studies and applied to this study. Chapter 4, "Discursive identity construction in multilingual news: Methods and approaches", is the methodological part of the thesis and describes methods and approaches that will be applied to the analysis of the selected news articles. Chapter 5, "Identity construction in multilingual news production: The case of Euronews", highlights the process of corpus selection and analysis, as well as verifications of findings.

We assume that the selected methodology will be applicable to similar case studies, will allow for analysing tendencies in other multilingual media, and will permit the reproduction of the results of this research in similar studies for other cases of multilingual news production. We also suppose that this research and its findings will be of relevance for further research in the realms of translation and communication studies, discourse analysis, and social sciences, in particular in terms of discursive identity construction, construction of subjective realities, and principles of impartial news. Hence, we expect to encourage further research into this matter in order to consider it from different interdisciplinary perspectives and contribute to the current discussions on sustainable journalism.

2.   Concept of Identity

In translation studies, identity is often associated with the translator's identity as well as its role in the process of translation. The identity of a translator or a news writer is essential, as it may indirectly influence individual decisions on the text structure and style or even more significant adjustments to the way the information is represented. As this research is focused on the discursive construction of identities through means of language in news texts, in this Chapter we will endeavour to determine how identity and identity-related information will be understood further and make a concise overview of the definitions of and approaches to the concept of "*identity*".

2.1.   Definitions of identity and its types

In philosophy, the term that originally derives from Latin "*identitas*" means "*sameness*". Identity has become one of the central concepts in such realms as social studies, political science, psychology, and various interdisciplinary studies. Academic works that marked the modern understanding of the concept of identity were elaborated in particular by J. Habermas (1974, 1987, 1990), E. Erikson (1994), M. Foucault (2005), and other significant authors. In social sciences and in psychology, the concept of identity is often defined as a combination of features, based on which an individual is differentiated from the others. Another approach to the understanding of the term "*identity*" implies all the features possessed by an individual and classifies the types of identity into self-identity and us-identity, i.e., features shared with a group of other individuals (Wodak et al., 1999:11). Applying the latter understanding, we assume that it is the "us-identity" that would determine the ways of identity construction in the texts of multilingual news, as the target audiences are rather groups than individuals.

"*Dictionnaire historique et critique du racisme*" notes in its definition that the notion of identity (*Fr. identité*) is polysemic and that depending on the expression (*énonciation*) it may be a basis for complex unifications (Fr. *assemblage*) and polarizations (Fr. *polarisation*). Finally, it is described as dialectics of self and of the others (on the individual and collective level), and in terms of "double articulation": permanence-changement, interiority – exteriority (Definition by Gilles Ferréol in "*Dictionnaire historique et critique du racism*" Taguieff Pierre-André (ed.), 2013:754). Stuart Hall describes the essence of the sociology term "*enunciation*" as "*as though we speak, so to say 'in our own name', of ourselves and from our own experience, nevertheless who*

speaks, and the subject who is spoken of, are never identical, never exactly in the same place". (Hall, 1990:222). In these definitions, we see the concepts of unification and polarization, which will be further discussed and defined in terms of media discourse and identity construction strategies.

The above mentioned source also differentiates between "*social identity*" and "*collective identity*". As mentioned in „*Dictionnaire historique et critique du racisme*", the theory of social identity (*identité social*) was elaborated by Henri Tajfel and John Turner in the 1970s and was initially based on the questions related to mass exterminations by the Nazis (Definition by Stephen Reicher & Éric Depret in "*Dictionnaire historique et critique du racisme* Taguieff Pierre-André (ed.), 2013:758). This theory was therefore developed to explain the results of conflicts, and it suggests that we do not have only one me-identity, but it is rather a variety of systems and layers of identities. The theory proposes that when we act based on social identification we see ourselves and the others in terms of their group affiliations, and not their personal features. The notion of collective identities is described as a hypothesis about a set of closed representations, beliefs and symbols, which are illusionary ("*chimérique*"). The author shares the view that collective identities are potentially dangerous as they threaten our individual identities.

Social identity in discourse analysis is defined as a concept outlined by Anderson (1983) referring to the social construction of a nation or community, based on the fact that very large numbers of people will never meet each other but still feel that they belong to the same community because they have similar interests or attitudes or are a part of the same nation. Anderson notes that 'print-capitalism' (the fact that books were printed in national languages to maximize circulation) has made imagined communities possible" (Baker, 2011:58-59). Finally, Baker (2011) points out the polarity in the approaches to and definition of the concept of identity: "For Gleason, most definitions tend to fall into one of two opposing conceptions. In one sense, identity can be called 'intrapsychic' in that it comes from within, is fixed and stable and is what people speak of when they talk about 'who we really are'. A second conception holds that identity can be 'acquired' in that it is a conscious or internalized adoption of socially imposed or socially constructed roles. Woodward points out, that identities are frequently constructed in terms of oppositions: man/woman, black/white, straight/gay and so on. However, while many people may view identity in terms of binaries, it may also be the case that these binaries are not mutually

exclusive, or they may exist as gradations or blends. Identity could, therefore, be said to be composed of a number of (possibly infinite) interacting, internal and external characteristics by which a person can be defined that change over time. At certain points, particular aspects of identity may become foregrounded. For example, Goffman (1963) notes that stigmatized identities need to be constantly managed, while Epstein (1998) argues that deviant identities are likely to subsume other aspects of identity – all behaviour of people with a stigmatized identity will therefore be seen by others as a product of the stigmatized identity" (Goffman, 1963:14; Epstein,1998: 145, quoted in Baker, 2011:58-59).

Based on the above definitions, we may conclude that identity is a complex representation of how we perceive ourselves, how we want to be perceived by the others and how the others actually perceive us. We can also assume that these three components will influence each other constructing a complex flexible identity. In terms of multilingual news, we will be predominantly considering how identities are represented in text and context through linguistic means and how they are perceived by a multilingual audience. We consider that for our research the understanding of identity described by Wodak, De Cillia, Reisigl, and Liebhart (1999) is the most comprehensive. In "The Discursive Construction of National Identity" Wodak et al. (1999:11) mention that identity as sameness is a relevant term as identity is always changing: "Formally and logically the term Identity defines the relationship between two or more related entities in a manner that asserts a sameness or equality. (…) Yet, individual people change constantly in the course of their lives, be it physically, psychologically or socially. Even an object changes constantly in its material constitution, as is revealed by a microscopic examination if not otherwise obvious. In this way, the concept of identity in humanities never signifies anything static, unchanging, or substantial, but rather always an element situated in the flow of time, ever changing, something involved in a process. This applies, to all forms of personal and social identity as well as to `ego identities'" (Wodak et al., 1999:11).The theories of Wodak and Reisigl in many aspects continue the view of Stuart Hall (1994) on identity as something changing: "*Perhaps instead of thinking of identity as an already accomplished fact, which the new cultural practices they represent, we should think, instead, of identity as a 'production', which is never complete, always in process, and always constituted within, not outside, representation*" (Hall, 1994:223).

As mentioned earlier, we assume that identities are represented in text and context through linguistic means. According to the sociologist Lothar Krappmann, identity is transmitted and expressed through the language (Krappmann, 2000:7). The author suggests that identity emerges in the communication process of an individual with others. Therefore, identity is not constant, but varies in accordance with the situation. In communication with the others each individual acts on the "as if" level and aims to present their identity closer as possible to the expectations of their interlocutor or other environment (Krappmann, 2000:20). Thus identity is the result of interaction of an individual with other individuals. In this way, different identities are formed and this, as the author points out, results into uniqueness of identity. In the case of news media, it is not individual, but rather collective identities that are constructed, however, the process may be similar as they are also transmitted and expressed through language and result from interactions of sources of information, news agencies and target readers.

Hans-Peter Frey and Karl Haußer, also quoted in Wodak et al. (1999), suggest that identity arises from situational experiences, which are analysed and generalized outside of the situation (Haußer, Frey, 1987). As the components of identity they describe self-concept, feeling of dignity, and controlling stage. The dynamic of identity is interaction of the tree components (Haußer, Frey, 1987). The concept of identity by George Herbert Mead (1991) overlaps with the two abovementioned understanding. According to the author Self and Mind as the components of identity are formed by social interaction through the language. He sorts out two types of self-identities: "I" and "ME", whereas "ME" is an objective and "I" a subjective part of identity. Hence, identity consists of two parts - the subject and the object: the subject-part of identity is correspondingly able to investigate the object-part (Mead, 1991). Erik Erikson described identity as "a subjective sense as well as an observable quality of personal sameness and continuity, paired with some belief in the sameness and continuity of some shared world image (Erikson, 1994). We believe that identities represented and constructed in multilingual news media will always be subjective as they are not only subjectively perceived by the readers but also processed by news writers and translators being to some extent mediators in the communication process.

Jürgen Habermas (1974, 1987, 1990) made a significant input to the development of the identity concept in his works, in particular concerning moral development, self-identity, identity policy, national identity, reasonable identity ("*vernünftige Identität*") and its

construction in complex societies. (Habermas, 1974, 1987, 1990). According to R. Wodak, formally, and logically, "*identity*" is a relational term. It defines the relationship between two entities in a manner that asserts a sameness or equality (quoted in: Wodak, 1999:19). However, the idea of an individual or an object staying the same is impossible. In this way, the concept of identity does not signify anything static, unchanging or substantial, but rather an element situated in the flow of time, ever changing and involved in a process. This applies to all forms of personal and social identity (Wodak, 1999:11). As mentioned before, in terms of this research we will be dealing mostly with social or collective identities (which are also referred to as group identities). The differences between them will be considered further.

2.1.1. Individual and collective identities

The concept of "*identity*" combines two antonymic features: sameness and uniqueness whereby the differentiation of a certain group from the others is based on the sameness of its members. Thus there is a difference between individual and group identities. In this research, we will view individual identities a combination of features and properties that, on the one hand, may be consciously or unconsciously attributed by an individual to himself, and on the other hand, may be applied to an individual by the society. In certain extent, personal identity includes various layers of group identities. Group identity (national, ethnic, regional, social, cultural) in its turn is a set of particular features and characteristics, which are similar or the same for the members of a specific group, but which differentiate them from other groups.

As Holzinger, also quoted in Wodak et al. (1999), points out, in its interplay between individual and social identity is discussed mainly from two perspectives in modern social science and the humanities (Holzinger, 1993). On the one hand, the individual person or their individual identity is the focus of investigations. In such cases, "social identity" refers to a person individually. This person is ascribed certain social characteristics (age, gender, class, etc.) and assigned role expectations and membership from outside, which people then actually do take on in their images of themselves or which at least are seen by others to be their external attribute. From this perspective, Goffmann distinguishes between *"actual"* and *"virtual" social identity*. The object of identification, in this case, is a person, and the subject is the other people (Holzinger, 1993). Wodak et al. (1999) distinguish between two identity components: "*sameness*" and "*selfhood*", whereby

selfhood cannot relate to nation (p.26). Wodak et. al (1999) write that identity can be viewed from two perspectives: personal and social identity from outside and. ego-identity subjective feeling from inside.

There is also another analytical perspective that considers identity in relation to systems. From this standpoint, the concept of identity is used for the characterization of social systems and so-called "*collective identities*" are the focus of interest. The object of identification is not individual people, but rather groups, organizations, classes, cultures. The subject is people who reveal the social system through descriptions. The latter group would include members of this system who talk about themselves as, for instance, Austrians, Viennese, Tyrolean, farmers, etc., and those who find themselves outside of the system and who cast judgments on "the Germans", "the Swiss", "civil servants" and other groups (Wodak et al., 1999:16).

The element that links these two perspectives is the fact that they both conceive the identity characteristics of both individual and collective objects as being defined from the outside. Individual-related and system-related identities overlap in the identity of an individual. To a certain extent, individuals bear the characteristics of one more collective groups or systems to which they belong.

2.1.2. Approaches to the definition of national identity.

The discursive construction of European and national identities in multilingual news constitutes an essential part of our research. Therefore, the definition of the concept of national identity is important. Guglielmi S. and Vezzoni C. (2016) focus on two types components of national identity: ethnic and civic (Guglielmi S. and Vezzoni C., 2016:140-164). The authors refer to the following structural elements: a common culture, customs and traditions; a common language; common ancestry; a common history and a common destiny; a common political and legal system; common rights and duties; a common system of social security/welfare; a national economy; a national army; common borders; a feeling of national pride; national independence and sovereignty; national character; national symbols (the flag, the national anthem, etc.) (Guglielmi S. and Vezzoni C., 2016:140-164).

According to Anderson, the spread of national consciousness began during the development of printed books and publishing in vernacular languages, including translations of the Bible (Anderson 1991:37-47). This may be viewed as the beginning of

national identity construction through language in print, where the process of translations also played its important role. To some extent, the modern press, television and Internet continues the function that the mass book printing played centuries ago: maintaining and reshaping national and cultural identities through the respective languages.

Wodak et al. (1999) note that the understanding and adaptation of national identities followed in the late 1980ies together with the political developments in Europe: "*Transformation of the former eastern bloc, Germany's reunification, the expansion and deepening integration inside the European Union (EU), together with the persisting debates on immigration and integration, have called renewed attention to the issue of ethnic and national identities. In the countries of the EU, the propagation of a new European identity has been accompanied by the emergence or re-emergence of seemingly old, fragmented and unstable national and ethnic identities. Apparently firmly established national and cultural identities have become contested political terrain and have been at the heart of new political struggles*" (Wodak et al., 1999:150).

Matera et al. (2005) write that although in psychology the subjective dimension of identification is of higher importance, objective factors are being considered as they influence the concept of social identity associated with a group. The authors state that everyone is a member of many social categories at the same time, including not only the groups to which they belong in the present, but also the ones to which they have belonged or could belong in the future. These categories can be either independent or mutually inclusive, as, for example, it is the case for regional, national and European identities (Matera et al., 2005:83-92). Matera et al. also emphasize the features of the concept of comparative identity, which expresses the relationship between different levels of categorization. The authors clarify that c*omparative identity* is the difference between identification with the region and with the nation (Matera et al., 2005:83-92). According to the authors, national and European identities have been changing gradually over the past years, and Europe is becoming a stable and concrete entity. Matera et al. (2005) established that in some cases the attachment to one's nation may decrease, while the identification with the supra-national entity may increase (Matera et al., 2005:83-92).

Wodak et al. suggest that national identities are as specific forms of social identities and are *discursively*, *produced, reproduced, transformed* and *destructed* by means of language and other semiotic systems (Wodak et al., 1999:149) The authors understand national identity as a concept, similar to sociological definition of habitus by Pierre

Bourdieu, that is "*a complex of common ideas, concepts or perception schemes*, (a) *of related emotional attitudes* intersubjectively shared within a specific group of persons; (b) as well as *of similar behavioural dispositions* " (Wodak et al. 1999:152). "*The national habitus also has to do with stereotypical notions of other nations and their culture, history, etc. The emotional attitudes to which Bourdieu refers are those manifested towards the specific national 'in-group' on the one hand and respective 'out-groups' on the other hand. Behavioural dispositions include both dispositions towards solidarity with one's own national group as well as the readiness to exclude the 'others' from this* **constructed collective** *and to debase them*". (Wodak et al. 1999:152).

In this context the discourse-historical approach, aims to highlight the discursive strategies of **dissimilation**, which focus on the construction of national differences, and discursive strategies of **assimilation**, which construct "*intranational sameness"* (Wodak et al. 1999:151): "the discursive construction of nations and national identities always runs hand in hand with the *construction of difference/distinctiveness and uniqueness* (Hall, 1994, 1996; Martin, 1995). As soon as it is elevated to an imaginary collective level, both the construction of sameness and the construction of difference violate pluralistic and democratic variety and multiplicity by group-internal homogenization (of in-groups as well as out-groups) (Wodak et al. 1999:152). Finally, Wodak et al. conclude, that "there is *no such thing as the one and only national identity* in an essentializing sense, but rather that different identities are discursively constructed according to context, that is according to the social field, the situational setting of the discursive act and the topic being discussed". That implies that national identities are not "completely consistent, stable and immutable", but rather on the contrary "dynamic, fragile, 'vulnerable' and often incoherent".

Anderson's approach to nation as an imagined community was used as one of the bases by Wodak et al. in their work on the discursive construction of national identities (Wodak et al. 1999, Anderson 1991). B. Anderson views nation as an "*imagined community*", formed due to the influence of religious communities and dynastic empires. "Nations are imagined, because the members of even the smallest nations will never know most of their fellow-members, meet them, or even hear of them; yet in the minds of each lives the image of their communion. The nation is imagined as limited because even the largest of them has finite boundaries, beyond which lie other nations." (Wodak 2005, Anderson 1991). This idea is supported by the discourse-historical approach throughout various

works: "*Nations – like all other communities that are larger than face-to-face groups – are what Anderson (1988) calls 'imagined communities'. Members of even the smallest nations do not know the majority of their fellow-citizens, do not meet, do not hear from one another. And yet they are convinced that they belong to a unique national community – not least because they read to a large degree the same newspapers, watch widely the same television programmes, listen widely to the same radio programmes, etc. Nations are perceived as limited by boundaries and thereby cut off from the surrounding nations, because **no nation identifies with humanity in its entirety**"* (Wodak et al 1999:154).

Understanding of a nation by S. Hall overlaps with that of B. Anderson: he views nation as a symbolic community: "People are not only legal citizens of a nation: they participate in the idea of the nation as represented in its national culture (Wodak et al., 1999:22). A nation is a symbolic community. A national culture is a discourse - a way of constructing meanings which influences and organizes both our actions and our conception of ourselves. National cultures construct identities by producing meanings about "the nation" with which we can identify. These are contained in the stories which are told about it, memories which connect its present with its past, and images, which are constructed of it.

Matera et al. (2005) note that national identity can be defined as a sociopsychological space of belonging, as identification with some significant traits, and as a consciousness of sharing a space of life (Matera et al., 2005:83-92). Identification with a national group, in this case, implies the acquisition of beliefs, attitudes, and values that are socially shared within the group and which are evaluated by both the ingroup and the outgroup. This evaluation takes place through social comparison, which may occur at different levels; one's nation can be judged by comparing it to other nations (intergroup comparison), with reference to its past or future behaviour (temporal comparison) or with reference to socio-political prototypes of some ideal society (comparison based on abstract standards) (Matera et al., 2005:83-92). The authors also note that adoption of a specific comparative orientation may cause an influence on the relationship between ingroup evaluation and outgroup exclusion – for the authors this represents the way in which a distinction between nationalism and patriotism can be made (Matera et al., 2005:83-92). All these suggestions may help better understand how these layers of identities (national, regional and European) are constructed in multilingual news, in particular in terms of tailoring the

news texts for the target audiences that share common European identity on the one hand, and different identities in terms of language and historical past.

2.1.3. Construction of multiple identities

Manuel Castells (2003) in his work suggests "*El poder de la identitat*", that from the sociologic perspective all the identities are constructed, the question is how, by whom and for what (Castells, 2003). He considers the following factors which take part in the construction of identity: history, geography, biology, collective memory, personal fantasies, influence of power and religion. Therefore, the author suggests, that the construction of identity always takes place in the context, marked by the relations of power. On this basis M. Castells defines the following origins of identity construction:

- *Legitimating identity* ("*Identitat legitimadora*") – introduced by the dominant institutions of the society in order to establish dominance over other actors;

- *Identity of resistance* ("*Identitat de resistència*") – generated by the actors which find themselves in conditions, devaluated or stigmatized by the logic of domination and therefore react with resistance, based on opposition to the identity, imposed by the institutions of power (Castells, 2003);

- *Project identity* ("*identitat projectada*") – when social actors, based on the existing cultural material construct a new identity, redefining their position in the society and are looking for transformation of the social structure as a whole. This is the case, for example, for feminists, sexual minorities, etc. (Castells, 2003:32).

E. Joseph (2004) refers to the concept of identity also as a linguistic phenomenon. In his book "*Language and Identity. National, Ethnic, Religious*" he writes: "Our understanding of linguistic identity must begin with what in common usage is the primary meaning of identity: the name" (Joseph, 2004:11). Referring to Michael Hecht, J.E. Joseph (2004) mentions the communication theory of identity, where by differentiation between who-I-am for myself and who-I-am for others is important.

Wodak refers to multiple identities as a barrier for dangerous "*overidentification*": "*The idea of one person belonging to more than one collective group or system brings up to the term "multiple identity"*" (Wodak et al., 1999:16). This term is intended to describe the fact that individuals, as well as collective groups, such as nations, are in many respects hybrids of identity, and thus, the idea of a homogenous pure identity on the individual or

collective level is, according to R. Wodak, an illusion. *The members of any nation of a state ("Staatnation") are enculturated in many heterogeneous and often conflicting regional, supraregional, cultural, linguistic, ethnic, religious, sexual, political and otherwise defined "we" – identities* (Wodak et al., 1999:20). Even in the Identity of any given individual, several of these social identities or their components are intertwined. A member of a wide variety of social groups and networks has at their disposal a wide spectrum of sources of identification, from which he or she selects more or less voluntarily, depending on the context and situation and thus constructs their multiple identities."

If one assumes that every identity inevitably involves inclusion or exclusion, then hybrid multiple identities represent a potential corrective element which can counteract the practices of exclusion and differentiation (Wodak et al., 1999). Wherever different social identities overlap, certain lines of conflict will fade into the background. For example, religious and linguistic differences in Switzerland are reciprocally toned down because approximately 50% each of the French-speaking, and German-speaking Swiss are Catholic and the other 50% of the Group are Protestant (Wodak et al., 1999). In contrast, in cases where an identity directed against others is one-sidedly overemphasized or overestimated is lost – which in the case in every form of fundamentalism – conflicts can escalate to dangerous proportions.

Saner points out the danger of "*overidentification*" and "*oversocialization*" which can occur in particular under the rule of charismatic leaders in ideological systems (Leerssen J. Th., Spiering M, 1991). The author gives an example of SS-officers Rudolf Höss and Adolf Eichmann as he writes: "Socialized by obedience and submissive mentality to the point that all cultural distance of identity disappeared, they obeyed banally to the very end, completely in line with their idols" (Leerssen J. Th., Spiering M, 1991). Sanner considers that "it is necessary to gain distance from identity in order not to make it into a ridiculous and damaging phantom and to remain a real person" (Sanner, 1986). Thus,. Wodak points out, that "the more people become aware that they are bearers of multiple identities, the easier it is to fulfill Sanner's demand" (Leerssen J. Th., Spiering M, 1991). Stuart Hall suggests the term of "cultural hybridization", which results from the process of globalization, controlled by the market economy (Leerssen J. Th., Spiering M, 1991).

2.1.3. Translator's identity in multilingual news production

The role of translators and interpreters is crucial for international journalism; however, the translators and interpreters are not always identified. In production of multilingual news the tasks of translators overlap with those of journalists so closely, that it is almost impossible to tell them apart. The issue of differentiation between the work of translators that of journalists will be considered in more detail in the Chapter of challenges in media translation research. In this part, we will touch upon general understanding of translator's identity, which may be potentially relevant in terms of handling identity-related information.

The individual identity of a translator includes the following aspects:

- Professional identity of a translator with their professional skills and qualities and their position in social structure

- Personal identity of a translator with their ethic views and believes

- Creative identity of a translator visible or invisible from a translated text.

Rakefet Sela-Sheffy and Miriam Shlesinger in their article "Strategies of image-making and status advancement of translators and interpreters as a marginal occupational group" in "Beyond Descriptive Translation Studies" analyse construction of translator´s occupational identity, drawing on interviews with six subgroups in the field (literary and non-literary translators, subtitlers, conference, community, court and signed-language interpreters).Their research analyses the self-perception of individuals as members of the group, and the ways in which they claim status by building their "occupational selves". Referring to Delisle, Woodworth, Wadensjö, and Gentzler, they write: "The marginality of translators and interpreters alike is especially paradoxical, in view of the enormous potential power encapsulated in their work as culture mediators par excellence, namely as those who have held the key to all cultural contacts and linguistic exchange, either by importing innovations, hence furthering the evolution of cultures ever since antiquity, or by exerting gatekeeping functions, thus controlling the dynamics of day-to-day interlingual interactions. This exceptional power seems all the more relevant today, when so much attention is being devoted to processes of globalization, migration and transnationalism. While the marginalization of translators may perhaps be less surprising in cultural contexts with highly established socio-cultural cores and strong hegemonic

traditions, such as the Anglo-American ones (Gentzler, 2002), its pervasiveness in multicultural, and less-established, emerging or peripheral social settings is puzzling".

A number of studies were conducted to establish the relationship between translation and identity of the translator, as, for example, the study of Qun Li (2014) on the Influence of Translators' Cultural Identity on the Translation of Lunyu, in which the author concludes that: "*the translators' identity determines the translating purposes, and translating purposes determine selection of translating strategies; translators' cultural identity influences their translation of cultural messages*" (Li, 2014). Li emphasizes that the translations are made for a specific purpose, therefore, the question of whether translation is correct has to be approached in terms of its end recipient. This conclusion was made for literature translation, and if applied to journalism, it will mean that the identity of a translator or a journalist will to certain extent also determine the selection of strategies. Although the focus of this research lies not on the identities of translators and journalists, which may hardly be traced in ready target texts, but rather on the identities of the target readers, the fact of news adaptation to specific linguistic and cultural environment implies that the "mediators" either have to share the identity of the audience or perfectly understand its specificity.

2.2. Identities in the Media. Construction and representation

Touching upon the construction of national and supranational identities in Euronews, Valdeón (2009) understands identity in this context as a "multidimentional dynamic composite of networks" (Edensor quoted in Valdeón, 2009:107). Approach to identity as a multidimentional concept has been adopted in various realms, in particular in international relationships and foreign policy theory by Ursula Stark Urrestarazu (2015), who suggested a multidimensional conceptualization of identity, that includes, among others, such components as performative, emotional, narrative dimensions, and practice. The discourse-historical approach assumes that there is certain relationship "*between the images of identity offered by political elites or the media and 'everyday discourses' about nations and national identities*" (Wodak et al., 1999:152). Identities in the media are constructed by linguistic and rhetoric means. Language and identity are closely related to each other and their relationship has often become a subject matter of numerous studies. J.E. Joseph (2004) talks about the power of our instinctive capacity to construct identities based on minimal input. As an example, he provides a short conversation among three persons, whereby his students were supposed to describe how they imagine the identities

of these persons. When one receives a phone call from a stranger, they also make their own subjective idea of their appearance and background. J.E. Joseph writes: "It is not the case that the language entirely determines how we conceive of a person. But how they speak, inseparably from what they say, plays a very fundamental role" (Joseph, 2004:3). There are many aspects in the process of identity construction, but they are all connected to the most *fundamental level of individual experience*, and identity exists "by virtue of the assertions of it people make". "Language attitude research has consistently shown how quickly we form strong conceptions of each other´s identities based on the way we speak…. Studies of the development of national languages have elucidated their intricate relationship with national identities"

Referring to Pierre Bourdieu, J.E. Joseph (2004) writes that although regional and ethnic identities essentialise what are actually arbitrary divisions among peoples, and in this sense are not "real", the fact that once established they exist as mental representations means that they are every bit as real as if they were grounded in anything "natural". He concludes, that **"One´s self-representation of identity is the organizing and shaping centre of one´s representations of the world. Similarly, in communication, our interpretation of what is said and written to us is shaped by and organized around our reading of the identity of those with whom we are communicating" (Joseph, 2004:20).

In this research, we will be dealing with a corpus of examples in various languages intended for different target readers. An article in one language version is supposed to be designed not only for a specific group of readers but for various groups, often covering different countries which share the same language but not national or other types of identities. Hence, it is important to look into the concept of linguistic identity. José Jesús de Bustos Tovar in his article "*Identidad social e identidad lingüística*" (2009) points out the difference between language and discourse: Discourse is the set action of language in a particular communicative situation, which implies the existence of pragmatic and inferential factors, which in most cases are associated with cultural and experiential factors. Within the general notion, common for all the languages the discursive framework is changeable in its own circumstantial nature and depends on cultural factors, dominating in every social community. For this reason, the collective identification signs are to be found not only in language but also in discursive and linguistic features that characterize them. According to J.J. Bustos Tovar (2009), language can be an instrument of identity protection for a group of nations, as in the case of Spanish and other

languages. Conversely, there are nations in which various languages coexist. Bustor Tovar suggests that the linguistic identity is not manifested in the features of a language opposed to the other, or in coexistence of two languages, but it does in the interior of a language if it consists of a set of varieties, some of which configure proper sets of a community or inhabitants of a territory that have this national or regional character (Bustos Tovar, 2009).

The article of Patrick Charaudeau (2009) "*Identidad lingüística, identidad cultural: una relación paradójica*" deals with the imagery of the language and linguistic identity. According to Charaudeau, language is necessary for the construction of a collective identity, which guarantees social cohesion of a community and, moreover, is the foundation on which the community is maintained. It is due to the language that social integration occurs and identity symbolism is forged. It is also clear that the language makes us share the past, creates solidarity with it, makes our identity a part of history. Charaudeau´s reflections raise the question of whether it is the language or the discourse that has the identity function, as it is neither words, nor syntax are carriers of culture, but the ways of talking about each community, ways to use the words, the way of thinking, to narrate, to argue, to converse, to explain, to persuade. In the case of translation as identity construction factor the language itself that has identity function. We assume that for the case of multilingual news the identities are constructed discursively by means of language and words and expressions in context, therefore, it is the discourse that is crucial for identity function.

Thus, it is possible to define double function of identity construction through language:

- External function: where a language is important among the other world languages. Literature translation from and into a particular language reinforces the external function of a language in the identity formation process and its persistence.

- Internal function: discursive identity construction within a particular group (or various groups) within one language. This internal function is the one we will be dealing with tracing how identity construction elements are transferred between languages within one multilingual news media.

Assuming that identities are constructed discursively through language, this research will, in particular, take into account the discourse-historical approach which may provide

valuable tools for it. The book of Ruth Wodak (1999) "*The Discursive construction of national identity*" provides an in-depth analysis of national identity construction in political discourse on the example of Austrian identity. Nation is referred to as a constructed community and national unity as a discursive construct. Among the linguistic means involved in the discursive construction of national identity Wodak specifies the following: Personal reference (anthroponymic generic terms, personal pronouns, quantifiers), Spatial reference (troponins, adverbs of place, prepositional phrases "with us", "with them"), Temporal reference, vagueness of expressions, euphemisms, allusions, rhetorical questions, tropes (personification, synecdoche, metonymy).

According to Wodak, <u>constructive strategies</u> attempt to construct and to establish a certain national identity by promoting unification, identification and solidarity, as well as differentiation. Wodak differentiates between the following *discursive macro-strategies* of identity construction:

Strategies of perpetuation attempt to maintain and to reproduce a threatened national identity, i.e. to preserve, support and protect it.

Strategies of justification employed primarily in relation to problematical actions or events in the past which are important in the narrative creation of national history, which attempt to justify or relativize a societal *status quo ante* by emphasising the legitimacy of past acts of the `own' national `we'-group which have been put into question, that is they restore, maintain and defend a common `national self-perception' which has been fainted' in one way or another.

Strategies of transformation aim to transform a relatively well-established national identity and its components into another identity the contours of which the speaker has already conceptualised. This is often effected by applying subtle rhetorical persuasion.

Dismantling or *destructive strategies* aim at dismantling or disparaging parts of an existing national identity construct, but usually cannot provide any new model to replace the old one.

Besides, the work specifies some specific strategies within these macro-strategies: emphasis or presupposition of sameness (strategies of assimilation) and the strategies of emphasis or presupposition of difference (strategies of dissimilation).

"Strategies of assimilation aim linguistically to create a temporal, interpersonal or spatial territorial) similarity and homogeneity in reference to the various thematic dimensions.

According to their respective social macrofunctions they may be constructive, destructive, perpetuating or justifying. *Strategies of dissimilation* create a temporal, interpersonal or territorial difference and heterogeneity in reference to these same dimensions. According to their functions, they may also be constructive, destructive, transformatory or justifying. The difference which is linguistically constructed through strategies of dissimilation, and which in reference to marginalised groups of others is frequently portrayed as deviance from a preferred norm, here does not usually introduce subtle distinctions, but, on the contrary, implies the affixing of undifferentiated and usually derogatory labels on the group concerned."

In their research, Wodak et al. (1999) provide extended tables with strategies of national identity construction and their linguistic and rhetoric implementation. Further in the methodology part of this research, we will compare the strategies of discursive identity construction by Wodak with translation strategies and procedures, as well as with domestication strategies in global news production.

Patrick Charaudeau (2014) writes that discursive strategies are defined by the "contract of communication" and may be defined as follows:

- *Legitimation*: reinforcing authority of the speaker and justification through evidence of validity in the media.

- *Credibility*: neutral style in order to "provide the truth in raw state", reference to expert opinions and distancing in the attitude to the topic, avoiding expression of any personal opinion; authentication of facts based on testimonies.

- *Captation*: keeping the attention of the target audience through controversial attitude, dramatization, as the subject perceives and shares ideas.

Generally, based on the theories described above, it is possible to differentiate between the two following levels of relation between language and identity:

- Language as an instrument of identity construction (in relation with other Linguistic means of identity construction (within the related system) – *how a group or nation perceives itself*.

- Linguistic means of identity perception (myths, stereotyping, etc.) (within a specific close or distant system) – *how other groups are perceived by a specific group or nation*.

These levels both belong to the internal lingual function of identity construction, as they are performed within one language system.

2.3. Identity in Translation between cultures and languages

The relation of translation and identities in the modern world are mostly viewed through the prism of the challenges of the modern societies, such as wars, conflicts migration, assimilation vs. integration, and economic developments. Michael Cronin writes in his book "Translation and Identity", that **"**if previously ideology had been the principal way of structuring political communication, identity has now taken over. This is not to say, of course, that the issues raised by ideological critiques somehow disappeared or were no longer important but issues such as marginalization, dispossession, powerlessness were increasingly mediated through discourses of identity" (Cronin, 2006:1).

Cronin suggests that identity representation is connected to global development and "social transformation, which goes beyond the needs of the market" and is encouraged by the "sense of uncertainty or risk" (Cronin, 2006). He writes, that "identity in this scenario is the bleak, defensive interface between a global economy and infinitely malleable human material. It is in this context that the contribution of translation is paramount in describing both how certain forms of identity have come into being and how they are being shaped. Equally important is the manner in which translation theory and practice can point the way to forms of coexistence that are progressive and enabling rather than disabling and destructive" (Cronin, 2006:3). Cronin views translation as a tool to avoid total assimilation, also related to the desire of being translated into different languages and have the works of other cultures translated into the own language.

Line Khatib (2012) concludes in the case-study for translation of American entertainment television and movies "Translating National Identity in a Changing Arab World**"**, that "the official reason why translators tinker with the source material is in order to massage it for domestic consumption; they alter its framework to mitigate the impact of certain "foreign" ideas (Khatib, 2012:89). This is done in the name of "cultural difference," to protect "cultural identity." Translation is thus not only used to reinforce entrenched views while limiting access to dissenting or more nuanced ones, but it is also used to contribute to defining the Arab self-relative to the foreigner". In this context translation appears as "non-straightforward social and ideological censorship" (Khatib, 2012:85).

Khatib (2012) differentiates between five major types of "political translation": Inexact and vulgarized translations that skip a number of scientific words or involve extensive omissions, whereby feminist expressions such as "glass ceiling" are often skipped as well; Norm-laden and implicative ideological translations; Pseudo-translation or concealed translation, applied to the censorship of sexual language and explicit matters; Translation with extensive omissions, when large parts of the text with specific ideas are skipped; and omissions of political references to ethnic and religious minorities (Khatib, 2012). She also notes the effect of "political translation" on national identity, mentioning that Arabic satellite channels "have accelerated the process of social, cultural and political change" (Khatib, 2012:88).

Lucía V. Aranda (2010) writes: "In the act of translation, as new spaces come into focus, identities are displaced and replaced with new territories" (Aranda, 2010:15). It is how these territories of identity become altered in the target text itself. As translation allows for the creation of a national identity, it splinters the existing territorial identities and destabilizes notions of physical place". Under the term "Territory" L.V. Aranda understands a "crossover between nation and identity, the physical and metaphysical space with which each person identifies", like the territory of language, literature and culture (Aranda, 2010:16). Thus translation may contribute to creation of a territorial identity, and as such "territories" translate significant works, their own status grows (Catalonia during the 20th century, Germany during the 18th century or England in the 15th century) (Aranda, 2010). Aranda touches upon the matter of identity as determining for the translation process: "Individuals, governments, and cultures translate because languages are different. But more than the distance between the languages, it is the power differential between the two that will determine the translation project, the point of view, and the strategies" (Aranda, 2010:17).

The term "translated identities" is not exclusive to translation studies, but also to social and cultural realms. Anne Holden Rønning researched the issue of Translated Identities in Settler Literature of Australia and New Zeeland. She concludes: "The concept 'translated identities' is a vexed one since it presupposes semantically a distinct move from one position to another. Translated identities are those which not only make a crossover from one culture to another, but also remain in a constant state of flux between the different cultures and identities" (Rønning, 2011:114). The question that she raises is: "are these translated identities really 'translated identities'? Or does this literature express a

resistance to the project of global modernization, since the fictional characters are often portrayed as ambiguous in relation to who they are?" (Rønning, 2011:117).

In the article "Writing Memory: Translating Identities in Transcultural (con)Text in Anouar Majid's Si Yussef" Kamal Sbiri (2011) describes the issues of translation from oral or "memorized" sources from one language (vernacular) into the written text of another language (colonial and post-colonial or global), which includes two translation stages: translating orature into a written script and translation between languages itself. As Sbiri concludes, for the second stage of translation "there need be further elaboration on how to re-familiarize the postcolonial identity with a language that is prompted to be colonial. It could be argued that the post-colonial identity is now dispersed and is left in the threshold, that is to say, between, on the one hand, orature and its script and, on the other hand, between the vernacular and the post-colonial language" (Sbiri, 2011:121).

The process of transition from memory into a text is described here as identity reconstruction process. Sbiri suggests "to regard translation as a tool that transitions the construction of identity from the composition of memory into the substantiality of transculturality at a global level" as the translation is not merely a tool for reading the past, but also for post-colonial identity construction in the context of transculturality (Sbiri, 2011).

Significant research in the realm of cultural translation have been made on Eva Hoffman's "Lost in Translation". The dissertation of Justine M. Pas (2008) "Finding Home in Babel: Transnationalism, Translation, and Languages of Identity" deals with linguistic and cultural identity translations of the writers who left Poland after the second world war for the United States of America, including Eva Hoffman. The research analyses the identities "lost and recovered in translation" across languages (Pas, 2008). As the part of cultural translation process, Pas also points out the endeavours "to replicate the dominant models of femininity, a process that young immigrant women are expected to embrace in the course of their cultural assimilation" (Pas, 2008:181).

In 2006 a book "*Translating Identity and the Identity of Translation*" (Gonzalez, Tolron, 2006) was published, where a number of articles analyse the relation of identity and translation from different point of views. In the preview of the article by Sourav Kargupta "Lost in Translation: The Many Histories of Nationalism" Madelena Gonzalez explains that the author "seeks to problematize translation within the context of Third-World

Nationalism. He shows how the multiple histories and imagined identities of formerly colonized countries give rise not to a poor copy of a Eurocentric original but to a different text altogether, a many-faceted, fragmented narrative of possibility which upsets the original model posited by traditional theorists of Nationalism", pointing out that "It is only a short step from the ethics of translation to its metaphysics and the question: What is translation and what role does it play in the construction of an identity, both literary and even spiritual?" (Gonzalez, 2006:ix). With reference to Ruxanda Bontila Madelena Gonzalez writes, that for the translator, the problem of identity is trapped in the "troubled relationship between the text, the author and the reader". The translator is more than a reader and a simple text recipient, as the "confrontation with the creation of a new text is also a confrontation with the principle of reality" (Gonzalez, 2006:ix). The translator's task to make the "unsaid audible and the unpresentable visible by listening to the unconscious of the text" pushes the translator into a certain degree of identification with the target reader and the author of the original text.

Edwin Gentzler's "Contemporary Translation Theories" touches upon identities in literary translation as well. "The process translation theorists wished to describe was not the process of the transfer of a single text, but the process of translation production and change within the entire literary system" (Gentzler, 2001:109). Referring to Derida, Gentzler mentions the term *deconstruction* of the original, whereby the original depends on the translation: "Derida bases his theory of deconstruction on non-identity, on non-presence, on unrepresentability. Different chains of signification – including the original and its translations in a symbiotic relationship – mutually supplementing each other, defining and re-defining themselves" (Gentzler, 2001:110).

"Translation" of identities related to the production of global news is mentioned in Valdeón´s research into multilingual news production for BBC-World: "Non-European speakers of Spanish with their own political and cultural backgrounds carry out the translation and writing process, but being London-based they are exposed to the influence of the source language culture" (Valdeón, 2005:115). The journalists of Euronews work under similar conditions: they are supposed to speak fluently various languages with one of them being their native, and the headquarters of the company is based in Lyon, France.

 In communication studies related to international Media and news production, the term "translation" is also sometimes used in a broader sense, meaning transfer of information from one culture to the other. Valdeón quotes De Vreese in his research into framing in

news production: "Framing news in terms of its economic consequences for the audience is a translation of the journalistic news values proximity: as can be seen, communication scholars use the term translation, albeit with different implications. Translation tends to have a more generic use, it is akin to transformations of any kind. Occasionally it may also refer to linguistic changes into a target language. In 2011, Baumann, Gillespie and Sreberny guest-edited a special issue of Journalism devoted to translation and the BBC. It is probably the first time that communication scholars have delved into translation as a process characteristic of news translation: here translation is understood as linguistic transfer from a source language into a target language" (Valdeón, 2014:54).

3.   Translation of multilingual news: Approaches and challenges

As Bielsa and Bassnet (2009) noted, "research in translation studies into issues of language and power has mainly been applied to discussions of literary texts, such issues are fundamentally important in the analysis of other discourses also, particularly in the translation of news" (Bielsa, Bassnet, 2009:15). Media translation is quite distant from literature or technical translation, as the meaning and sense are far superior to the form. Translation of news implies a higher degree of re-writing and re-telling than in any other type of translation. The priority of news translation is quick transmission of certain information in the form most accessible and intelligible to the target audience. Translation and production of the target text is therefore not an independent process anymore, but is an integral part of journalistic activity. It is difficult to identify a translator apart from the journalist: in some cases, the translator produces an intermediate text, which is further edited by the journalists, in other cases, it is the journalist himself or herself acting as a translator. This Chapter will encompass theoretical issues related to cross-cultural news production, as well as targeting and domestication in translation and journalism. The concepts of sensitivity and identity are often crucial factors for adjustments of information "transferred" from one culture or society to another. Edwin Gentzler, citing American poet Paul Engle, writes in his "Contemporary Translation Theories" that "The future of the world may depend upon the accurate translation of one word" (Gentzler, 2001). International news, however, tends to prefer domestication of information instead of translation accuracy, which also has its particular reasons. Gideon Toury wrote about literature translation that the norms that govern the target culture directly influence the process of translation and similar formal correlation is governed by *social acceptability* of the translated text in the target culture (Toury, 1995). Although production of global news does not share many common features with literary translation, the concept of social acceptability may be applicable in both cases.

Below there are some of the examples of headlines versions of Euronews articles, where certain level of adaptation to the respective target audiences may be traced:

Eng: Ukraine and Russia clash again over gas pricing

Ger: Russland stoppt Gas an die Ukraine

Fr: Kiev provoque la colère des Russes en achetant du gaz à l'Europe

Spa: Moscú corta el gas a Ucrania por impago pero Kiev asegura que simplemente no quiere comprar más a Rusia

Ru: Прекращена поставка российского газа на Украину*

Ukr: Україна припинила закупівлю російського газу**

* Supply of Russian gas to Ukraine was stopped

** Ukraine stopped procurement of Russian gas

(Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/11/25/ukraine-and-russia-clash-again-over-gas-pricing/)

In this case, different versions contain shifted focus regarding whose decision it was to suspend the gas supply. As mentioned by Brook (2012:89), "*elements of ideological conflict reported at the source of the event should be reproduced in translation*", which also may be seen between the Russian and the Ukrainian versions of the headline.

Another remarkable point is the use of the preposition in the phrase "*на Украину*" (to Ukraine) in Russian version: the preposition «*на*» (literally meaning "on") in Russian and Ukrainian languages with attribution to a territory usually means a territory which is a part of another territory. Historical use of the preposition "*на*" in relation to Ukraine has its origins in the times as parts of Ukraine were included to the Russian empire. The Ukrainian media and political discourse therefore refused from the use of the preposition "*на*" in both Ukrainian and Russian languages since 1991. Although in Russian language the combination "*на Украину*" is considered grammatically correct, sometimes the choice between the prepositions "*на*" and "*в*" becomes related to the matter of political rhetoric. In the Russian version of Euronews both variants may be detected. For example, this headline uses the preposition "*в*" (literally "*in*" or "*into*"):

*RU: ЕС направит **в** Украину только гражданскую миссию**

*EU will send only a civilian mission to Ukraine

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/04/27/eu-ukraine-discuss-reforms-as-violence-escalates

Besides Ukrainian and Russian languages, Polish also has the same historical tendency regarding the prepositions "*na*" and "*w*". In Polish standard language the preposition "*na*" is used with Ukraine and Lithuania ("*na Ukrainie*", "*na Litwie*") as parts of the territories of Ukraine and Lithuania formerly were included into the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The contradiction regarding the use of these prepositions, common for the three Slavic languages, in political rhetoric exists, however, only in the Russian language as this language is shared by Russia and bilingual Ukraine.

3.1. Aim and function of news translation.

In translation and communication studies the aim and destination of information are essential elements of analysis. According to Patrick Charaudeau a communicational situation (which also includes communication of news by media to the target audience) is defined by the answers on the questions. He defines four main characteristics of a communication situation:

- Objective (in order to say what);

- Identity (who informs whom);

- Purpose (with which purpose);

- Conditions (under which circumstances).

The ***objective*** of communication contains according to Charaudeau four elements:

- Information (make know);

- Persuasion (make think);

- Incitation (make make);

- Instruction (make know and make).

In some cases, the processes of tailoring the translation for the target reader (or viewer) is referred to as "*targeting*". The concept of targeting as an act of aiming something at particular groups mostly used in the realm of marketing and advertising (Bergemann and Bonatti, 2011). However, it entered the translation studies as well, in particular, in the research into theatre and stage translation, to describe how a play is adapted to the target audience in terms of "performability" (Aaltonen, 2000). In this sense, the concept of targeting is consistent with the *Skopos* theory in translation, where the action and the strategy are defined by the aim. The strategy in translation theory has the meaning of a plan in order to reach a certain goal (Löscher, 1991:88). Referring to Brockhaus, Wolfgang Löscher talks about the following features:

- Strategies are procedures carried out by an individual (strategy vs. method);

- Strategies contain an element of planning (strategy vs. plan);

- Strategies refer to a sequence of actions during the process of goal realization (Löscher, 1991:87-91).

From Hönig and Kussmaul´s definition of *translation strategy* as a "problem-solving device which can be applied when a translator is faced with a translation problem" Löscher comes to a more complex description by Faerch and Kasper that such problem-solving is a "potentially conscious procedure" realization (Löscher, 1991:88-89). Therefore, he defines the following criteria for translation strategies:

- Problem orientedness;

- Potential consciousness;

- Goal- orientendness.

The goal-orientednes of a strategy is consistent with the *primacy of the purpose and priority of functionality* in the *Skopos theory* of Katharina Reiss and Hans Vermeer (1984). The aim of action is superior to the form of action: the "for what" determines the action and the way of acting. This applies to the translation as to a form of a transaction or communication. It is more important that a specific translation purpose is achieved than that a translation is carried out in a certain way. The supreme rule of translation theory thus is the following: An action is determined by its purpose (is a function of its purpose) and may be described by the following formula: *Trl. = F (Sk),* which implies that the purpose of translation justifies the means of its achieving. The Skopos may be thus described as a recipient dependent variable: *Sk = f (R).* The Skopos (aim) of the translation may be different from the Skopos of the source text. Different parts of the text may have different Skopi (Reiss, Vermeer, 1984). Dilek Dizdar points out that the translator has to be able to respond to the specifics of culture and situation. Every decision of a translator is thus conscious and defined by the Skopos (Snell-Hornby, Hönig, Kussmaul, 1998).

Different choice of words, omissions, additions, and alterations in different language versions of news may also be regarded to as "targeting" as a news text has to be relevant and interesting for the reader and at the same time provide credible and impartial information. In this Chapter and in the following one, we will include relevant examples that were detected during observation of Euronews homepage and were not included into the analysis of the corpus. The below example contains an excerpt from the introductory part an article in French and in German emphasising different information in terms of shared identities with the target readers. The French version introduces the article with

reference to the French President and the German one with reference to the German Chancellor:

*Fr: **Le président français a reçu le Premier ministre italien** Matteo Renzi pour qui la crise migratoire est indissociable du chaos semé par les mouvements djihadistes au Moyen-Orient et en Afrique.*

*Ger: **Nach der deutschen Bundeskanzlerin Angela Merkel** ist auch Italiens Ministerpräsident Matteo Renzi in Paris mit Frankreichs Präsident Francois Hollande zusammengekommen.*

(Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/11/26/hollande-adds-italy-to-his-coalition-before-heading-to-moscow/)

In the comparative study of English and Spanish news versions of BBC-World, Valdeón (2005) quotes Katman´s statement that "translations are commissioned according to whether they fit into the target´s culture (distorted, generalized or deleted) perception of the source culture", which would strengthen the ethnocentric perception as translation would originate in the target culture. For Valdeón (2005:115) however, "*the ethnocentricity does not shift from the source text to the target text, but remains embedded in the source text*". Multilingual news writers produce target texts, which are compiled from different source texts (either written or spoken). Below are examples (headlines and article experts) with some discrepancies in rhetoric in terms of references to stances and events that may be important for identity construction:

*Eng: Caught **red-handed**: the Russian Major fighting in Ukraine*

*Spa: Euronews entrevista a **un soldado ruso** capturado en el este de Ucrania*

*Ger: **Russischer Offizier**: "2000 russische Soldaten sind in der Ukraine"*

*Fr: Ukraine: le témoignage d'un **soldat russe** arrêté en territoire séparatiste*

Ru: Признания пленного офицера*

*Ukr: Євроньюз поспілкувався зі схопленим на сході України **російським офіцером*****

* Confessions of the captured officer

** Euronews spoke with a Russian officer captured in Eastern Ukraine

(Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/08/12/caught-red-handed-the-russian-major-fighting-in-ukraine/)

Headlines are designed to capture the attention of the readers and therefore may include information that causes strong reactions. On the other hand, sensitive information is treated with caution. In the above example the Russian version of the headline is rather

distantiated and does not contain any reference to the nationality of the captured officer while all the other mention it.

Eng: Holland is going to need every ounce of his single-mindedness if he is to get what he wants. His trip to the USA on Tuesday produced little sign that President Obama is ready to let Russia off the hook on a number of other issues and saddle up with Moscow in Syria.

Fr:Reste à tenter de mettre sur la même longueur d'onde Américains et Russes. Si Barack Obama vise en priorité Daech et réclame le retrait de Bachar al-Assad, le Russe Vladimir Poutine soutient le dirigeant syrien et vise ses opposants. Cette question sera au coeur de l'autre rencontre du jour, entre Hollande et Poutine

Spa: Y es en ese campo, en el de sumar voluntades, en el que la diplomacia francesa deberá demostrar su "savoir faire", puesto que Barack Obama se niega a participar en una coalición junto a Rusia, mientras el Kremlin mantenga que Bachar al Asad debe seguir al frente de Siria.

Ger: Hollandes größte Herausforderungen sind dabei die USA und Russland. Am Dienstag hatte er sich in Washington mit US-Präsident Barack Obama beraten. Und am Donnerstag wird er nun auch mit dem russischen Präsidenten Wladimir Putin zusammentreffen. Putin hatte selbst eine Koalition gegen den Terror gefordert. Allerdings legt Moskau den Begriff derzeit weiter und im Sinne des syrischen Machthabers Baschar Al-Assad aus. Die USA hingegen betrachten Teile der syrischen Opposition als legitim und Assad als unhaltbar.

Ru: Во вторник вопрос о борьбе с ИГ Олланд обсудил с президентом США Бараком Обамой. Американский лидер заявил, что речи о создании новой международной антитеррористической коалиции взамен существующей и возглавляемой США не идет. Это не совсем то, что ожидал услышать французский президент.*

Ukr: Минулого вівторка Франсуа Олланд відвідав Вашингтон, де обговорив питання широкої антитерористичної коаліції із Бараком Обамою. Однак президент США проти участі у ній Росії, адже замість ІДІЛ Кремль бомбить помірковану сирійську опозицію.**

* On Tuesday, the issue of combating IG Hollande was discussed with US President Barack Obama. The American leader said that there is no talk of creating a new international antiterrorist coalition instead of the existing and led by the United States. This is not exactly what the French president expected to hear.

** Last Tuesday Francois Hollande visited Washington, where he discussed the issue of a broad anti-terrorist coalition with Barack Obama. However, the US president opposes Russia's participation, because instead of the IDIL, the Kremlin bombs a moderate Syrian opposition.

(Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/11/26/hollande-adds-italy-to-his-coalition-before-heading-to-moscow/)

This excerpt contains distantiation, where the Russian language version does not mention directly any requirements from the US towards Russia as a reason to not participate in the coalition. The Ukrainian language version says as the reason that the Kremlin "bombs the moderate Syrian opposition instead of the ISIS" the other versions focus on the role of Europe (in particular, France) as mediator.

Eng: Both Vladimir Putin and Francois Hollande said they agreed there was a need for greater coordination to be more effective in air strikes, and to avoid a repeat of Turkey's downing of a Russian fighter jet on Tuesday.

Fr: Les deux pays vont développer leurs échanges d'informations et de renseignements. Les frappes vont s'intensifier pour lutter contre le groupe Etat Islamique en Syrie, a déclaré François Hollande, à l'issue d'un entretien avec Vladimir Poutine, ce jeudi à Moscou.

Ru: Россия готова взаимодействовать в Сирии с коалицией, которую возглавляют США, но лишь в том случае, если инциденты, подобные уничтожению российского самолета и гибели российских военнослужащих не будут повторяться. Об этом заявил Владимир Путин по итогам переговоров с французским коллегой Франсуа Олландом.*

* Russia is ready to cooperate in Syria with a coalition headed by the United States, but only if incidents like the destruction of the Russian aircraft and the death of Russian troops will not be repeated. This was stated by Vladimir Putin on the results of negotiations with French colleague Francois Hollande.

(Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/11/26/putin-and-hollande-agree-on-greater-cooperation-over-syrian-air-strikes/)

In the concluding part of the article, the Russian version mentions its conditions to work in the same coalition with the US. The figure of "who decides" is therefore shifted – unlike in the previous example: in the Russian version it is Russia who puts the conditions.

Eng: FAR-RIGHT UKRAINIANS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF NATIONALIST HERO STEPAN BANDERA

Fr: UKRAINE: MARCHE DES ULTRANATIONALISTES À KIEV

Ger: NATIONALISTEN IN KIEW: FACKELMARSCH ZU EHREN VON BANDERA

Spa: UCRANIANOS NACIONALISTAS RECUERDAN A SU LÍDER IDEOLÓGICO

Ru: В КИЕВЕ ПРОШЛО ФАКЕЛЬНОЕ ШЕСТВИЕ НАЦИОНАЛИСТОВ*

Ukr: СМОЛОСКИПНА ХОДА НА ЧЕСТЬ БАНДЕРИ**

* TORCH MARCH OF NATIONALISTS TOOK PLACE IN KIEV

** TORCH WALK TO HONOUR BANDERA

(Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/01/01/far-right-ukrainians-mark-anniversary-of-nationalist-hero-stepan-bandera)

Maria Tymoczko (2002) in her article "Ideology and the Position of the Translator: In What Sense is a Translator In Between?" touches upon the issue of ideology and targeting in translation, as well as the translator as an ethical agent of social change. Tymoczko points out, that "the ideology of a translator resides not simply in the text translated, but in the voicing and stance of the translator, and in its relevance to the receiving audience". (Tymoczko, 2002:182). The translator makes conscious choices and decisions on different levels: "on the level of representation of the subject matter, as well as representation of the relevant effects of the source text, and in his or her own name as a translator" (Tymoczko, 2002:185). According to Tymoczko, Translator´s ideology is determined only partially by the content of the source text – the subject and the representation of the subject. "The ideological value of the source text is in turn complemented by the fact that translation is a metatestament, a statement about the source text that constitutes an interpretation of the source text" (Tymoczko, 2002:185). Thus, she concludes that ideological effects will differ in every case of translation – even in translations of the same text.

The below example shows different rhetorical references to the Crimea. Some of the versions contain the attribute "*annexed by Russia*", while others avoid such description:

ENG: Crimeans continue to suffer from a lack of power as work to restore electricity supplies is hampered by protesters and a lack of political will to take them on.

SPA: La noche del pasado sábado al domingo activistas pro-Ucrania dinamitaron las torres del tendido eléctrico que abastecen a esta península, anexionada por Rusia pero dependiente aún del país ucraniano a nivel energético. De momento, según Kiev no han podido ser reparadas, por lo que tareas cotidianas como repostar requieren ahora más dedicación para sus habitantes.

GER: Ukrainische Aktivisten haben die Stromleitungen zur Krim sabotiert. Dies wirkt sich auf alle Bereiche des öffentlichen Lebens aus. In der Stadt Sewastopol etwa bildeten sich vor Tankstellen lange Schlangen.

FR: Un cinquième jour sans électricité en Crimée, après le sabotages de lignes à haute tension. Un coup dur pour les deux millions de personnes qui vivent dans la péninsule ukrainienne annexée par la Russie il y a un an et demi.

*UKR: В **анексованому Росією Севастополі** у п'ятницю не працювали тролейбуси. На це бракувало струму, незважаючи на повідомлення російського міністерства енергетики про збільшення лімітів споживання електроенергії, завдяки завершенню ремонту енергоблоку на Сімферопольській ТЕЦ.**

RU: После шести суток без электричества глава Крыма Сергей Аксенов рассчитывает, что энергомост из Краснодарского края начнет работать уже 5-6 декабря. Об этом он сообщил в пятницу после заседания межведомственного штаба по ликвидации чрезвычайной ситуации.**

* In the annexed by Russia Sevastopol, trolleybuses did not work on Friday. The electricity was not enough, despite the Russian Ministry of Energy's announcement that electricity consumption limits would be increased, due to the completion of the power unit repair at the Simferopol CHPP.

** After six days without electricity, the head of the Crimea, Sergey Aksenov, expects that the energy bridge from the Krasnodar Territory will start working already on December 5-6. He said this on Friday after the meeting of the interdepartmental headquarters for emergency response.

(Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/11/27/still-no-power-in-crimea-as-protesters-block-repairs-to-pylons/)

In the preface to Venuti's Translator's Invisibility (Venuti, 1999), Susan Bassnett and André Lefevere mention that there is no doubt that translation is rewriting of an original text: "All rewritings, whatever their intention, reflect a certain ideology and a poetics and as such manipulate literature to function in a given society in a given way. Rewriting is manipulation, undertaken in the service of power, and in its positive aspect can help in the evolution of a literature and a society. Rewritings can introduce new concepts, new genres, new devices, and the history of translation is the history also of literary innovation, of the shaping power of one culture upon another. But rewriting can also repress innovation, distort and contain, and in an age of ever increasing manipulation of all kinds, the study of the manipulative processes of literature as exemplified by translation can help us toward a greater awareness of the world in which we live" (Venuti, 1999:viii). Although meant in a context of literature translation, the two sides of rewriting

may also be applied to translation in journalism: on the one hand it provides for quick access to information, but on the other hand, it may change or even distort the perception. Some scholars also refer to framing in the context of international news production. Valdeón views framing as "linguistic and paralinguistic elements of news texts in the promotion of certain organizing ideas that the target audience can identify with", which in news translation implies adaptation of the text for the target audience (Valdeón, 2014:51).

ENG: Still no power in Crimea as protesters block repairs to pylons: Crimeans continue to suffer from a lack of power as work to restore electricity supplies is hampered by protesters and a lack of political will to take them on.

SPA: La noche del pasado sábado al domingo activistas pro-Ucrania dinamitaron las torres del tendido eléctrico que abastecen a esta península, anexionada por Rusia pero dependiente aún del país ucraniano a nivel energético. De momento, según Kiev no han podido ser reparadas, por lo que tareas cotidianas como repostar requieren ahora más dedicación para sus habitantes.

Ger: Millionen Menschen auf der Halbinsel Krim sind nach wie vor ohne Strom. Die Halbinsel gehört völkerrechtlich zur Ukraine, wird momentan aber von Russland verwaltet, da eine große Bevölkerungsgruppe sich Russland zugehörig fühlt.

RU: Аксенов: энергомост из Краснодарского края начнет работать уже 5-6 декабря: После шести суток без электричества глава Крыма Сергей Аксенов рассчитывает, что энергомост из Краснодарского края начнет работать уже 5-6 декабря. Об этом он сообщил в пятницу после заседания межведомственного штаба по ликвидации чрезвычайной ситуации.*

*UKR: **В анексованому Росією Севастополі** у п'ятницю не працювали тролейбуси. На це бракувало струму, незважаючи на повідомлення російського міністерства енергетики про збільшення лімітів споживання електроенергії, завдяки завершенню ремонту енергоблоку на Сімферопольській ТЕЦ.***

* Aksenov: the energy bridge from the Krasnodar Territory will start to work on December 5-6: After six days without electricity, the head of the Crimea, Sergey Aksenov, expects that the energy bridge from the Krasnodar Region will start to work on December 5-6. He said this on Friday after the meeting of the interdepartmental headquarters for emergency response.

** In the annexed by Russia Sevastopol, trolleybuses did not work on Friday. This lacked current, despite the Russian Ministry of Energy's announcement that electricity consumption limits would increase, due to the completion of the power unit repair at the Simferopol CHPP.

In this article, most versions emphasise on the problem of electricity supply in Crimea, while the Russian version features its prospective solution mentioning that the "energy bridge will start working already on the 5th or 6th of December". The "already" serves to reinforce the positive self-representation. The Ukrainian version in its turn legitimizes the position of the Ukrainian government by emphasis on "*annexed by Russia*".

Thus, we may conclude that the function of news texts is not only to provide information but also to comply with the expectations of two parties of the communication process: the target audiences in different languages and the news agency itself.

3.2.   Translation, adaptation and domestication of news

In this Section, we will deal with different approaches and concepts to refer to the processes of adaptation of news texts to the target audiences as well as their understanding from the perspective of translation studies.

The term "*domestication*" is common for translation and communication studies, having the same meaning and used in slightly different contexts. In both realms "*domestication*" means adapting text or information to the target culture for better access and intelligibility. Domestication in translation studies is known in the first raw from literature translation. In communication studies, domestication refers not only to text translation, but also for production and re-writing of content for audiovisual media. The term "*localization*" overlaps with both, translation and domestication, but represents a specific process, related mostly to marketing, advertising and product placement. In the modern traditions of literature translation, domestication is contradictory. However, in the practice of journalism and international news production, domestication is one of the main strategies to increase the speed of access to specific information. Similarly to translation studies, where domestication is referred to as "bringing the author back home" (Venuti, 1999:20), communication studies define domestication as "bringing information back home" (Clausen, 2003) in the context of global news production.

Returning to Venuti´s "*Translator´s Invisibility*", the scholar views a great power of translation in "construction of national identities for foreign cultures", however, mentions that "it potentially figures in ethnic discrimination, geopolitical confrontations,

colonialism, terrorism, war" (Venuti, 1999:19). Therefore, for Venuti translation may be viewed as "a cultural political practice, constructing or critiquing ideology-stamped identities for foreign cultures, affirming or transgressing discursive values and institutional limits in the target-language culture" (Venuti, 1999:19). Venuti compares the function of the foreignized translation to a domesticated text and mentions that although, a foreignizing translation method may help in "building a national culture, forging a foreign-based cultural identity for a linguistic community about to achieve political autonomy, it can also undermine any concept of nation by challenging cultural canons, disciplinary boundaries, and national values in the target language". For Venuti (1999) fluency in domesticated translations results into "*ethnocentric violence of domestication*" which in its turn produces the "*effect of transparency*" – that is an illusion, that the text was not translated, but created by the author himself or herself due to the natural way it is written: "Transparency results in a concealment of the cultural and social conditions of the translation" (Venuti, 1999:61). This is the idea of Venuti's Translator's invisibility, where the target text is so natural and intelligible, that it creates an illusion of direct connection of the target reader with the author.

Basil Hatim (2005) views domestication and foreignization in translation through the realm of semiotic, where "the translator embarks on a journey from text to context and back to text" (Hatim, 2005:36). In his paper "Intercultural Communication and Identity" Hatim describes a dynamism gradient from socio-cultural to socio-textual, whereby "some socio-cultural objects remain dormant, others exhibit higher degrees of dynamism, culminating in some highly creative instances of language use" (Hatim, 2005:36). With reference to Venuti, Hatim writes that "proper domestication at the socio-cultural level can enhance the quality of a translation: through target language 'fluency', it facilitates access to source text discursive thrust, genre integrity and textual coherence. This ensures that the socio-textual practices at work are preserved intact in the foreign language (i.e.,. foreignized). Perceptive foreignization is thus achieved by means of "*selective domestication*", a strategy which can hardly be condemned as pernicious or unfair to the source language and culture" (Hatim, 2005). According to Hatim "effective foreignization of the 'socio-textual' is best achieved through the domestication of the 'socio-cultural'" (Hatim, 2005:48). As an example, Hatim cites a text passage from the press with metaphorical expression "I shall cut off the hands", which would be more appropriate if put with different words, like "I shall impede with all my might". Literalism similar

translations may, according to Hatim, result into creation of myths through foreignization of socio-cultural objects uncritically. As additional factors to domestication and foreignization contributing to construction of myths Hatim defines the so-called "*strategic design of the text*". Hatim defines "design" here as "the register membership of the text, the intentionality of the text producer, and the semiotics of culture". The intentionality of the text producer is also coherent with the Skopos theory. Bielsa and Bassnet write that the dominant strategy in news translation is absolute domestication, as the material is shaped in order to be consumed by the target audience, so it has to be tailored to suit their needs and expectations. Venuti also referred to domestication as "*acculturation*" (Bielsa and Bassnet, 2009:16). Valdeón concludes in one of his works on news translation that "domestication of the source text is questioned as the source culture prevails over target one", whereby "foreignization elements are obvious in syntactic, grammatical and lexical choices" (Valdeón, 2005:116).

Lisbeth Clausen (2003) writes in her analysis of the coverage of the 9.11 events that this date to some extent changed the conditions for international news production and posed "new challenges for national media institutions" (Clausen, 2003:105). Clausen also refers to the role of newsmakers in the processes of identity construction: "National news producers choose their international footage from increasingly integrated networks of global and local news suppliers, and in doing so their role as mediators becomes one of consciously creating a national cultural identity in relation to other national identities", whereby the balance has to be kept between meeting national political agendas and the expectation of the target audiences (Clausen, 2003:105). Defining the term "*domestication*", Clausen mentions to the following definitions:

- Hjarvard's description of domestication as "*the process of selecting particular elements and adapting global information to suit a local framework*";

- Definition by Gurevich and al. as "*shaping news into frames of reference and ways of perceiving international events that are similar for news producers and audiences in the same national culture*", whereby domestication is a "counter-conceptualization to the notion of globalization".

For Clausen however, domestication is an "inevitable part of globalization process" and includes efforts of the news makers to "reframe and recontextualise news output to target their local audiences" (Clausen, 2003:107). Thus, news texts may have not only

informative but also identitarian function in terms of the way in which information is provided and how words are used in context.

Besides journalistic style with its specific vocabulary and avoidance of any expression of individual attitude in news production, news texts are characterized by defined structure, which may be clearly traced in news writing. Bielsa and Bassnet write that translation is an important part of journalistic work and is subject to the same requirements of genre and style that govern journalistic production in general: "even if they are not journalists, news translators must work as if they were" (Bielsa and Bassnet, 2009:81).

The main feature which journalists and translators are guided by in local and international news production is the so-called "*Lasswell formula*" of news writing, where the text is supposed to provide the answer on the following questions: who, what, when, where, to the source from which and if possible how and why. The decision of a paper on whether a message from a news agency will be included in the communication thread and appear in the media, is taken based on the title and the lead text (the first paragraph highlighted under the title), which includes the most essential information of the text (Snell-Hornby, et al. 1998). Christine Gawlas noted that as translation as activity implies also crossing cultural boundaries and embedding information into a different cultural space, it also may be viewed as the process of selecting information and deciding on the appropriate mode to display it, i.e. "gatekeeping" (Snell-Hornby, et al. 1998:236-237). The theory of gatekeeping as proposed by social psychologist Kurt Lewin (1947) suggests that certain selection takes place, in particular, when a journalist decides on the sources of information or on the stories to be published. Barzilai-Nahon mentions that "Gatekeeping refers broadly to the process of controlling information as it moves through a gate or filter and is associated with exercising different types of power (e.g. selecting news, enforcing the status quo in parliamentary committees, mediating between professional and ethnic groups, brokering expert information)" (Barzilai-Nahon, 2009:10).

Welbers touches upon the effect of gatekeeping on the awareness of political and social processes and events: "The news messages on which citizens base their image of reality are the outcome of a rigorous selection process. Of all the events that occur each day, few come to the attention of journalists, and even fewer are selected as potential news messages.[...] The people that are in a strong position to influence this selection process have been conceptualized as gatekeepers: they control gates in the communication channels through which news flows into society. By deciding which events are covered

and how these events are described in news messages, gatekeepers have a strong impact on citizens' awareness of political issues and the interpretation of these issues" (Welbers, 2016: 15).

When information that comes from the original source is produced in a different language than the target text, the processes of translation and transediting overlap with the understanding of gatekeeping. As mentioned by Bielsa and Bassnet, translation is an important part of journalistic work and is subject to the same requirements of genre and style that govern journalistic production in general, whereby even if they are not journalists, news translators must work as if they were (Bielsa and Bassnet, 2009:81). Thus, omissions, additions, and alterations to the original sources of information made in the process of translation may also be regarded as elements of gatekeeping.

International news production has become an important part of globalization, where translation and intercultural communication are fundamental parts of it. To a certain extent, news texts and spots are products offered to a target audience of different cultures, which pass through a similar process as marketing. News content is adapted for the target audience to meet the demand in information on the one hand and to promote the sales of a paper, on the other hand. Localization is, therefore, an important part of the process as well. Michael Cronin has considered the process of localization in his book "*Translation and Globalization*", where expanding the geography of translation is one of the significant factors along with growing time pressure. Under such conditions of the lack of time and exhaustion, the level of fidelity of a translation may drop (Cronin, 2003).

One of the most complete studies on news translation was carried out by Susan Bassnett and Esperança Bielsa in their book "Translation in Global News", based on the results of extensive fieldwork in major global news organizations (Bielsa, Bassnet, 2009). The scholars as well mention alterations of text and information as strategies of news production. Bielsa and Bassnet refer to omission, explication and synthesis as "text manipulations" in the sense of handling the text. They also mention that in authoritarian regimes, "omission was a deliberate strategy directly linked to centralized censorship" (Bielsa, Bassnet, 2009:15). Today, as freedom of speech still remains limited in some of the modern societies, the journalists reporting from such countries and societies have to rely on the translation provided by supervised (national) services (Valdeón, 2012). Tymoczko and Gentzler (2002) mentioned that translation in some cases may result into "falsification, refusal of information, counterfeiting, and the creation of secret codes"

(Tymoczko and Gentzler, 2002:xxi). Today, however, omission is a key strategy in the translation of news items, where the material is tailored to the needs of a specific local audience. Unlike in authoritarian regimes, the main aim of modern omissions is to avoid irrelevant information in order not to lose the interest of the reader. Referring to Tymoczko and Gentzler, the authors describe translation as a deliberate and conscious act of selection, involving the structuring, assembling, and fabricating of information into a format that will satisfy the expectations of readers. Thus, translation involves manipulation of an original as it is reshaped for a new audience. Although reshaping of the original for new recipients may be viewed as a characteristic of translations in general, in news texts such changes are probably more visible than in any other type of texts where the content is translated from one language into another.

Bielsa and Bassnet (2009) note, that not all styles and formats are equally acceptable in quality press of various cultures, in particular, in terms of stylistic conventions and shift of register: "British comic headlines of tabloid press are not acceptable in many other countries" and "British use of direct speech in articles is not generally acceptable in German higher-status newspapers" (Bielsa, Bassnet, 2009:20). Therefore, some language characteristics are involved in the process of translation itself and cannot be ignored in the process of creation of multilingual news.

Similarly to Cronin, Bielsa and Bassnet also mention time pressure as one of the important factors of text production. Most of news is assembled from different sources and languages. Besides, the product of such assembling also enters into competition: for the first place and early publication, which conditions the high speed of news production (Bielsa, Bassnet, 2009). Although that may be a reason for some of the changes, we will not consider this variable in our analysis of the selected corpus, as this data on the high speed of news production is not available in our case study.

Teun van Dijk (1988) observed that if the source text for international news production is taken from the agency it is often quoted literally without changes: "In an analysis of dispatches of the national and regional news agencies and their processing by an editor of a regional newspaper, it was found that most agency material was copied without any changes in the six articles that resulted from the dispatches" (van Dijk, 1988:130).

Bielsa and Bassnet also provide data from a news translator for Formosa Television FTV Clarie Tsai: "TV news translators are given every freedom to restructure and reorganize

messages under the one condition that the target text should always be congruent with the source text in meanings, nuances and facts", mentioning that exercising this kind of freedom involves considerable effort (Bielsa, Bassnet, 2009:15). Besides, in most international news agencies journalists are not referred to as the translators – they are called editors, re-writers, or have similar positions, carrying out translation activity (Bielsa, Bassnet, 2009:22). Thus, the news agencies may to some extent be viewed as translation agencies.

Previously, the research in media studies and journalism was focused mostly on single language cases. Little attention was paid to interlingual transactions (Bielsa, Bassnet, 2009). However, multilingual news production has become of wide interest in recent years.

With reference to Maria Josefina Tapia and Hernández Guerrero, Bielsa and Bassnet list the main principles of translator's work in the production of global news:

1. The main objective of the news translator is to transmit information;

2. News translators translate for a mass audience. Consequently, a clear and direct language needs to be used;

3. News translators translate for a specific geographical, temporal and cultural context. Their job is also conditioned by the medium in which they work;

4. News translators are subject to important limitations of time and space;

5. News translators are usually "backtranslators" and proofreaders (Bielsa, Bassnet 2009:63).

In view of the above principles, Bielsa and Bassnet list the following textual interventions required from the translator:

- Change of title and lead: title and leads (informative subtitles) are often substituted for new ones so as to better suit the needs of the target reader or the requirements of the target publication.

- Elimination of unnecessary information: information can become redundant either because it is already known by the target readers or because it becomes too detailed and specific for a reader who is geographically and culturally removed from the reality described

- *Addition of important background information:* when the target readers change it becomes necessary to add background information that will not necessarily be known in the new context.

- *Change in the order of paragraphs:* the relevance of the information in a new context and the style of the publication might make it necessary to alter the order of the paragraphs.

- *Summarizing information:* this method is often used to fit the source text into the space available and to reduce lengthy paragraphs which are no longer fully relevant to the target readers (Bielsa, Bassnet, 2009:62).

Thus, a translator is carrying out the function of a journalist, re-creator, and writer. Bielsa and Bassnet compare a journalist producing news transferring information between languages as an "invisible translator" and refer to the *Skopos* theory as one of the most helpful approaches in news translation research (Bielsa, Bassnet, 2009:124-129).

The approaches to news text analysis elaborated by CDA are also applicable in translation studies. Teun Van Dijk describes the following stages of source text processing in production of global news (van Dijk, 1988:114-120):

- Selection;

- Reproduction of the source text or fragment;

- Summarization (transformation of microstructures into macrostructures);

- Local transformations (deletions, additions, permutations, substitutions);

- Stylistic and rhetorical (re-)formulation.

The history of media translation from the 1st century to the modern times and Internet age was described by Roberto A. Valdeón (2012) in his article "From the Dutch corantos to Convergence Journalism: The Role of Translation in News Production", where he also refers to the research of Bielsa and Bassnet as well as other scholars. Valdeón mentions that translators were among the first staff members of Swedish, as well as other European papers as translation process was necessary to retell stories and events from other countries. Sending journalists abroad was "tantamount to the economic and political importance" of a paper (Valdeón, 2012:856). Citing Hess, Valdeón mentions that one of the features that may be traced from the beginning of active international journalist activity to our times is that "language and knowledge of cultures where journalists are

assigned are often secondary to experience within the company" (Valdeón 2012:857). Mary Nash writes in her research of media discourse of Spanish papers that consolidation of the press with identities and nationalisms of national states in the XIX century was historically important, which conditioned socio-cultural construction of identities (Nash, 2005). Nash mentions. That the concept of identity as "imagined community" permits on the one hand to develop the experience of belonging to a certain group, but, on the other hand, it generates parallel mechanisms of exclusion from other groups in relation to the "created community" (Nash, 2005).

Valdeón is also among the scholars that initiated the research into multilingual media on the Internet from the point of view of translation studies. In his article "Media Translation in BBC-Mundo Internet Texts", Valdeón also defines three principle strategies of international news production, namely *omissions, additions and permutations* (Valdeón, 2005), suggesting that translation studies share these concepts already used by CDA (van Dijk, 1988: 96). The overall effect of such changes Valdeón evaluates as negative (Valdeón, 2005). In his comparative study of English and Spanish texts, he separates translation of headlines and the text of the news itself: "English headlines follow well-established patterns, distinct from Spanish ones". Valdeón defines the following functions of news translation strategies:

Omissions: allow to adapt the text to the space requirements of the website, avoid irrelevant information, and to contribute to efficiency if the topic of the text is too time-consuming for the translator.

Additions: allow prospective readers to become familiar with foreign institutions, norms or events, which may sound particularly alien to the reality surrounding the text consumer.

Permutations: adapt the text to the needs, policies or ideology of the company they work for. According to Valdeón, Permutations may be "the result of careful planning or the consequence of the pressure put upon the text producers to complete their task within certain time limits" (Valdeón, 2005:113). He concludes, that the "reason for the changes might differ, but the resulting text will be instrumental in exposing the ideological agenda of the news company".

As it may be seen from the above quotes, the terms used in the recent research into media translation are in some way similar to marketing-related terminology ("*text consumer*" for

the reader, "*company*" for the editorial). Selection of proper terms to refer to the processes and stages of news translation is one more stumbling point in the area. In his other paper "From Adaptation to Appropriation: Framing the World through News Translation", Valdeón raises the issue of problematic terminology in the research of translation process in news production, mentioning that although the term "transediting" has been widely used in the translation studies literature, "the "translation" itself becomes contentious in communication studies, a discipline closely related to news translation research" (Valdeón, 2014). Indeed, most of the studies are based on "word-for-word transfer", which in news production occur for parts of the texts, but not in the entire news article. Even direct speeches are not always word-for-word translations. The elements of direct discourse (quotes) also undergo textual transformations, which may result important on the contextual level. Thus, a missing or changed demonstrative pronoun or reduced repeated information may imply loss of a rhetoric device.

Bielsa and Bassnet prefer to talk about translation of news rather than transediting: "Rather than adopting the somewhat artificial concept of transediting – the use of which would seem to imply the existence of another form of translating news – we will simply refer to news translation to point to this particular combination between editing and translating, and more specifically to the form that translation takes when it has become integrated in news production within the journalistic field" (Bielsa, Bassnet, 2009:64). Davier (2017) uses the word "translation" in her research into the stakes of translation in news agencies, however, notes that the term "translation" is applied for the sake of simplification and that the process is much broader and more complex (Davier, 2017:15).

Although the interest to media and news translation is rising increasingly throughout the last two decades, as Valdeón notes, "there is no agreement on the term to be applied to these processes, as they may involve translation but also editing". With reference to Quting Stetting, who introduced the term "*transediting*" as transformation of a text for a target reader, Valdeón mentions different forms of adaptations within transediting:

- Adaptation to a standard of efficiency in expression: "*cleaning-up transediting*";

- Adaptation to the intended function of the translated text in its new social context: "*situational transediting*";

- Adaptation to the needs and conventions of the target culture: "*cultural transediting*" (Valdeón, 2014).

Van Doorslaer (2012) introduced a term "journalator" to refer to "an interventionist newsroom worker who makes abundant use of translation when transferring and reformulating or recreating informative journalistic texts" (van Doorslaer, 2012:1046). With reference to Kang, van Doorslaer also mentions the concept of "entextualization" to describe "the process in news translation in which the original text is made subordinate to the journalistic purpose of recontextualisation" (Kang 2007, quoted in van Doorslaer, 2012:1047)",

The other existing terms to refer to news re-writing and translation are "tradaptation" or "transadaptation". Valdeón mentions that Vinay and Darbelnet, viewed it as necessary to adapt the source text and referred to it as an important procedure. Still, adaptation is more widely applied in international news production than in any other type of texts (Valdeón, 2014). For the target audience translation and adaptation are invisible processes as they are included into the production itself. Valdeón mentions definitions of parallel terms "transposing" and "trans-editing", as "implicit, and often silent, discursive re-intonations, while trans-editing emphasizes the simultaneity of translating and editing processes. The two, however, belong together, and go hand-in-glove at most instances." From the other point of view, adaptation is sometimes viewed as an "extreme form of free translation" (Valdeón, 2014).

In his research, and in the same line we have been pointing at in terms of framing the news through translation, Valdeón also refers to a study of Vietnamese news for international readers and their translation and adaptation: "The editors of this news medium contribute to create news texts that meet the expectations of the target readers in terms of format, and, above all, content" (Valdeón, 2014:55). This, according to Valdeón, may further contribute to the framing processes of news production by "combining selection and deselection of news events and reports, as well as linguistic transfer and adaptation of other elements such as headlines and quotes" (Valdeón, 2014:56). Valdeón writes that headlines are most likely to undergo notable changes, as different languages and cultures have different conventions and press formats, but that the headlines are not necessarily the most relevant. Van Dijk (1995), however, notes that headlines play crucial role in the creation of images and frames. Indeed, an Internet user does not necessarily have the whole article under the headline, which is the case for the printed press. Euronews, for instance, has a newsletter subscription for its readers, where only headlines of the day and some pictures are included. In the case of the Internet media, headlines

might be even more important than for the printed press. Headlines and titles are often completely recreated not only in the news but also in books and movies. The purpose of such recreation is also not the same. For literary translation headlines and titles carry stylistic and aesthetic function, while headlines and lead text in news translation are targeted for the group and play crucial role in sales, clicks, shares, feedbacks, and reactions. In this research, the headlines also constitute an important part of the analysis as we will be looking into how headlines are recreated in different language versions and how identity-related information and references are used in terms of the function of headlines.

Valdeón also mentions that adaptations for a different language often leads to *appropriation* of information and loss of the source, which priory occurred with Wiki leaks and some other media. Most of Euronews news articles contain the name of the author in every language. It is notable, that although different language versions of a news text mostly have the same structure and contain paragraphs that may be clearly identified as translation from one language to another, they contain different names of authors under the headline. This also may be regarded as a certain type of appropriation, as the original source of information remains unknown, as well as the name of the reporter or news agency, who was the first to deliver the information to the company. Specification of the name of the author or correspondent, in this case, is also important for the credibility of information provided by Euronews. The target audience of specific language or country is more likely to have more trust for an article written by someone from their own culture, than the one which is said to be translated from a foreign reporter. This is, in particular, the case for articles related to international relationships and conflicts of interests. The roots of such lower or higher credibility are also located in the identity issue. One is more likely to trust a representative of the same identity group as oneself, rather than the other group. Valdeón (2014) mentions that the term "*transediting*" may have become obsolete as in news production "the original emphasis on language transfer and edition is of lesser importance than the political, economic and social implications of processes like adaptation and appropriation" (Valdeón, 2014:60).

In this research, we do not deal directly with the political, economic, and social implication, although they are important and taken into account where possible. This research is focused on the transformation of the text itself and the changes that may imply or carry out the function of discursive identity construction when information is translated

from one language into another. Thus, as this paper mostly covers editing and translation of news texts, we consider the term "transediting" appropriate for the research dealing with text procedures, which do not involve paratexts or audiovisual content. *Therefore, the term "transediting" will be used further in the analysis of Euronews text articles.* Valdeón (2014) emphasizes, that the analysis of news texts "requires an interdisciplinary approach that takes advantage of the research carried out in disciplines such as communication studies, where concepts like framing have contributed to advance our knowledge of news production practices and agendas" (Valdeón, 2014:60). Valdeón writes, that even though "transediting may not be the right term to define the strategies characteristic of news translation", however, it is "reasonable to differentiate between translation and other practices" and suggests as well that it might be necessary to consider "whether concepts like localisation and globalisation are enough" as some scholars have suggested the term "relocation" to refer to the recontextualisation of a source text (Valdeón, 2014). For instance, Kang (2007) refers to news translation as "recontextualisation practice", represented by "a complex site of institutional goals and procedures, coupled with tension and conflict among different representations, ideologies and voices" (Kang, 2007:219).

The interest of translation, communication, and social studies to international news production is high and significant research into this realm have been made in the recent years. However, as can be seen from the above theories, the need to homogenize terms, applied for international news production still exists. The interdisciplinary nature of the research related to translation for global news requires insights from differed angles. Van Doorslaer's (2012) term "*journalator*" intends to reflect linguistically the presence of both components (journalism and translation) and reduce translator's invisibility in the journalistic work. At the same time, it refers rather to the description of the function, than the process. It seems that it would be complicated to use it as a parallel term to "transediting" in all the contexts, in particular, referring to procedures, strategies and techniques used when translating and writing news.

3.3.   Translation within media format

As mentioned above, the news texts are subject to the format of a particular media. Whether a printed paper or a television program, texts and contents are limited in the size of the text, time and audiovisual information. Along with the content of the articles and spots, the format and structure also play their role in defining the discourse and register of

news texts. Teun van Dijk writes, that "as a type of written discourse news style must meet the general constraints of monological written or printed text" (van Dijk, 1988:74). He also describes "*cognitive constraints that define news values*", which are the following:

- Novelty;

- Recency;

- Presupposition (of knowledge and beliefs);

- Consonance with socially shared values and attitudes;

- Relevance for the reader;

- Deviance and negativity;

- Local and ideological proximity (van Dijk, 1988:121).

Pierre Bourdieu writes in his paper "On Television" (Bourdieu, 1998), that television programs are "adapted to the mental structures of the audience"; and that "journalistic field is much more dependent on external forces than the other fields of cultural production: it depends directly on the demand, since it is subject to the decrees of the market and the opinion poll" (Bourdieu, 1998).

Edorta Arana analysed the constraints of television format in the paper "**Telediarios y homogeneización informativa en televisión. La dictadura del formato televisivo".** From the point of view of Arana the formal component of informative messages in television has the priority: the framework of discourse that determines the interpretation of information. In the first row the format determines the structure of information. For the study, conducted in Basque Country, Arana selected four parameters, which in terms of this research may also be viewed as identity markers (Arana, 1999):

- *Territoriality* (discursive elements that define geo-political reference, including verbal formulations);

- *Collective identity* (elements that are considered as descriptive for a community as traditions, folklore, language, etc.);

- *Institutionalization* (social and political organization of a community, relations between individuals and institutions);

- ***Compromise vs. conflict*** (indicators of relations between different authorities, groups or individuals and means they use: conflicts, violent actions, punishment, and peaceful regulations). According to the research of Arana, these elements, embedded within the framework of a program, create different scenarios and visions to understand the events (Arana, 1999).

Production of international news within television format is being actively researched in communication studies from the perspective of discourse. One of the studies conducted at the Autonomus University of Barcelona on the department of Audiovisual communication and Advertising jointly with National University "Kyiv-Mohyla-Academy" (Ukraine), carried out by Daria Taradai, investigates domestication of international conflicts in Ukrainian TV. Taradai mentions that there are two terms in the aspect of the so-called "glocalization" (globalization+localization), namely "localization" and "domestication", which are sometimes confused. For Media communication studies "localization" is the term related to translation of international news "not transforming the news content", as well as for media formats in the context of marketing (Taradai, 2012).

In this research, we understand ***domestication as the strategy of transediting***, i.e. changes in the text of news, deemed the most appropriate for the target audience in order to ***meet the objective of the message (Skopos)***. The terms "*localization*" and "*glocalization*" in terms of our research may be applied to the construction of design and format of the page of Euronews for various language versions, the headlines highlighted as top news on the start page as well headlines included into newsletters for different language versions, and page design for languages with right-to-left direction of writing. With reference to Sreberny-Mohammadi, Taradai (2012) mentions that there are two processes included into news domestication, namely *encoding* and *decoding*. In this way, the news is shaped "*to fit in with assumed audience interests, expectations and cognitive framework*", whereby the audience also takes part in the process domesticating the meaning of the stories it watches and reads (Taradai, 2012). Taradai mentions that different editorials and news production companies have noticed the need for "cultural sensitivity" and adaptation of their product for different tastes and expectations; thus the news "*is systematically filtered through more than one process before or while being translated*" (Taradai, 2012).

Taradai has outlined the following potential issues with news domestication:

- media content may restrain people on the local level from asking "bad" or uncomfortable questions.

- localization of knowledge and awareness of international affairs by the news media might have an effect of promotion of intellectual protectionism that leads to a limited worldview. f on the other hand

- international news is presented to local audiences within each nation according to their frames of interpretation, which happens as a mean of ***protection of the national identity by controlling what kind of news is viewed***. International newsrooms face the challenges of reflecting what is happening in the world and "domesticating" the news for the sake of their national audiences (Taradai, 2012).

In terms of our research, the effect of the above mentioned issues was noticed in the recent coverage of cases of violence in the context of "migration crisis". On the one hand, European papers (in particular, German and Austrian) avoided any coverage of violence against women by men with migrant background in order not to produce hostility to migrants until it became massive during the events in Cologne on the New Years' Night of 2015-2016. However, on the other hand, the media eventually exposed it as a conflict between "locals and migrants" or "liberal Europe and conservative Muslims", giving implicated ethnical and religious identity connotations to actions that may rather be referred to as gender-based violence. The Media coverage of Cologne attacks constructed a firm foundation for public support of Germany's changes to the legislation about asylum seekers in terms of the migration crisis. After a year of investigations, as the legislation was already adopted, it resulted that the percentage of asylum-seekers among the attackers was in fact very low. Although public indignation had been caused by the fact of massive sexual harassment of women, as of January 2017 no man was convicted of the mentioned crime. Out of 9 men brought to justice in connection with Cologne attacks, all of them were accused of robbery. That may mean that women still remain not sufficiently protected by law from sexual harassment – whether such harassment is committed by a migrant or by a local citizen. More detailed analysis of Euronews coverage of Cologne events will follow in the third Chapter of this paper.

Principles of good journalism, which are also applied to the translation process in global news, include the following: "Stick to the facts. Don't make too many judgments. Leave opinions out of it. Separate your personal convictions form your professional duties.

Remain neutral. Offer people good information; let them decide what it means. Treat both sides with respect; don't pick one over the other. Strive for the balanced view. Try to be as objective as possible, even though we are all human. Stay detached. Don't get sucked in by the emotions of the moment" (quoted in Clausen, 2003:107).

The principle of **letting the reader decide what information means** leads to a question: what if media format rules, as well as changes to the news content and structure made due to cultural and political constraints, limit the options for reader's conclusions? What if by discursive means and rhetorical strategies the opinion of the reader and reaction of the target audience may be partially constructed before the news appears in print? And what if multilingual informational space resembles a hypercube, where every culture and language is captured in a two-dimensional face, measuring all the world events exclusively from its own perspective? Translating within media format poses, therefore, additional challenges for translators and multilingual journalists, who have to face an ethical question: is there any limit where the means would not justify the ends anymore?

"*Critical linguists show, for instance how different linguistic representations of one and the same event can mediate different interpretations of and different attitudes to the event represented, and argue, that such linguistic choices are fairly and systematically related to specific interests, ideological positions and power relations. The same, of course, applies to the choices made by translators from various alternatives available: what may look like an uninspired translation or even a mistranslation may be in fact the result of the political and ideological constraints in which translations were produced and received.*" (Ietçu-Fairclough 2008:67-73)

An important observation was made by Darwish (2009) by the survey of principles of journalism, which refer to translation: "*Despite the crucial role translation plays in framing domestic and international news, a survey of more than 370 codes of ethics and codes of practice adopted by different media outlets around the world shows a serious lack of attention to translation*" (Darwish 2009:183). With the exception of one, none of the codes examined by Darwish "mention **translation as a principal factor in ensuring accuracy and objectivity**". Darwish mentions in his case study of news translation for Aljazeera television that most incoherencies result from "the lack of *structured methodologies in news translation* that ensure accuracy, fairness, truthfulness, objectivity and neutrality of reported news and transferred information" (Darwish, 2009:185).

The question arising from the above observations is whether the processes of news translation and transediting may potentially have hidden room for changes in the level of objectivity and impartiality of information provided by the target texts in various languages. Jonathan Brook (2012) refers to Lefevere's theory of *rewriting* in literature in his case study of the role of translation in the Production of international print news and mentions that "*it is the influence of ideology on the translation process that is of most interest to the context of international news production where ideology may, for example, manifest itself in **omissions** or **additions** of different kinds*". According to Brook, although Lefevere´s rewriting theory relates mostly to translation of literature, it is still significant for international news production and media translation "*because of the prominence of the dual notions of ideology and patronage in newswriting*". Brook also adds that "Lefevere sees patronage as being ideologically focused which means that the translators' ideologies or those imposed upon them, either consciously or subconsciously, determine their translation strategies. However, in their defence, he is careful to point out that "*most rewriters of literature are usually meticulous, hard-working, well-read, and as honest as is humanely possible what they are doing as obvious, the only way*" (Brook, 2012:30). We agree that the journalists involved in the process of creation of multilingual news also carry out their work to the best of their professional knowledge and do not deliberately follow any ideology. Yet, sharing certain ideologies, believes and identities may influence the way the news is delivered to the target audience even without a deliberate intention to do so.

Brook stresses, that "*news reports influence and form a core part of social identity*" and "*are structured to encompass the viewpoints and values of the intended readership*" (Brook, 2012:89). According to Brook, comparing the discourse and content of the source texts and the "mediated versions", in particular, in different languages may open new understanding of what actually happened as the target texts "c*an potentially be written from a new ideological perspective in a different language*" (Brook, 2012:89). Although in this research we will not be dealing with source texts other than different language versions of the published news, quotes and direct speeches included into them may be considered as such source texts and will be taken into account in our further analysis. Referring to Loupaki, Brook writes, that "*ideology can also be expressed in terms of conflict, through various linguistic means, such as through the use of positively or negatively charged emotive lexis, euphemism, syntax and modality*" (Brook, 2012:90). In

the further analysis of the selected corpus we will also see how such linguistic means are applied in transediting and how they are related to discursive identity construction in multilingual news.

Referring to Tymoczko, Brook (2012) writes that "*the voicing and stance of the translator are affected by geographical and temporal placing and can determine cultural and ideological affiliations*" and thus "*multilingual news writers might consciously or unconsciously impregnate rewritten texts with their own ideological viewpoints*" (Brook, 2012:93). Brook talks about the responsibility of news writers who work with various languages for "*continued promotion of ideological positioning or manipulation*" (Brook, 2012:93). He stresses that "*those international news writers who are competent in other languages, and who use them in the course of their work, also have the power to reposition a text to make it conform with desired cultural, ideological and literary norms, or even 'appropriate' degrees of power relations*" (Brook, 2012:92). Yet, in our understanding, it is rather the format of news and media that often limits the journalists and news writers in their choices on how to put information. As mentioned before, different countries and languages have developed different styles of newswriting, and what is appropriate in one language may be redundant or not professional enough in another. The same refers to the type of media. If the guidelines of a news agency restrict their writers from putting information that might be perceived as sensitive or causing controversial reactions, it will be compliance with the editorial's policy and not a free decision of the news writers to make a text conform with the expectations. Thus, news format, guidelines and policies are often essential in defining what other languages version of a news text will look like.

With reference to Baker, Brook (2012) writes that "*every time a narrative is retold or rewritten in another language it will be influenced by narratives from the different sources that contribute to that translation*" as "n*arratives cannot cross linguistic boundaries without the intervention of translation, but where the translator is not familiar with a particular narrative or possibly not committed to it either because he or she subscribes to other values, the potential for inaccurate portrayal of meaning through inclusion of the translator's narrative arises*" (Brook, 2012:95). This to some extent corresponds to the above suggestions that identities and values of news writers influence the way they perceive, interpret and reproduce events and which choices they make in terms of linguistic means they use in the target texts.

The fact that different identities, views, and values of news writers influence further processes of newswriting together with the constraints of media format may imply that different language versions of the same news may construct not only different identities but also different subjective realities. Referring to Ryan, Darwish writes, that "as the original news reports are submitted to the translation process they also undergo a reframing process, which for the main part *attempts to reconstruct a constructed reality* (Darwish, 2009:177). It has been argued that although the news media present reality "the way it is" news writers and editors construct a *subjective picture of reality by selecting and organizing information* in a way that makes sense to them and their audiences through framing" Further Darwish often refers to news translation as reframing. He writes, in particular, that the framing and re-framing includes two components:

"- first-hand account of events as witnessed or heard in their native form and submitted to the translation process by often bilingual correspondents and field reporters, who transmit their own translations to their news networks;

- formal and ad hoc translation of text processed in its original form in situ and ex situ" (Darwish, 2009:179).

The above references to the way the information is selected and organized support the point that translating and transediting the news actually create not only a new text, but also a new (subjective) reality, with its own priorities, emphasises and attitudes. Berger and Luckmann´s theory of Social Construction of Identity *suggests that identity is a key element of subjective reality* (Berger, Luckmann 1988:194). Differentiating between objective and subjective realities, Berger and Luckmann mention, that "the two realities correspond to each other, but they are not coextensive: there is always more objective reality available than is actually internalized in any individual consciousness" (Berger, Luckmann 1988:153). Applying this to realities in news translation, this may mean, that as every target text is created by a person, different from that who created a source text (every language version is created by different people), every reality, projected in a news text, will be processed through the lens of individual consciousness of every journalist or translator. This implies that there is actually not as much potential for media to be impartial, as they are all created and processed by separate individuals. For global news, this issue is even more acute, as every language version is processed through the frameworks of identities. Therefore, the subjectivity of every reality constructed in a particular language space is even more evident. A similar point of view on translator´s

participance in reality construction was also expressed by Mona Baker in her book related to translation and conflicts: "Like any other group in society, translators and interpreters are responsible for the texts and utterances they produce. Consciously or otherwise, they translate text and utterances that participate in creating, negotiating and contesting social reality" (Baker, 2006:105).

Identities may also be viewed as an element that complements media format during the process of newswriting. In tailoring a final news text, the priority is given to the information which is directly related to the target reader (language, culture). The order of information, headlines and lead texts are structured for each language with consideration of relevance for the target groups and their identities. For example, a Euronews article about the meeting of French and German leaders with the headline "*Angela Merkel promet d'"agir vite" contre le terrorisme*" in French version, is called "*Kampf gegen den Terror: Frankreich erwartet mehr deutsche Unterstützung*" in the German language version (Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/11/25/germany-will-do-more-to-fight-isil-says-merkel/). The German language version constructs the image of Germany as an important and needed agent in the context of international relations ("France expects more German support"), whereby the French headline refers more to the responsibility of the head of the German state ("Angela Merkel promises to act").

Due to the fact, that most texts are limited by size, every language version tends to add or specify information related to the target group and to omit the information which does not fit in due to size and time limits (less relevant for the target group). Such decisions are also mostly made based on national and cultural identities of the target groups. As mentioned by Bielsa, "(D)escriptive accounts of translation practices in different media can serve to reveal the intricate networks that make up the field and empirically show how global news texts travel across cultural and linguistic boundaries" (Bielsa, 2007:11). This research is mainly focused on results of translation within news production (online texts in various languages), however, touches upon translation practices within media format as well. As we assume that media format is defined not only by the corresponding market demand but also by the constraints of identities, understanding identities in translation and newswriting for international audiences will help to detect the ways for potential construction of subjective perceptions in the informational space of multilingual media.

3.4. Challenges of research into news translation

Depending on the news agency or company, translation is either a part of journalistic work or an independent task performed before the information is processed for publishing. There are no clear guidelines or instructions on how news has to be translated, however, there are principles and tradition of publishing, where the translation has to be fit into.

Luc van Doorslaer (2010) also mentions Stetting's term "transediting" in his paper "**Journalism and translation**" and writes, that translation takes place at various stages of news production process, that is:

- "the initial news gathering stage (correspondents, news agencies);

- "the handling stage (editing and writing) at news agencies, (national or local) news organizations and newsrooms" (van Dorslaer, 2010).

Van Doorslaer (2010) mentions, that although the news translation process is complex and multi-dimensional, in many publications translation is still considered as linguistic and not intersemiotic process: "Media translation researchers are often confronted with this obstacle: in many concrete cases, it is not realistic to deconstruct a news message in order to determine which parts have been edited and which parts are likely to be the result of an interlingual translation act. Translation in the journalistic field not only has to take into account the disintegrating status of the source text, it also has to problematize the concept of authorship" (van Dorslaer, 2010:183).

A media translator, or a journalist acting as a translator and transeditor, has less "freedom" of choice than a literature translator on the one hand, but more space for decisions than a technical translator, on the other hand. It is possible to sort out the following factors that influence Media translation process in news production:

- Market demand for specific information (interest of the target audience and relevance of information);

- Media format and press tradition (also the "policy of a media and its owners");

- Cultural constraints (sensitivity to specific information and potential impact).

To certain extent, the basic concepts of translation studies, such as equivalence, accuracy, adequacy, and fidelity become secondary to relevance and objective of information (skopos). The priority of international news production is high relevance for the target

reader together with instantaneous presentation within minimal time, although faithfulness of information remains among the principles of the journalists; therefore, it is possible to talk about "relative fidelity" of the translated text to the original.

As it is often difficult to establish exactly the direction of translation from a particular language to another (unless it is direct speech), and the case of Euronews is not an exception, we have selected various languages for this research. Davier and van Dorslaer (2018) also talk about triangulation between the target texts in various languages as a research method for news translation since the source text is often not available. In some cases, translations are made from English and French into the other languages, however, in other cases, news articles are written in the language of the corresponding country, then transferred into majority languages and transedited further into other languages. As mentioned before, the issue of the source and authorship remains undefined, as different language versions contain different authors´ names for the same information provided.

The fact that some researchers often avoid plunging into the processes of news translation has multiple reasons:

- Difficulties in differentiating between translator´s and journalist´s tasks. National papers and editorials often have information translated by professional translators, or even post-edit machine translated texts themselves. International editorials, as, for example, Euronews, have in their staff multilingual journalists who work in different languages in their native language departments, sometimes cooperating between themselves. In this case, the journalists act as translators, writers, and re-writers. As mentioned by Bielsa (2007), this is a common way of news writing in international news agencies that produce content in major European languages.

- Lack of accessibility to the work process: journalists and translations who work in news production, carry out their work under very intensive work load and time pressure. In our experience, editorials are more eager to respond quick questions and reply e-mails if one addresses them as a curious reader or colleague translator, and not as a researcher inquiring them to fill in any questionnaires or participate in any surveys. That is understandable when one considerers that these professionals work under pressure and stress.

- Selecting research material: It results almost impossible to select two languages (source and target language) and to research translation from one language to another. In

production of Global news the writers may work with various sources in different languages at the same time, (for example, information from news agencies, their own reporters, testimonials and direct speeches in original languages, etc.). This information is spread quickly within the editorial and processed into news texts in target languages. For this reason, we also have selected examples in various languages (in order to carry out an attempt to dig the soil, which at the moment not that attractive enough in translation studies, and to detect general tendencies and outlooks in this realm).

- Establishment of authorship of text and translation: for instance, in the case of Euronews, some language versions contain the name of one author, in other languages another author, although the informational content and information is similar. In other cases, different language versions contain the same author´s name, which facilitates the establishment of source and target languages, however, does not contain any references to the translator. Yet, such translation also contain many re-written and changed elements. Valdeón (2014) also mentions that adaptations for a different language often leads to appropriation of information and loss of the source, which priory occurred with Wiki leaks and some other Media.

- Selection of study approach and focus. On the one hand, it is difficult to research news translation within one realm only. On the other hand, such categories as precision, equivalence, and adequacy often result secondary to media format and relevance for the target audience. This entails changes in the structure and content of information. Therefore, as the most efficient approach to the research and analysis of translation processes in global news production is considered to be the Skopos theory of Katharina Reiss and Hans Vermeer. The Skopos theory in translation, formulated by K. Reiss and H. Vermeer (1984) as the action is defined by its purpose Trl. = f (Sk), is therefore fully applicable in news translation theories, as suggested by Susan Baassnet, Christina Schäffner.

The main aim of all the changes made to the texts and information in multilingual news production is to keep the information relevant for the target reader in terms of their personal interest, cultural specifics, and identities. On the one hand, such changes contribute to quick accessibility of information and to some extent intercultural mediation.

On the other hand, however, different angles of perception of information through the focus of cultural and national identities create a structure of parallel realities, where every target audience is limited by the constraints of their language media space. Bielsa and Bassnet (2009) also talk about "variations of veracity" caused by differences in perceptions (Bielsa and Bassnet, 2009:127). Under these circumstances, translation studies may contribute to the research into the field of multilingual news production, in particular, by agreeing on understanding and application of the related terms, developing flexible strategies of research into journalistic text translation, detecting translated elements in the texts, and conducting research not only comparing the source and target texts but also investigate across various languages and sources.

We assume that all the texts selected for the corpus are transedited from source texts into target texts. One target text may be re-written from multiple sources and languages, whereby some of them are identified (direct speech, author name specification or reference to any other source), some of them are not. Comparative analysis of multiple language versions helps us to identify the source text elements on the one hand, and to detect the applied strategies even if the source text is unknown, on the other hand.

3.5.   Translation of sensitive texts and coverage of conflicts in multilingual news

As in this research we assume that news text adaptations are often made due to their sensitivity, we will, therefore, look into the understanding of sensitivity in news production and translation. It seems appropriate to find out whether the analysis should be carried out according to the assumption that news can be referred to as sensitive texts. Therefore, we will present how this concept has been defined in the related literature so far with the intention to underline the characteristics of the texts analysed in the corpus.

Karl Simms (1997) views sensitivity as a socio-semiotic problem. He assumes that "no text is sensitive but that thinking makes it so" and therefore "all texts are at least potentially sensitive". He distinguishes four main modes of sensitivity: Alterity (referring to race, ethnicity, culture), institutions (meaning politics, state, and law), sacred texts, and profane texts (Simms, 1997).

Basil Hatim (1997) mentions in his article "Intertextual Intrusions: Towards a Framework for Harnessing the Power of the Absent Text in Translation" to horizontal and vertical intertextuality as a components of text sensitivity. Depending on the objective, he distinguishes between source-based rendering – target-oriented rendering, whereby these

intertextual renderings may be author-invoked or translator-offered with minimal or maximum intervention, as well as cases "in'between". Expectations of the target recipient may, according to Hatim, thus be fulfilled or defied, which defines the grade of text sensitivity.

Christina Schäffner (1997) analyses in her article "Political Texts as Sensitive Texts" the translations of speeches and interviews with German politicians (Helmut Kohl and Richard von Weizsäcker) into English. She concludes that in translation, the function of the target text may remain the same as the one of the source text, or it may change, so that sensitivity is linked to such change in the function of political texts.

Schäffner (1997) writes that the process of European integration shows also the emergence of a supranational discourse, reflecting a commitment to supranational objectives and ideas. "In such a context the sensitivity of texts also has to be seen from a wider perspective: Texts are created through a combination of multilingual negotiation (conducted in the agreed working languages) and translation. For translation studies this means that such notions as source text, parallel text, text-typological conventions, functional equivalence, loyalty, accuracy or appropriateness need to be reconsidered" (Schäffner, 1997:137).

Schäffner (1997) assumes that the sensitivity of political texts results from their function, which she refers to as a surface structure that reflects the text´s function and triggers cognitive reasoning process, both in text comprehension and in translation. "Speakers choose specific formulations because they share culture-specific background knowledge with their addressees, and these linguistic choices may reflect subtle changes in political attitudes or a certain discretion for diplomatic reasons" (Schäffner, 1997:137). Therefore, she views sensitivity of political texts as a functional concept, which according to her can be explained within the framework of a functional approach to translations such as Skopos theory that focuses on the function of the target text in its target situation in the target culture.

Christina Schäffner (2012) writes, that text is not sensitive by itself, but together with discourse it reflects sensitivity of people (due to attitude, ideology, religion, identity).

Discursive strategies according to Schäffner are the following:

- texts explicitly address the topic where conflict is a topic of the text – explicitly addressing labelling strategies using 'politically sensitive terms';

- texts indirectly implicitly refer to conflict (text about another topic, cross-reference);

- topic avoided in text (self-censorship, caution);

- topic prevented to be addressed in text (censorship) Discourse and texts as carriers of national or group ideologies and/or reflecting institutional practices (speech in parliament, press conference vs report in mass media);

Recontextualisation in media means transfer of (extracts) of a communicative action from its initial context into another one and include the following strategies:

- selection of information, including omissions and additions;

- restructuring, re-ordering, rearrangement of information;

-transformation of genre, for example, interview into report on interview;

- incorporation of information in a new text, including syntactic and stylistic adaptation, determined by purpose, practices, policies, and ideologies (Schäffner, 2012).

Basil Hatim and Ian Mason described the possible strategies and procedures for translation of sensitive texts in the book "The Translator as Communicator" (Hatim, Mason, 1997), where they refer to "Form and function in the translation of the sacred and sensitive text", which "are remarkably creative and which display marked degrees of dynamism". Hatim and Mason define "Dynamism" as "Motivated removal of communicative stability", which in itself is an "element of manipulativeness", manifesting itself "in the way context, structure or texture defies our expectations and relays new meanings" (Hatim, Mason, 1997). From this perspective, the transedited news texts represent a high level of dynamism in terms of form and function. In addition, conflicts are key topic in most of the news articles, which implies sensitivities for target audiences in terms of perception, and challenges for translators and interpreters related to the processes of translation in multilingual news production.

Mona Baker (2006) touches upon sensitivity and conflict in connection with ethical choices of translators in her book "*Translation and conflict*" (Baker, 2006): "*Translators and interpreters face a basic ethical choice with every assignment: to reproduce existing ideologies as encoded in the narratives elaborated in the text or utterance, or to dissociate themselves from those ideologies, if necessary by refusing to translate the text or interpret in a particular context at all. Beyond this basic choice translators and interpreters can and do resort to various strategies to strengthen or undermine particular aspects of the narratives they mediate, explicitly or implicitly. These strategies allow them*

to dislocate themselves from the narrative position of the author or speaker or, alternatively, to signal their empathy with it" (Baker, 2006:105). Such situations where translators have to decide whether to comply or not with certain ideologies and omit or not certain terms are not rare in the practice of news media. The below screenshot contains a part of an article from "*The Moscow Times*" on the interpreter's decision to translate the German word "*Annexion*" in the speech of Frank Walter Steinmeier referring to the Crimean peninsula as "*reunification*" into English:
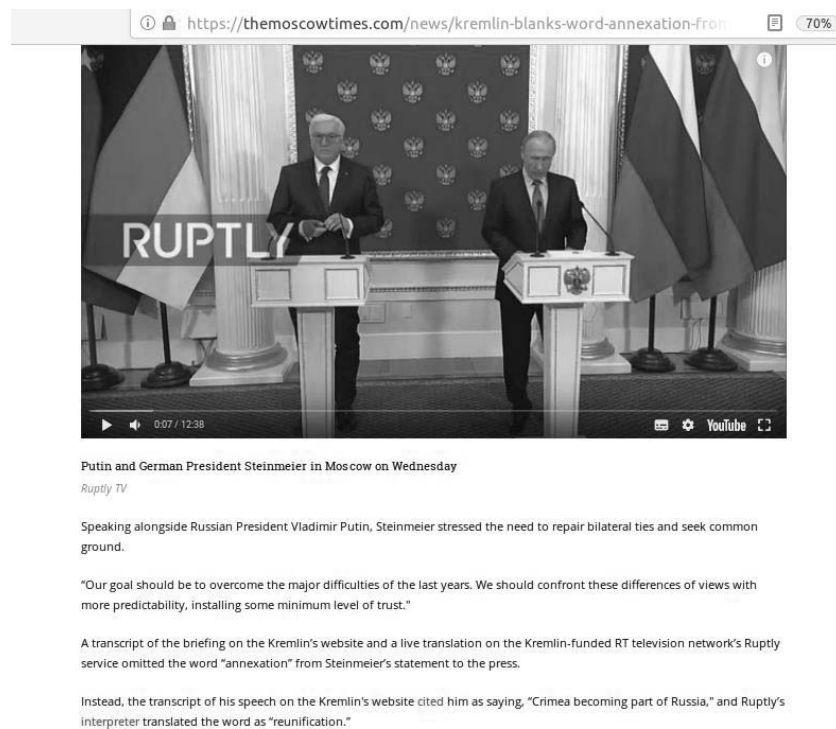
Figure 4: Screenshot of the article on to translation of the German word "Annexion" in the speech of Frank Walter Steinmeier as "reunification" into English with the video of the translated speech

Different choice of words may influence not only how news or specific events are perceived, but also representations and expectations of different scenarios. Baker mentions that narratives in conflict contain frames, namely "*expectations about people, objects, events and settings, that participants bring with them to the interactions*" According to Baker (2006) frames are "structures of anticipation, strategic moves that are consciously initiated in order to present a movement or a particular position within a certain perspective" (Baker, 2006:106). Thus different language versions of news may construct different frames not only in terms of how information is provided but also in connection with different background knowledge, experiences, and expectations of the target readers. This implies that criteria for impartiality are very vague and difficult to

establish. Reporting the same facts and events with different words may construct different attitudes even when the same facts and events are mentioned in different texts. In the above example, the terms "*annexation*" and "*reunification*" were recontextualised through at least three levels of discourse: legal, political, and media discourses. Use of different terms that may potentially construct different opinions in media discourse may have different implications in terms of international law and international humanitarian law, as it is the case for such terms as "*annexation*", "*reunification*", "*occupation*" (geneva-academy.ch, 2018. *Crimea: Between Annexation and Reunification* [Online], available at: https://www.geneva-academy.ch/news/detail/171-crimea-between-annexation-and-reunification). This means that reporting about armed conflicts in various languages create additional difficulties for journalists and translators in terms of use of words that originate in political and legal discourses, as they contain multiple levels of argumentation.

A study of Thanh-Giang Nguyen (2010) "When lack of impartiality makes an impact: a comparative study of VietCatholic and the BBC" compares the BBC Vietnamese and VietCatholic websites, exploring ethical issues of reporting "when access to politically sensitive situations is limited, and ask questions such as whether and when campaigning for religious freedom can justify partisanship and lack of fairness in news reporting". The study is a content analysis of the reports on both websites about the protests in Hanoi in the years 2007-2008). Ethical questions of impartiality, fairness, and balance in professional journalism are asked in relation to reporting by the two news organisations. Nguyen concludes, that political censorship prevents the local media from reporting on sensitive stories: "*the restrictions ironically give foreign-based Vietnamese-language media a golden opportunity. They gain attention by reporting on the politically sensitive topics such as human rights, democracy and religious disputes, so long as they have web technologies to bypass the government control* (Nguyen, 2010:4)." Referring to the work of multilingual BBC team Nguyen (2010) writes: "*When it comes to reporting on international news, particularly in the 33 languages of the World Service, BBC reporters are always expected to take into account cultural, ethnic and political differences. A high level of sensibility to diverse perceptions of the audience towards many Western concepts and a willingness to balance their different viewpoints are intended to make the principle of impartiality workable. However, when it comes to reporting from closed and semi-closed societies, it has been always difficult to represent different viewpoints. In many*

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cases, for example in China, Burma and Iran, impartiality cannot be achieved in technical terms (interviews with both sides were equally broadcast in length and audio quality), and could only be "due impartiality" where quotations from the government press are inserted into an interview with the opposition, or used for background explanation" (Nguyen, 2010:25). Thus, we may conclude that perfect "*impartiality*" is hardly possible to achieve as perception of any information always imply subjective point of view.

The effects of conflicts on demand for translation was mentioned also by Emily Apter (2005): **"**In the wake of 9/11 translation became a hot issue when the United States realized that it had a dearth of Arabic translators. Suddenly transparent was the extent to which monolingualism, as a strut of unilateralism and monocultural U.S. foreign policy, infuriated the rest of the world" (Apter, 2005:12). This means that as conflicts increase the demand for information, demand for translation also grows. Apter mentions that the effect of high probability of mistranslations may result from a suddenly occurred conflict: "*The "terror" of mistranslation has yet to be fully diagnosed, and the increasing turn to machine translation as a solution does little to assuage fear*" (Apter, 2005:12). This leads to a suggestion that in cases when breaking news has to be spread, the accuracy of translation may become fragile. It seems that multilingual news agencies, including *Euronews*, have found a solution for this tendency: when a breaking news is communicated it usually appears as a very short text, sometimes one or two sentences, and expanded some hours later when more information is available, more material is gathered and more facts are verified.

Taradai (2014) suggests that news domestication may blur conflict – a conclusion made upon a study of Coverage of the 2008 South Ossetia War by Ukrainian media. Taradai writes that "*in a globalized post-Cold War world, journalists try to domesticate foreign news using anchors familiar to the audience (social representations) or clues. Hence, news may potentially become both a source of reliable and understandable information about the world or an instrument of political propaganda*" (Taradai, 2014:6). In this way, the fact of focusing on the most relevant information for the target audience while reporting on international news may limit the perception of a conflict or any other event to the point of view of a target audience based on its experiences, background knowledge and the context of the events its own environment. Taradai (2014) concludes that "In the news coverage the South Ossetia War became an amplifier of the split of the Ukrainian

society into pro-Russian and pro-Georgian groups, but journalists did not either explain this split, or problematize it. So, such coverage leads to its justification/legitimization. Lack of explanation of different frames used by the journalists is typical for Ukrainian channels. Ukrainian channels do not address the whole of Ukraine as its audience, but in fact they focus on a narrower group of people that share the same assumptions as the journalists of the channel" (Taradai, 2014:149). This conclusion is interesting in terms of our research as we will be dealing with texts that are intended for wide audiences that are not limited to one specific country. Yet, in case of ideologically-related discrepancies, similar effect could potentially occur in bilingual societies, which would be the case for Ukraine as well – depending on which language version of news the readers would prefer.

One of the topics resulting from conflicts which is actively covered by international news is migration. The social and cultural phenomena of migration is located in the context of globalization and that of the society and information. Thus, it contributes to new perceptions of identities or even emergence of new identities, which in the news media is reflected through discursive means. From the beginning of the modernity, the press has played a crucial role in the definition of markers of inclusion and exclusion as key elements in the policies of identities (Nash, 2005). Media discourse, however, tends to construction and activation of those identity levels, which are sub-groups of the general "human"-group (national, regional, cultural, etc.). Mary Nash (2005) published a book "*Inmigrantes en nuestro espejo: immigración y discurso periodistico en la prensa*", where she researched how media discourse and descriptions of immigrants in Spanish newspapers influenced negative attitudes towards them (Nash, 2005). The media discourse analysis related to immigration was researched in major Spanish papers as La Vanguardia, El País and El Mundo between the years 1996-1997 and intended to explain specific elements which created pre-disposition to the dominance of negative attitudes. As key elements Nash lists certain descriptions and metaphors used in the articles in relation to the immigrants and their transport means, in particular, "*pateras*", "*barcas de la muerte*", "*espaldas mojadas*", "*sinpapeles*", "*illegales*". Nash describes this tendency as the "***discursive strategy of substitution***", where through negation of the subject, the person is associated with the transport means. By such substitution people are referred to as "persons without names, history and human recognition" leading therefore to "annulation" or "invisibilization" of a person (Nash, 2005). Nash also emphasizes on the use of certain metaphors related to the immigrants, which create the discourse of fear and

threat (in particular, by cognitive metaphors as *"hordas y avalanchas"*). The constant appearance of the same images and frames in the media together with their inclusion into the headlines represent a mechanism that created ant transmitted the negative believes toward immigrants in the 90ies in Spain (Nash, 2005). Referring to Van Dijk, Nash emphasizes the role of headlines, which, according to her, express the most relevant proportions of the topic structure and are decisive for realization of effective interpretation and memorization of information. Although in this research we are dealing not only with headlines but also with the body of the articles, the headlines constitute an important part of the analysis as well. Nash concluded, that it was the manner to refer to the immigrants in press, which created and strengthened the stereotypes. Such references tend to include metaphors and metonymies, which are often used in headlines to capture the attention of the readers.

It appears, that metaphors are important elements of discursive identity construction, which also may be used in articles and headlines referring to conflicts, crises, and burning issues and carry out the function of captation. At the same time, metaphors in political and media discourses are considered to be powerful persuasive instruments, as they are not only used as linguistic elements, but reflect the way of thinking. This function of metaphor was particularly researched by Andreas Musloff (2006) in various papers related to political discourses, where he also noted the mappings related to threat in description of immigrants (flood - "kind of natural" disaster, storm – "military invasion") (Musloff, 2006). The other source domain of metaphor is located in friendship and family to describe international relationships and "family scenarios for the EU" (Musloff, 2006). In our analysis of the selected corpus, we will also pay attention to cognitive metaphors as they may constitute elements of identity construction and may be used in the corresponding argumentation. Besides, the metaphors originating in political discourse undergo multiple transformations when transferred into media discourse and translated into different languages. Below is an example of transformation of a metaphor in translation taken from a Euronews article:

ENG: *"**If we sit on the same side of the table and place the problem on the opposite side** success is certain in a Europe with so much room for mutual prosperity,"*

GER: *"**Wenn wir alle aus der gleichen Perspektive auf das Problem schauen**, ist uns der Erfolg sicher – in einem Europa mit so viel Raum für Wohlstand für alle."*

*FR: "**Si nous nous asseyons côte-à-côte et plaçons le problème en face**, alors le succès est certain dans une Europe, avec tant de place pour la prospérité mutuelle "*

(Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/02/01/europe-s-interests-come-first-says-new-greek-government#)

The aspects of argumentation are also called *Topoi (sg. - topos)* and represent "persuasive strategies or rules which connect an argument to a claim or conclusion (Baker, 2011). Topoi are thus broad beliefs which help to maintain an argument without actually constituting the argument itself. Reisigl and Wodak (2001) have identified a number of topoi which are often used to justify discriminatory practices towards particular groups. For example, a topos of burden could be stated as 'if a group is burdened by another group, then actions should be taken in order to alleviate this burden'. This topos could be activated by someone who was opposed to immigration. Such a person might say something like, 'they come here to claim benefits and soon there won't be enough for everyone else!' Other topoi include the following: danger/threat (if x is a threat to y, then x must be stopped), authority (x is true because an authority said it is true) and justice (everyone should be treated the same) (Baker, 2011:152).

Piotr Cap proposed proximisation theory, where metaphor is one of its key tools (Cap, 2013). Cap defines proximization as a "discursive strategy of presenting physically and temporally distant events, states and states of affairs as increasingly and negatively consequential to the speaker" and underlines its compatibility with critical discourse studies (Cap, 2013). The goal of proximization is *legitimation* of certain actions and policies aimed at preventing or combating the approaching threat. This theory has also been successfully applied in the recent research at Lodz University (Poland), for instance, the research of Marta Lichy "Metaphor and Proximisation in the Analysis of the Discourse of Indirect Threat: A Study of the Us Rhetoric on the Russia - Ukraine Conflict" (Lichy, 2015).

Translation of metaphors in political discourse been analysed with increasing interest by translation studies as well. For instance, Christina Schäffner (2012) described differences in the use of metaphorical expressions, of interpersonal relationships, and of EU-specific terminology, highlighted in her paper "Unknown agents in translated political discourse".

As mentioned by Mary Nash "*the words are used not only describe the reality, but also to construct it* (Nash, 2005). Assuming that words also able to construct identities we may

conclude that awareness of the potential effect of the linguistic means used to report events, in particular, in terms of conflicts, may lead not only to legitimation of ideologies and polarization of societies, but also on the contrary, to new ways of conflict resolution and contributions to sustainable development. In 2008 Nickerson Angela M., Louis Winnifred R. conducted a research from social psychological perspective called "*Nationality Versus Humanity? Personality, Identity, and Norms in Relation to Attitudes Toward Asylum Seekers*" to study the basis for prejudicial attitudes toward asylum seekers in Australia and their relation to layers of identities. Through questionnaires and in-depth interviews Nickerson and Winnifred found out, the following: Individuals, who "strongly identified with their nationalities, and those, who perceived national norms as negative exhibited less favourable responses to asylum seekers. Only individuals who identified with their nationalities were less favourable towards asylum seekers when they perceived hostile national norms". On the other hand, individuals, "who strongly *identified themselves as humans* were more positive in their attitudes, feelings, and behaviours towards asylum seekers. The salience of the superordinate or human identity was associated with more favourable attitudes as they are considered a part of the in-human group" (Nickerson, Winnifred, 2008). Therefore, the authors concluded that "a*ctivation of the human identity can suppress negativity towards asylum seekers associated with national identification*" (Nickerson, Winnifred, 2008). This may suggest that construction of identities as parts of the in-human group may take place also through linguistic means that are used, in particular, by news media, reducing negativity resulting from reporting on sensitive issues and conflict-related events. Although construction of identities as part of in-human group is not the central focus of our research, we will still pay attention to the cases of what Nash (2005) refers to as "annulation" or "invisibilization" of a person if such cases are observed. Various stylistic figures, such as metaphors and metonymies, occurring in news articles in various languages along with the changes to the content and structure of the target texts may, therefore, entail multiple functions and be approached from various perspectives. Such perspectives may include, in particular, the aspects described in this Chapter 3, such as media format, aim and function of news text and its translation (or transediting), potential sensitivities, and expectations of the target audiences. In the next Chapter, we will consider more precisely the methods applicable to the research into discursive construction of identities in multilingual news.

4. Discursive identity construction in multilingual news: Methods and approaches

In this Chapter, we will make an overview over the existing methods and approaches that may be used to analyse identity construction in multilingual news. On their basis, we will suggest more specific criteria for the methodology applied to this research for the case of *Euronews*. We will mainly focus on the approaches of discourse analysis, critical discourse analysis, translation studies to identity construction, as well as consider possibilities of extracting and processing quantitative data from the selected corpus.

4.1. Critical discourse analysis applied to research into news translation

According to Christina Schäffner (2012), methods of Critical Discourse Analysis can be used effectively to reveal translation and interpreting strategies as well as transformations that occur in recontextualisation processes across languages, cultures, and discourse domains, in particular, recontextualisation in mass media. Isabela Ietçu-Fairclough (2008) suggests "a view of translated texts as recontextualisations of source-language texts in new social and cultural contexts", whereby the "functions and goals (including political goals) can be quite different from the functions and goals it served in the source-culture and the original context" (Ietçu-Fairclough 2008:67-73). This suggestion may also be considered from the point of view of the *Scopos* theory in translation studies, where the translation is defined by its goal.

Teun A. Van Dijk (2001) defines Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) as "a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context" and aims to resist social inequality (van Dijk 2001). Hilary Janks provides a brief yet exhaustive summary of how Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is applied as a research tool approaching the use of language as a form of social practice: "*All social practice are tied to specific historical contexts and are the means by which existing social relations are reproduced or contested and different interests are served. It is the questions pertaining to interests - How is the text positioned or positioning? Whose interests are served by this positioning? Whose interests are negated? What are the consequences of this positioning? [...] Where analysis seeks to understand how discourse is implicated in relations of power, it is called critical discourse analysis* (Janks, 1997:329-330).

Resuming the theories of Fairclough, Janks points out that the process of Critical Discourse Analysis includes three interconnected dimensions:

1. Texts as the object of analysis (including both verbal and visual texts).

2. The processes of text production and text perception (writing and reading, speaking and listening, designing and viewing).

3. The social and historical conditions, under which these processes are carried out (Janks 1997, Fairclough's 1989, 1995).

In terms of this research, the object of the analysis is the text of the news articles composed in the corresponding languages. We are considering the process of text creation by the journalists, where the process of translation is a part of such creation, and compare the texts which are supposed to be read by different audiences in the corresponding languages. Social and historical conditions of text creation are viewed in terms of construction of national identities and the supranational European identity.

Janks mentions three Fairclough's procedures, necessary to carry out such analysis:

1. Description, that consists in the text analysis itself;

2. Interpretation, which implies processing analysis;

3. Explanation, meaning social analysis (Janks 1997, Fairclough's 1989, 1995).

Further in Chapter 5, we also apply similar procedures to the analysis carried out in this research. The description will contain information about the selected corpus and background information about Euronews, as well as the analysis itself. We have put a major focus on the discourse-historical' approach developed by the Vienna School of Discourse Analysis (Wodak et al., 1999) as the results of their study on discursive construction of national identity serve as the basis for the comparative analysis of the aspects of identity-related information in different language versions of multilingual media. Interpretation and explanation of the results will include, inter alia, approaches of translation studies, and take into account social aspects as it is meant by the third point of the abovementioned procedures.

CDA has earlier already been suggested as an efficient tool that may be successfully applied by the translation studies: "*Critical Discourse Analysis and Translation studies share the assumption that textual features need to be related to the social and ideological contexts of text production and reception*" (Ietçu-Fairclough, 2008:67-73). Ietçu-

Fairclough mentions, that the two realms operate with multiple terms which are common for both of them: "*The concepts of intertextuality, interdiscursivity, recontextualisation, etc., which play a prominent role in CDA, are especially appropriate to Translation Studies, as both approaches aim to reveal the mediated connections between properties of text on the one hand and soico-polictical-cultural process on the other*" (Ietçu-Fairclough, 2008:67-73).

Methods of discourse analysis and critical discourse analysis have widely been applied in the research into Media rhetoric and ideology. This resulted to be a valuable tool to analyse the discourse of the original text and its translation, rewriting and transediting. Media and communication research methods are generally inevitable for a comprehensive study of translation processes in multilingual media. Hansen and Machin (2013) describe several stages of media research, defining it as "*planned, critical, systematic and transparent investigation into gathering information about media and/or communication process*" (Hansen and Machin, 2013:14). As one of the key points of media research the authors define the need to research "*ownership and media policy*", as often it is the ownership that may define which views are promoted and which information is prioritized.. The kind of reporting done to produce a news item can be explained "*in terms of a particular pattern of ownership that has become increasingly characteristic of newspapers around the world*" (Hansen and Machin, 2013:37).

Although CDA is not a method but rather an approach, the methodology of Discourse Analysis Studies introduced by Norman Fairclough (1995) provides a wide range of possibilities for a detailed study of discourse and its effects in the adjacent disciplines. This includes three layers (Fairclough, 1995):

- Text analysis (rhetoric devices, metaphors, collocations);

- Discourse practice analysis (how and for whom the text is produced);

- Discourse events analysis (relation between discourse and social structures).

Researching discourse and knowledge Teun van Dijk added that there is no direct relation between discourse and social structures without cognitive structures, as this correlation always goes through the mind of language users (Van Dijk, 1995). As for Van Dijk every text is interpreted based on the previous knowledge (ideas, beliefs) in mind, context is a subjective mental model of a communicative situation. In terms of ideology analysis van

Dijk defines the following levels: social, cognitive, social cognition, personal cognition, general (context free), particular (context-bound), discourse analysis (van Dijk, 1995).

Applying the described tools to multilingual news production, we may assume that each language version of the same news piece is subject to "recontextualisation" in the process of its adjustment for a new audience. Thus, every such language version would represent a different mental model, which is evidently subjective. Knowledge and "truth" will therefore be relative for very culture or "epistemic community" (van Dijk, 1995).

 "CDA uses the concept of "*recontextualisation*" to designate the de-location of a practice from its original context and its re-location within another – including the movement of discourses across practices e.g.. from political practice to media practice. " (Ietçu-Fairclough 2008:67-73). Recontextualisation refers to ways in which text or parts of text are taken from their original setting or context and then used in different contexts. Bernstein (1990: 184) points out that semantic shifts take place 'according to recontextualising principles which selectively appropriate, relocate, refocus and relate to other discourses to constitute its own order and orderings'. Linell (1998) suggests that this can be achieved in three ways: (1) intratextual, where a part of a text is referred to within the same text, either earlier or later; (2) intertextual, where part or all of another text is referred to in another text and (3) interdiscursive, where types of discourses are recontextualised (Baker, 2011:111). Media texts draw upon, reorganise, and transform different discourses in constructing political events, with omission, addition, and rephrasing as typical transformation strategies, which also imply recontextualisation (Blackledge, 2005 quoted in Schäffner 2012). The processes of recontextualisation have been investigated in Critical Discourse Analysis, and it has shown that it is hard for mass media to remain neutral reporters as they actively construct and shape representations of politics as a result of the way they select and structure their discourse (Schäffner, 2012).

The discourse-historical approach to media analysis may also be viewed as a useful tool in the research into translation for global news production: "The very interrelated but conflicting processes of nationalist regression and emancipatory, supranational humanitarianism manifest themselves discursively in different modes of *legitimation* and *de-legitimation*. (Wodak et al. 1999:151) The author also mentions that although initially the framework of the approach was elaborated in respect to Austria, "the theoretical as well as the general analytical findings yield information about some widespread patterns

of discursive nationalization within many (counter) modern nation-states" (Wodak et al. 1999:151)**.**

Along with CDA methodology, media studies actively apply the following ***methods*** (Hansen and Machin, 2013):

- *In-depth interviewing* of journalists and readers is used to find out how information is gathered and how it is perceived. Along with *questionnaires*, in-depth interviews are intended to support or explore data or to detect new perspectives of the research.

- "*Ethnography and observational methods* have been used to study production and consumption of Media. These methods are associated with watching or participating in what media audiences or media practitioners are doing and saying."

- *Content analysis* is one of the most efficient and most widely used research method for the systematic qualitative and quantitative analysis of media content (Hansen and Machin 2013).

These methods supplement and support Critical Discourse Analysis in the research into texts and speeches. The methods applied in this research overlap with qualitative and quantitative content analysis with focus on discourse. Observational method will be also partially applied in terms of background analysis of the studied media (which are the main principles on which the work of Euronews is based, how news is produced, how information is translated and transferred into different languages). Some information was collected by requesting information from Euronews; however, the asked questions were not in-depth interviews. Although we believe that in-depth interviews with the readers of the articles in different languages would have been an efficient instrument to complement the findings of this research from the perspective of social sciences and media studies, we will not consider this method in this research as it would be redundant and represent other research with different objectives and tasks.

The term "*discourse*" has been integrated with translation studies for decades. Basil Hatim and Ian Mason formulated the theoretical basis for discourse and inter-semiotic analysis in translation in their book "Discourse and the Translator" (Hatim, Mason, 1990) and mentioned that they were "*looking at translation as product instead of translation as process*". Media translation analysis is to a large extent looking into and analysing the

product more than the process. The process of text translation may give us specific ideas and explanation on the motivated choice of translators, or constraints and frameworks under which the journalists and translators are working. However, measuring the impact of translation and transediting decisions means research into translation as a product.

Referring to G. Steiner' s quote that "*the translator invades, extracts and brings home*", Hatim and Mason distinguish between author-centred, text-cantered, and reader-centred translating, where structure and meaning switch in their priority (Hatim Mason, 1990). These three types of translating may be compared to the function of translation in the mentioned earlier theory of Skopos, where translation is defined by its purpose. In the case of news media, the process of translation will always be reader-centred, whereby the structure of the text may be changed, and the authors may be not mentioned at all.

Norman Fairclough refers in his work "*Critical discourse analysis the critical study of language*" (Fairclough, 1995) to the following modes of representations in media discourse: Direct Discourse (DD) and Indirect Discourse (ID): "DD is 'converted' into ID by (a) subordination of the secondary discourse to the 'reporting clause'; (b) shift from 1 and 2 person pronouns to 3 person pronouns; (c) shift of deictics (e.g. here becomes there); (d) 'back- shift' of tense" (Fairclough, 1995). In further Sections, we will look into if and how the change of discourse from direct to indirect, as well as translation of direct discourse (quotes) from one language into another, may entail changes to the linguistic strategies of discursive identity construction in news texts.

According to van Dijk (1992), language discourse is not explicit as "there are propositions which are not directly expressed, but which may be inferred from other propositions which have been expressed" (van Dijk, 1992). At the same time, certain "linguistic properties of sentences and sequences of sentences 'indicate' implicit propositions and allow the inferences involved" (van Dijk, 1992). Referring to Syntax the author noted earlier that "word order as well as well as transactional structures of sentences may code for underlying semantic or cognitive agency" (van Dijk, 1989)**.** Thus, van Dijk refers to semantic macro-structures, knowledge frames (a subsystem of knowledge about a particular phenomenon) and models ("mental representations or events, actions or situations people are engaged in, or which they read about" – (van Dijk, 1989) as a separate level of linguistic analysis. In terms of this research, we will take into account some of the structures described by van Dijk that may potentially serve for

legitimation of policies or construct prejudice against "the others", which according to the author are the following:

- When "politicians and media attribute major social and problems to immigration and immigrants, they may thus influence the beliefs of large segments of the majority and thus indirectly the models that underlie racist stories or discriminatory action of dominant group members" (van Dijk, 1995). In the analysis of the selected articles migration will be one of the key topics and we will consider this type of legitimation as well, in particular, in terms of linguistic means applied in the argumentation.

- by emphasizing "specific topics at the expense of the others (through headlines or summaries) or by preventing other topics, they may influence the overall (mental) model structures that are involved in discourse comprehension" (van Dijk, 1995).

- strategic generalizations: ("this always happens like that") may influence situations models and create prejudices (van Dijk 1995).

- emphasize OUR (good) vs. THEIR (bad) (van Dijk, 1995).

- enhance credibility by "personal experience" stories (van Dijk, 1995):

Critical discourse analysis also deals with the construction of prejudice based on identities as part a part of mental models and social representations (van Dijk, 1995). Teun A. van Dijk (1989) writes that "Prejudice does not consist of the beliefs of individual people, but of generalized opinions shared by people as group members. This presupposes that prejudice is acquired, used or changed in social situations, and as a function of structures of social dominance" (van Dijk, 1989). Van Dijk mentions that the analysis of prejudice has to go "beyond the traditional methods of superficial content analysis", and that a "highly sophisticated and subtle discourse analysis is necessary to trace and describe the many ways in which dominant group members show their underlying opinions" (van Dijk, 1989). In this research, we will not be considering the relationship of power and groups of dominance, however, the potential construction of prejudice based on identity-related information will be taken into account as news media have an important role in these processes. As mentioned by van Dijk (1995), "the dominant discourses of the mainstream media lead to the construction and adoption of preferred models, which, in turn, are the basis for the inference of preferred attitudes and ideologies" (van Dijk, 1995:38). According to Gerda Eva Lauerbach and Anita Fetzer (2007) texts reflect the discursive and sociocultural practices of different societies: "Texts are produced and

consumed according to discursive practices, and these, in turn, are embedded in sociocultural practices. Text analysis has double focus – on the structure of the text and on the discursive practices with which it was produced within the wider context of the type of discourse it is a part of" (Lauerbach and Fetzer, 2007:10). Thus, paying attention to the cases where different attitudes or prejudice may be potentially constructed in different language versions of news texts may open new perspectives to understanding of diversity and inclusion through linguistic means across languages and cultures.

Christina Schäffner (2012) mentions that investigation of political discourse in translation has been underexplored in the discipline of Translation Studies: "News translation and the practices of news agencies have recently received more attention whereas translation policies and practices in political institutions at national and supra-national level have rarely been addressed (but see, for Canada, Mossop 1990 and Gagnon 2010, for the EU institutions, Koskinen 2000, 2008). Much remains to be investigated in order to get a deeper insight into political discourse in translation and the institutional practices and policies which determine it" (Christina Schäffner, 2012:133). This research is also mainly focused on the text, yet we expect the analysis of the selected corpus and the observations made will also contribute to the filling of this gap.

Brook (2012) points out that critical analysis should pay attention to "*how which people say what in their original setting, and how what they say is transformed through the various processes of translation that occur in the reporting of international news*" as media discourse "*contributes to the character of societies and in so doing can reveal issues of power and identity*" (Brook, 2012:89). Referring to the analysis of translation of quotes and direct discourse Schäffner (2012) writes, that using methods of Linguistics and Critical Discourse Analysis, the researchers identify strategies such as "omissions, additions, neutralisation, explicitation, referential and transitivity choices, strategies of focalisation and also illustrate how such strategies mitigate or reinforce political or ideological tensions and contribute to intersubjective positioning shifts" (Schäffner, 2012:147). Thus, the experience of previous researchers shows that Critical Discourse Analysis is an efficient approach that may successfully be applied in the methodology of the current study of identity-related information in multilingual media.

Referring to Christina Schäffner, Ietçu-Fairclough (2008) mentions the strategic functions of political language, where translations may function as a part thereof, namely "coercion, resistance, dissimulation and (de)legitimation". Ietçu-Fairclough suggests that

"translations, as recontextualised texts, ought to be related to contexts and considered as part of strategies of action (of agents within those contexts)" (Ietçu-Fairclough, 2008:67-73). As noted by Fairclough "*It is increasingly through texts that social control and social domination, are exercised (and indeed negotiated and resisted). Textual analysis, as part of critical discourse analysis, can therefore be an important political resource, for example in connection with efforts to establish critical language awareness as an indispensable element in language education*" (Fairclough, 1995:112). At the same time, looking critically into news media texts referring to the events, situations, and quotes that originated in a different language environment than the produced text may help create a more comprehensive and open perception of different cultural and language environments, rather than that offered by single-language media format.

4.2. Interdisciplinary approach to discursive identity construction strategies and translation procedures

In this Chapter, we will describe the methodology applied to the analysis of the selected corpus and make an overview of the relevant theories, which constitute the basis for the methods applied. As the proposed analysis is carried out from an interdisciplinary perspective of translation studies and discourse analysis, the methodology used for its purpose is a synthesis of approaches from both realms. We will, therefore, focus on the definitions and types of strategies and techniques in translation, communication and discourse studies, which in the concluding part of this Chapter will be synthesized to the criteria, applied for the analysis of the corpus in the present research.

Guided by the theories of Valdeón (2005, 2012, 2014), Bielsa and Bassnet (2009), in this research, we view transediting as a translation method in multilingual news production. As mentioned by R. Valdeón (2014), transediting involves various types of adaptations, described earlier in Section 3.2. In differentiating between the translation techniques and strategies we were guided by the theories of Hatim (1997, 2005), Vinay and Darbelnet (1989), Nida (1982, 2001), Löscher (1991), as well as by the paper of Lucía Molina and Amparo Hurtado Albir "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach" and their analysis and synthesis of the theories of Vinay and Darbelnet, Nida, Vázquez Ayora, Delisle (Albir, Molina, 2002).

The notion of strategy has similar definitions in terms of translation, transediting, news production, and identity construction. As mentioned by Wodak et al. (1999:31) the

concept of strategy derives from Greek and was initially used in military context and meant skills of military management. In its generalized meaning, however, "the concept of strategy generally denotes a more or less accurate plan adopted to achieve a certain political, psychological or other kind of objective". In their understanding of strategy the authors are guided by the definition of Pierre Bourdieu and develop a classification of micro and macro strategies employed in the discursive formation of national identity. "These macro-strategies correspond to the main social macro-functions […], namely construction, perpetuation or justification, transformation and demontage or dismantling" (Wodak et al., 1999:33), which will be referred to with more detail further in this Chapter.

Defined by Wolfgang Löscher for translation, a strategy is a potentially conscious procedure for the solution of a problem, which includes problem orientedness, potential consciousness and goal-orientendness (Löscher, 1991:88). Albir (2011) uses a similar definition, where strategy comprises procedures (verbal and non-verbal, conscious and unconscious) for problem solution (Albir, 2011:271). According to this definition, the strategies are procedures that allow amending the deficiencies and making more effective use of the available tools to realize a specific task. The translation strategy is correspondingly defined as individual procedures, verbal and non-verbal, conscious and unconscious, internal (cognitive) and external, applied by a translator to resolve specific problems, detected in the translation process, and to improve its efficiency related to specific necessities (Albir, 2011:276). Translation studies distinguish strategies by their type, level, and modality. According to their type translation strategies may be designated to:

- Understand the original text and differentiate between the discourses, principle and secondary ideas, etc.;
- Resolve expression problems;
- Obtain information. (Albir, 2011:277).

Strategies of different level include global and local level or micro and macro levels in relation to the parts of the text (Albir, 2011:278). Applying this to the current research, the important levels of transediting will be changes (additions, omissions and adjustments) on the textual, rhetorical and lexical levels.

In discourse analysis for communication studies, strategies are viewed with similar understanding. Patrick Charaudeau writes: "The notion of the strategy is bound to that of

the subject, who would be its organizer, even if he/she is unaware of it" (Charaudeau, 2002:302-303).

Wodak et al. (1999:160) specify: "we use the term 'strategies' to refer to plans of actions with varying degrees of elaborateness, the realization of which can range from automatic to conscious, and which are located at different levels of our mental organization." Thus, the definitions of strategy for translation studies and discourse analysis both mention that the process of its selection and application is not necessarily conscious and deliberate. This approach may be efficiently applied to strategies and procedures in global news production, translation, and transediting, as journalists and translators mostly make unconscious choices for problem-solving.

There are some slight discrepancies between translation studies and discourse analysis in terms attributing specific linguistic figures to strategies or, accordingly, to techniques or procedures. Discourse-historical approach of Reisigl and Wodak describes the concept of "referential strategies" or 'nominational strategies', - "a term used to refer to ways of constructing social actors, particular in relation to self and other representation and the construction of in- and out-groups. This often involves the use of nouns as labels for people or groups as well as the adoption of metaphors, metonymies, and synecdoche (a part standing for a whole). For example, a businessman might be referred to as a suit. Referential strategies are used to articulate discriminatory discourses, be they positive or negative. In their analysis of racist discourse, Reisigl and Wodak (2001) identified a number of referential strategies which employ the use of personal reference to represent or construct certain groups of people disparagingly. Certain nouns have discriminatory connotations on their own; that is, they do not need further qualification to convey discriminatory meanings. For example, the use of a term such as "paleface" is derogatory to the people who are labelled as such. However, referential strategies may involve the use of more or less neutral terms which ascribe more positive value to those being labelled. Many referential strategies are borrowed or adapted from van Leeuween's (1996, 1997) categories of social actor representation, for example, aggregation, impersonalization, exclusion, suppression, backgrounding, specification, generalization". (Baker, 2011:112). It is possible to conclude that the notion of strategy in translation studies has more specific definition and is more strictly differentiated from techniques, procedures, and methods, whereas in discourse analysis it is often applied in a broader sense and includes contextual implications along with the linguistic aspect. Applying both

approaches, we will further propose a more specific understanding of strategy in terms of this research, which will include a problem-solving process, being conscious or unconscious.

4.2.1. Transediting strategies, procedures and techniques in multilingual news production

As mentioned before, multilingual news production deals not only with translation in its common understanding but also with transediting, which to a certain extent defines the "gatekeeping" – selection of which information and from which sources will be included in the target text. From this perspective, a translator or a journalist that works with multiple languages and translates certain parts of information is not only a mediator but also a communicator. In order to better understand which problems tend to be solved and strategies applied in a communicative situation between a multilingual media and their target audiences, we will have a closer look on what elements are involved in it. Patrick Charaudeau (2002:315-318) defines four principles which determine semio-comunicative situation:

- "Alterity, which implies that every speaker constructs and constitutes their discourse through addressee;

- Influence, whereby the speaker speaks in order to allow the addressee to enter into his/her discursive world;

- Regulation, which means that by taking the other and the circumstances into account the addressee wants to influence the other;

- Relevancy, meaning that in order to understand each other both have to share the same representation of the world and of themselves. This may be adequate and adjusted to the situation of communication (Charaudeau, 2002:315-318).

Mass media, including press, radio, and television, belong to global communication, being the speaker, and the readers being the addressee or the target audience. Relevancy in this meaning would be one of the main problems which the transediting strategies aim to solve in their communication with the reader. The principle of relevancy named by Charaudeau that both of them "have to share the same representation of the world and of themselves" is also comparable to the concept of identity. To some extent, the news text producer and the target audience have to share the same identity. This is, however, not

always possible in the case of multilingual news. Therefore, it explains the fact that the changes made to the texts in global news production are mostly related to identities.

In the communicative conception of discourse, Patrick Charaudeau (2002:315-318) mentions that strategies may be multiple, but they all may be grouped into three main stakes ("*enjeu*"): legitimation, credibility, and captation.

The stake of legitimation is used to reinforce the position of the speaking subject. This includes the "legitimisation" strategy aimed to reinforce the position of authority, which also comes along with justification. In the media, this stake also shows itself as "self-celebration", or proving the evidence of validity.

The stake of credibility is used to confirm the truth of the content by manifesting the sincerity. This stake includes three discursive attitudes: neutrality, or avoiding personal assessment, distantiation, meaning cold and controlled attitude (expressing an expert opinion), or as well commitment, which would be contrary to neutrality. According to Charaudeau, the stake of credibility is expressed in Media communication by a discourse of authentification of the facts, which are mostly based on testimonies.

The stake of captation means ensuring that the addressee perceives or shares the ideas of the speaker. It is the "need to be sure that the partner in the communicative exchange accepts his/her project (or is somehow moved or impressed by it). Charaudeau defines two attitudes that may be used for this purpose: controversial attitude (deconstructing the position of the other) and dramatization (through analogies and metaphors).

Changes made to the news text while transferring the information from one language to another are similar to those made within one language. In "News as Discourse", van Dijk talks about different levels of text analysis: on the level of grammar and pragmatics of speech (van Dijk, 1988:25-30). The first level includes phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic descriptions, and the second level includes macrostructures and global meaning. "Thus we describe sound forms, word forms and meanings – both, of sentences and of textual sequences of sentences" (van Dijk, 1988:25). Van Dijk also mentions that news discourse contains elements featuring "unsaid semantic implications, presuppositions, suggestions and associations". Van Dijk refers to syntactic analysis as an "indirect but subtle and therefore often reliable source of evidence" (van Dijk, 1988:81).

In the case of global news production, editing within one language, as well as translation have the same objectives (*Skopos*). The Skopos theory in translation, formulated by K.

Reiss and H. Vermeer as the action is defined by its purpose Trl. = f (Sk), is therefore fully applicable in news translation theories, as it was already suggested by Susan Bassnet, Christina Schäffner and some other scholars. The other theoretic equation of the *Skopos* theory Sk = f (R), meaning that the purpose is defined by the recipient, is also applicable, as news production is aimed at the recipient. However, here another variable may come into interaction, which is media format, Sk = f (R+F), where a journalist acting as translator performs and produces to meet certain guidelines of a Media.

Further, we will describe transformations made during the production of multilingual news viewed from the perspective of translation. In this description, we were guided by the summary of translation techniques made by Lucía Molina and Amparo Hurtado Albir (Molina, Albir 2002:498-512), as well as our observations during corpus selection. Molina and Albir (2002: 498-512) mention that confusion exists in differentiation between translation procedures, techniques, strategies, and methods. They propose the term "technique" to refer to procedures that affect the result, unlike strategies, that form part of the process. Hence, strategies and techniques occupy different places in problem-solving (Molina, Albir 2002:508).

In order to better define the methodological approach applied to this analysis from the perspective of translation studies, we have looked into how the translation techniques may be applied to the cases of translation for multilingual news. In general, the translation techniques applied in news production may be viewed as literal or adjusting translation, where the latter is close to what earlier was defined as transediting. Literal translation includes such techniques as borrowing, calque, or word by word translation (which is almost never the case), and adjusting translation. The latter would include adjustment followed as a result of the changes, made due to the specifics of the target language (linguistic adjustment) or changes made upon the decision of the translator, editor or journalist acting as a translator in order to adjust the text for the readers (discursive adjustment). Molina and Albir (2002:502) mention Nida's "techniques of adjustment" in translation, which are additions, subtractions, and alterations. As we have mentioned earlier, in the case of multilingual news, we are dealing with transediting, which includes similar "techniques of adjustment", however, not only on lexical and grammatical but also on textual, structural and contextual levels. Thus, we have added and defined some of the techniques that are specific for news production and will be further referred to as transediting techniques. Below are some of the examples taken from Euronews articles:

Borrowings originate predominantly from the English language. Sometimes they constitute parts of metaphors like the below example:

*Eng: Romania: "**CTRL ALT DEL**" protest*

*SPA: Rumania: protesta "**CTRL ALT DEL**"*

(Available at: http://www.euronews.com/nocomment/2015/11/05/romania-ctrl-alt-del-protest/)

In other cases, as borrowings enter media discourse the language of news contributes to the appearance of new words to the target language:

*Eng: People power: how **crowdfunding** works*

*Fr: Le **crowdfunding**, comment ça marche?*

*Ger: **Crowdfunding** einfach erklärt*

*SPA: ¿Cómo se puede lanzar una c**ampaña de crowfunding**?*

(Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/10/30/people-power-how-crowdfunding-works/)

Some of the borrowings detected during systematic observations of the corpus refer to specific identity construction processes or descriptions (e.g. "*Brexit*", "*Nafri*", etc.).

Calques, similarly to the borrowings, are also made mostly from the English language:

*ENG: ...the question is whether these talks can lead to **a roadmap for** a peaceful solution to the war in Syria...*

*SPA: La pregunta es si de esta reunión saldrá una **hoja de ruta para** una solución pacífica en Siria...*

*FR: Alors la question désormais, c'est de savoir si **une feuille de route pour** une solution pacifique en Syrie pourra sortir de cette reunión...*

*RU: Вопрос сегодня стоит так: смогут ли на встрече разработать **дорожную карту для** выхода из сирийского кризиса...*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/10/30/syria-talks-in-vienna-world-and-regional-powers-present-but-no-syrians/

Similarly to the cases of borrowings, many of such calques produced by journalists, translators, and interpreters, have entered other languages and are actively used in the media and political discourse.

Among the omissions observed in the analysed texts, it is possible to define **grammatical, lexical and textual** ones. Under grammatical omission, we understand the exclusion of grammatical elements, also known in translation studies as condensation technique:

ENG: **Over the course of this exercise***, NATO was conducting clearly offensive operations…*

SPA: **En estos ejercicios***, la OTAN ha realizado operaciones claramente ofensivas…*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/11/06/nato-showcases-military-might-amid-multiple-threats-on-its-borders/

In most cases, changes to the grammatical structure occur due to specific features of the target languages and do not have any additional discursive implications.

Lexical omission is exclusion of words due to their redundancy or linguistic economy:

ENG: This is something which experts are calling **anti-access, area denial***.*

SPA: Es algo que los expertos denominan **una denegación de acceso.**

 Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/11/06/nato-showcases-military-might-amid-multiple-threats-on-its-borders/

If in the original setting the repetition or redundancy is deliberate and has a stylistic function, its loss in the target text may also imply certain adaptation in terms of identity construction. We will also be looking into such shifts further in order to verify the assumption that strategies of news transediting overlap with strategies of discursive identity construction as both of them apply similar linguistic tools.

Discursive omission may be compared to "implication" in translation studies, where the exact meaning of a more generalized expression shall become apparent in the context. Discursive omission creates "implied information". In the following example, the French version contains information about the religious identity of ISIL-suspects, subtracted in the Spanish language version:

SPA: En total hay once detenidos, diez hombres y una mujer de entre 17 y 45 años. Cinco son españoles, cinco marroquíes y uno paraguayo.

FR: Dix hommes et une femme de 17 à 45 ans, **parmi eux cinq Espagnols et un Paraguayen convertis à l'islam, ainsi que cinq Marocains***.*

 Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/04/08/catalonia-11-arrested-for-suspected-links-to-isil/

The formulation "*cinq Espagnols et un Paraguayen convertis à l'islam, ainsi que cinq Marocains*" implies, that the Moroccans are most probably Muslims "by default" (applying a frame of equation national identity = religious identity). Such implication omitting specification would be a discursive omission. In critical discourse analysis, similar elements are referred to as "mutually assumed background knowledge" (Fairclough, 1995).

In political argumentation quoted in the media the "mutually assumed background knowledge" may also be complemented by presupposition and "taking-for-granted" – "certain formulations by which propositions are treated as generally known or agreed upon, and hence as uncontentious and not at stake argumentatively" (Simon-Vandenbergen et al., 2007). These are usually expressed by such words and expressions as "*of course*", "*obviously*", "*there is no doubt*", etc. and their equivalents in other languages.

Textual omission implies subtraction of sentences, phrases or parts of the text. This occurs when the journalists acting as translators do not consider the information relevant for the target audience. The economy factor is also present, which refers not only to the linguistic economy but also time and space (on the website or in video news spots).

Addition of grammatical elements is also described in translation studies as reinforcement:

SPA: "*Creo que es esencial **que los hombres también formen** parte de esta manifestación*"

ENG: "*I think it's essential **that we men** also take part here in this demonstration*"

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/11/08/thousands-rally-in-madrid-against-domestic-violence/

The above example contains addition of the pronoun "*we*" in the translation of the quote from Spanish into English. As mentioned in the earlier Chapters, pronouns "*we*" and "*they*" may be used as important elements in argumentation and discursive identity construction.

Lexical addition of specific words or structures includes the following techniques:

As linguistic amplification we understand addition of lexical elements to specify an issue:

ENG: *This is something which experts are calling anti-access, area denial.*

*GER: Fachleute nennen das Anti-Access Area Denial, **also Zugangsverweigerung und Raumabschottung**.*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/11/06/nato-showcases-military-might-amid-multiple-threats-on-its-borders/

Unlike in the example of lexical omission, this one contains more extensive explication of one of the components.

Under **discursive amplification**, we understand addition of words, which make the news more relevant to the target audience. In the following example, the English language version mentions that the suspect was Muslim. However, this specification of religious identity is not contained in the Russian original text, nor did the suspect himself ever specify his religion in any other sources (it is only known that he used to have constant problems with alcohol, which is already quite contrary to the specified religious identity, although he originated from a Muslim society):

*RU: Убийство русского юноши Егора Щербакова **преступником с кавказскими корнями** вызвало возмущение москвичей, переросшее в беспорядки.*

*GER: Im Dezember 2010, **nachdem ein junger Moskauer nach einer Schlägerei mit einem Kaukasier umkam**, zogen tausende nationalistisch gesinnte Russen auf die Straßen und forderten: "Russland den Russen".*

*ENG: At first peaceful protests by more than 1,000 citizens of southern Moscow turned into bloody rioting on Sunday, when they were joined by far-right nationalists after a young Russian man was fatally knifed; this was **allegedly by a Muslim migrant from the Caucasus region**.*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2013/10/14/russia-s-hatred-of-immigrants-will-get-worse-until-policies-change/

Textual addition (of sentences, phrases text parts) includes:

Replenishment as addition or **substitution** as a switch of information not contained in the original text, but relevant for the target readers. As observed, replenishment and substitution tend to be quite extensive in the volume of texts; thus we will not dwell on it in this Chapter but will take it into account in the further analysis.

Grammatical alterations include:

Transposition as a switch of word class: in the following example adjective to noun:

*ENG.: Because we very much believe that nuclear weapons have to be dealt with in a very **cautious**, predictable way*

*SPA: Porque creemos firmemente que las armas nucleares tienen que tratarse con mucha **prudencia**, de una manera previsible*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/11/06/nato-showcases-military-might-amid-multiple-threats-on-its-borders/

This particular example of grammatical alteration does not seem to entail any function of argumentation or identity construction.

As **deviation,** we understand shift of grammatical category within the same word class. The below extract contains an example of double deviation in the German version: the adjective in superlative becomes elative – "*besonders antisemitisch*", and the indicative mood of the verb "to be" into subjunctive – "*wäre*". The latter might entail neutralization strategy:

Eng: "...not because we are the most anti-Semitic nation..."

FR: "...Pas parce que nous sommes la nation la plus antisémite..."

SPA: "...no por ser la nación más antisemita..."

GER: "...Nicht, weil wir besonders antisemitisch wären..."

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2013/05/04/jobbik-leads-anti-jewish-rally-in-budapest-on-eve-of-world-jewish-congress/

Under **syntactic variation**, we understand a change of syntactic structure of sentences: Breaking one sentence in two and more or merging different sentences into one, changing its syntactic structure and subordination:

ENG.: "I am concerned because we have seen that Russia has started the, a new practice of many snap exercises and the observers are not invited to those exercises and this of course decreases predictability, decreases transparency..."

GER: „Ich mache mir Sorgen. Russland hat eine neue Praxis ins Leben gerufen: sehr kurzfristig eingeräumte Manöver, zu denen dann auch keine Beobachter zugelassen sind. Das bedeutet natürlich weniger Vorhersehbarkeit und weniger Transparenz..."

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/11/06/nato-showcases-military-might-amid-multiple-threats-on-its-borders/

Lexical alterations include predominantly stylistic modulations, generalizations, particularizations, shifts of emphasis through lexical means and tropes. This type of technique is one of the most frequently observed during the selection of the corpus. As it was mentioned in the previous Chapters, it is not always possible to define the source and the target language of the text representing the part of the information provided. It is, however, impossible to assume that the "original" and the "target" texts do not exist. Even if news texts are written "independently" by different news writers at the same time, they still usually work either with the same sources of information which originate in a particular language or with the translation thereof (through an intermediary language). Thus, it is possible to define several types of lexical alterations.

Downplay modulation that also may occur as a technique of euphemization strategy:

ENG: Russia destroys tonnes of illegal food imports at its border

SPA: Indignación en Rusia por la destrucción de alimentos occidentales

RU: Россия: утилизовано 290 тонн "запрещенки"

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/08/07/russia-destroys-tonnes-of-illegal-food-imports-at-its-border/

In this example, the word "*utilize*" instead of "*destroy*" is used in the Russian version.

Unlike downplay for euphemization, hyperbolization gives more importance (and correspondingly relevance) to an issue and often serves to capture the attention of the audience.

Geographical modulation implies changes to locations switching it to more general or more specific ones. Such changes also include metonymy (part for a whole), for instance, when the capital or a region of a country is used to refer to the whole country:

*ENG: **Catalonia**: 11 arrested for suspected links to ISIL*

*SPA: Desarticulada una célula yihadista en **Cataluña** con "voluntad explícita" de atentar*

*FR: **Espagne**: arrestations de jihadistes prêts à commettre un attentat*

*GER: **Spanische Polizei** vereitelt Anschlag – Terrorzelle ausgehoben*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/04/08/catalonia-11-arrested-for-suspected-links-to-isil/

Contextual alterations imply re-writing, changing the order of information, facts, and references, in particular, the following:

Discursive creation is used to "translate" or "transedit" the headlines and is, in fact, creation of new headlines for the same article. It may be observed in every language version of the same article, as headlines are never word for word translations. **Discursive switch of reference** within an article implies quoting of or refereeing to different sources while reporting on the same event. This may, on the one hand, be a strategy to neutralize or mitigate sensitive information and put it differently, or, on the other, occur due to the selection of different source texts. In the case of the latter, such selection may also be a part of the gatekeeping process. In the below example different language versions refer to different sources reporting on the responsibility for the plane crash (the Russian language version refers to a Dutch report, saying that it was not mentioned who is responsible):

ENG: Ukraine and Western countries have accused the rebels of shooting the plane down with a Russian-made missile, an accusation which Russia denies.

FR: Officiellement, la lumière n'est toujours pas faite sur les causes du crash. Les autorités ukrainiennes et les pays occidentaux accusent les séparatistes pro-russes.

UKR: Україна та країни Заходу покладають відповідальність на донецьких сепаратистів.

RU: В докладе, опубликованном в сентябре голландскими специалистами … не говорится, кто именно виновен.

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2014/11/10/netherlands-remembers-victims-of-downed-mh17/

As **evaluative speech reporting,** we understand estimate of references alongside with or instead of quotations:

*FR: Le président de l'Eurogroupe Jeroen Dijsselbloem s'est **exprimé laconiquement** à l'issue de la reunion:…*

*ENG: Eurogroup President Jeroen Dijsselbloem **expressed disappointment** with how things had gone:…*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/02/12/no-deal-in-brussels-over-greece-s-unpopular-bailout/

SPA: "El nombre de Dios no puede justificar ni el odio ni la violencia", ha advertido el papa Francisco en Kenia

*ENG: **Pope disgusted** by 'barbarous attacks' in God's name*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/11/26/god-s-name-should-never-be-used-to-justify-violence-says-the-pope/

Under **discursive transposition,** we understand transfer of information where the editorial considers it more relevant. The below example contains transposition of information together with textual addition of relevant information to the beginning (introductory part) of the article:

ENG: NATO and its allies have been staging their biggest military exercises in more than a decade. Trident Juncture boasts 36-thousand troops from over 30 nations, 140 aircraft and more than 60 ships. The show of strength was planned long before Russia's build-up in Syria and is independent of events. But the escalation of conflicts across the Middle East and North Africa are challenging NATO to react to multiple threats on its borders. NATO Secretary-General Jens Stoltenberg and other senior officials have been observing part of the exercises. They visited the British helicopter carrier HMS Ocean on the Portuguese coast, along the Troia peninsula.

SPA: El secretario general de la OTAN, Jens Stoltenberg, ha asistido junto con otros altos cargos aliados y personal militar a las maniobras que la organización ha hecho durante varias semanas en Italia, España y Portugal. Son los ejercicios más potentes de la OTAN, una verdadera muestra de fuerza. Han realizado operaciones de combate, control de territorio, estabilización y de resolución de crisis humanitaria. España liderará el año que viene la Fuerza de Muy Alta Disponibilidad para poder responder a crisis como la intervención rusa en Ucrania desplegando fuerzas en pocos días. Hace 13 años que no se hacían ejercicios tan importantes. En España uno de los escenarios elegidos ha sido Zaragoza. Más de 36.000 efectivos de más de 30 países han participado en estas maniobras sin precedentes. 8.000 pertenecen a las Fuerzas Armadas españolas. Los ejercicios comenzaron el 19 de octubre y han terminado este viernes.

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/11/06/nato-showcases-military-might-amid-multiple-threats-on-its-borders/

Another alteration observed is **discursive inversion**, under which we understand mentioning different or even contrary information referring to the same source. In the below excerpt from an article on dismissal of a gay priest the English version says that the dismissal has nothing to do with his personal situation, whereas the Russian version

presents information differently, adding conjunction "therefore". Both versions refer to the original statement of Vatican; however, it is interpreted and presented as contrary information, which may have been unintentionally lost in translation. The original statement was made in Italian, and its wording suggests that the main reason is the "irresponsible action" (specific actions, but not sexual identity) that caused too much pressure of Media on the Church. The other aspects of his personal situation, according to the original statement, belonged to the competence of his ordinary. Although not directly related to national and regional identities, references to sexual and gender identity as well as the stance of various institutions and society are relevant in the context of the construction of common European values based on human rights:

*Eng: The Vatican says the priest's dismissal has nothing to do with the comments about his personal situation. But it also says that giving the interview and planning a demonstration was "grave and irresponsible" given their timing. It said **his actions would subject the synod**, which Pope Francis is due to open on Sunday, to "undue media pressure.*

*Ru: Ватикан расценил заявление Харамса, сделанное накануне синода, посвященного проблемам семьи, на котором, помимо прочего, будет обсуждаться и **вопрос нетрадиционной сексуальной ориентации, как "серьезный и безответственный поступок"**. "Исходя из этого, священник не может продолжать свою работу в Конгрегации доктрины веры и в папских университетах",- говорится в заявлении Ватикана.**

*The Vatican regarded Haramsa's statement made on the eve of the Synod devoted to the problems of the family, which, among other things, will also discuss the issue of non-traditional sexual orientation as a "serious and irresponsible act". "Therefore the priest cannot continue his work in the Congregation for the doctrine of the faith and in the papal universities," the Vatican said in a statement.

The original quote in Italian: "A sesito delle dichiarazioni e interviste rilasciate da Monsignor Krzysztof Charamsa si se osservare che, nonostante il rispetto che meritano le vicende e le situazioni personali e le riflessioni su di se, la scelta di operare una manifestazione così clamorosa alla vigilia dell'apertura del Sinodo appare moltograve e non responsabile, poiché mira a sottoporre l'assemblea sinodale e una indebita pressione mediatica. Certamente monsignor Charamsa non potrà continuare a svolgere i compiti precedenti presso la Congregazione per la dottrina della fede e le università pontificie, mentre gli altri aspetti della sua situazione sono di competenza del suo ordinario diocesano".

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/10/03/polish-priest-dismissed-from-vatican-post-after-coming-out-as-gay/

As mentioned earlier, the above techniques were observed before the selection of the main corpus. This means that these examples are most likely non-exhaustive and additional techniques may be detected. At the same time, we might detect no occurrences

in the future selection of articles for some specific technique described. Therefore rather than focusing on the variety of specific techniques we will be looking into the group they belong to, namely whether a lexical, structural or rhetorical change is taking place on the corresponding level -lexical, textual or contextual. We will not be focusing on grammatical changes as a separate group, unless a syntactical change or switch of grammatical category would have additional discursive implications – in such case these changes will be referred to as rhetorical (e.g. quotation marks used for distantiation) or lexical (e.g. change or omission of pronouns "*we*" and "*they*") changes. We assume that the techniques described above may appear in the production of multilingual news as a part of broader strategies, intended to comply with the tasks of the editorial (strategy as a "problem-solving" process). Hence, in the following Section, we will look into the common features of the strategies, procedures, and techniques in translation and transediting with the strategies of identity construction and their linguistic means.

4.2.2. Transediting techniques in strategies of discursive identity construction

In her work titled "*Translation in the Global Village*", Christina Schäffner (1997) raises a question if global culture may be established when people read and watch the same news and media products all over the world (Schäffner, 1997:4-5). Referring to Hondrich, Schäffner (1997) mentions that "shared knowledge of an event is always supplemented by culture specific background knowledge, presupposition and prejudice resulting in different interpretations", which means that "everything which reaches an audience in some globalized way is filtered, interpreted and localized. In this understanding "translations contribute to creating images and stereotypes of the others" (Schäffner, 1997:4-5). For Mary Snell-Hornby (2000), language is "one of the most potent means of expression of cultural identity, along with non-verbal conventions, norms, and rules of conduct to which numbers of a group are encouraged to conform" by processes of socialization (Snell-Hornby, 2000:7). Comparing the techniques of transediting in global news described in the previous Section with discursive strategies of identity construction, suggested by R. Wodak, we observe certain parallel processes and interdependence between them.

R. Wodak et al. (1999) define four macro-strategies of discursive identity construction:

- Construction (through we-group linguistic means, solidarity implications);

- Perpetuation and justification (aimed to defend and preserve the existing identities or their elements);

- Transformation (intended to transform specific aspects of national identities);

- Dismantling and destructive strategies aimed to de-mythologise or demolish identities or their elements.

Further, these macro strategies are separated into multiple "micro-strategies" (Wodak et al., 1999:33-54), which we have summarized in the following figure:

Identity Construction (micro) Strategy (by R.Wodak)	Rhetoric and Linguistic Realization Means (by R.Wodak)	Effects in discursive identity construction (macro strategies) (by R.Wodak)
Shift of blame and responsibility Downplaying and trivialization Calming down Avoidance Defence Legitimation and delegitimation Assimilation, Inclusion, Continuation, positive continuity Dissimilation, Exclusion, discontinuation Singularisation and Autonomisation Unification Vitalization Positive Self-Presentation Portrayal in Black and White Devaluation, negative continuity Negative representation	-lexical units creating difference or unity - naturalizing metaphors (catastrophe) -insinuations, allusions, evocations, vagueness, metonymic casual shift, - lexical units with levelling semantic components - "yes-but" figures - Suggestive icons - lexical units indicating difference, - personifications and metaphors, -miranda and antimiranda (topos of idyllic place vs. topos of terrible place) -threatening scenarios -suggestive euphemistic pseudo-oppositions ("not … but..) -topos of external threat - metonymy -depersonalization, agent delition - euphemistic verbs and denotations - negative or positive adverbialization - distancing through direct speech, references, quotations indefinite article - referential assimilation - temporal reference and lexemes indicating continuity and repetitivity -referential vagueness - metaphorization - metaphors of ship, house, path or crossroads -hyperboles, synecdochisations -comparisons (history as a teacher,	Justification Construction Perpetuation Transformation Deconstruction

	etc.) - normative-denotic modals - procatalepsis -suggestive rhetorical questions	

Figure 5: Discursive macro and micro strategies of national identity construction by R.Wodak

These micro-strategies defined by Wodak et al. (1999) overlap with the stakes of discursive strategies described by Charaudeau (legitimation, credibility, captation) referred to earlier. Anna Cros et al. (2012) apply Charaudeau's strategies to their analysis of discursive strategies in new television formats, mentioning that his classification has been "demonstrated to be useful in analysing both media and political discourse, also based on authority and persuasion". The authors, in particular, define that the identities of TV-programmes participants "are fundamentally constructed on the basis of discourse strategies that legitimize and give authority to the characters". They support their choice of methodology referring to Charaudeau's definition of social identity, which is conditioned by a communicative situation in the process of communicative exchange and concluding that "identity may be social but it is manifested through discourse" (Cros et al., 2012). Based on the theory of Charaudeau (described earlier in Section 2.2.), they carried out their research into new television formats applying the chart that defines relationships between strategies, functions and discourse indicators. These are described as follows: legitimacy (To create or strengthen the legitimacy of the speaker (or the person spoken of), providing him or her with the right to speak), manifested by such indicators as transparent announcer or specialist lexicon; credibility (to reveal the speaker as an authorized spokesperson) manifested, in particular, by reported speech and narrative discourse; intellectual engagement (to capture target audience attention and encourage participation), manifested by setting context, anticipating, summarizing, definitions, paraphrases, examples, comparisons, metaphors; and emotional engagement (to provoke an emotional reaction in the target audience) manifested by rhetorical and direct questions, humour, explicit participation requests and intensifying expressions (Cros et al., 2012).

Van Dijk's (1995) discursive strategies "employed to manipulate the prevailing models of ethnic events" may also be viewed as micro-strategies of discursive identity construction. He refers to such strategies and their components as the "key elements needed to construct the preferred models that are most likely to be used in biased ingroup-outgroup

attitudes and xenophobic or ethnocentric ideologies". Van Dijk defines the following strategies (van Dijk, 1995):

- a general polarisation between Us and Them;
- a general focus on a variety of social, economic, and cultural problems caused by Them, thereby blaming the victim;
- focus on a small set of negative topics, such as immigration as invasion, attack, or threat;
- negative socio-economic consequences of immigration, e.g., unemployment, lack of housing; crime, violence, and drugs; terrorism (especially by Arabs, Islamists) social disintegration: teenage pregnancies, welfare abuse; lacking adaptation to Our customs, or language; cultural difference and deviance (e.g., "due to Islam");
- preferential access and quotation of sources;
- positive self-presentation: the good things We do for Them;
- opposition against most forms of active measures in favour of ethnic equality, such as affirmative action, or multicultural education; attacks on political correctness; and denial (or transfer) of racism, and mitigation of discrimination (van Dijk, 1995).

Translation of identity-related information is closely related to domestication of news and discursive strategies in their production, as well as to construction and representation of internal and external (perceived) identities. The same information (or text) produced by a politician may shift in function when re-produced by the media and transmitted in different languages. On the one hand, identity construction, transformation, perpetuation or deconstruction are central strategies of political discourse, solving problems of politicians and not those of the press. Yet, they turn into the main focus of the media, which is solving the problem of relevancy for the target reader, whereby the speaker (the media) and the addressee (the reader) are supposed to share the same representation of the world and of themselves (Charaudeau, 2002).

We assume that identity is a central element that determines the changes made to the texts, based on sensitivity. As it was already mentioned in the previous Chapter, sensitivity as defined by Karl Simms (1997) is a socio-semiotic problem, whereby "no text is sensitive but that thinking makes it so, however, such "thinking" is intrinsic to language as experienced by humans, so that we may say that all texts are at least

potentially sensitive". Simms (1997) defined four main modes of sensitivity, which also include identity components:

a.   Alterity: Race, ethnicity, culture;

b.   Institutions: Politics, state, law;

c.   Sacred texts;

d.   Profane texts (Simms, 1997).

All the modes of sensitivity defined by Simms may be related to identity construction, as (a) refers to ethnic and cultural identity, (b) – to national and regional identities, (c) – to religious identity, and (d)- to personal identity of an individual, whereby in construction of (b) national identity all the other identities may be included as sublayers. Translation of identity-related information is translation of sensitivity and changing its level upwards or downwards in order to meet the set purpose (*Skopos*).

As defined in Section 3.1., in terms of this research we understand strategy as a set of problem-solving procedures. Hence, the main problem in transediting, which translators, editors and journalists aim to resolve may be defined as "undue reaction of the target audience" (which might be either lack of relevance or, on the contrary, turbulent public response). Not all of the transediting techniques are made with the particular focus of identity construction. However, identities become central triggers of interest and public responses. These approaches show that discursive strategies in news production are comparable to and in many aspects overlap with Wodak's strategies of discursive identity construction. They are also similar to the discursive strategies described by Charaudeau and van Dijk. Wodak's means of rhetoric and linguistic realization overlap with translation and transediting techniques. Charaudeau's classification of media strategies was previously successfully applied to media analysis, in particular, with relation to identity construction (Cros et al., 2012). Hence, in the methodology of this research, will also be guided by Charaudeau's strategies, as well as types of discursive identity construction, described by Wodak et al. (1999). To detect which discursive strategies and transediting techniques will occur in the selected news texts in different language versions, the following figure will be applied:

Identity construction focus	Strategy	Transediting techniques
Construction and perpetuation	Legitimation	Structural change (textual

Transformation	Captation	level)
Deconstruction	Distantiation	Rhetorical change (contextual level)
	Unification	
	Polarization	Lexical change (lexical level)

Figure 6: Strategies of discursive identity construction in multilingual news.

Based on this figure, we will describe the occurrences of the mentioned strategies and endeavour to establish on which level the changes related to such strategies tend to occur and which is the focus of identity construction for them. The first column of the figure comprises identity focus, based on the macro-strategies of discursive identity construction defined by Wodak et al. (1999) and presented in Figure 5 "Discursive macro and micro strategies of national identity construction". The second column comprises strategies of news text adaptation for the target audience, defined based on the mentioned Wodak's micro-strategies of discursive identity construction, Charaudeau's stakes of discursive strategies in communication and van Dijk's theories of critical discourse analysis applied to our observations of the analysed corpus. The third column of the figure (transediting techniques) refers to general techniques of adjustment and comprises the more specific transediting techniques as described in 4.2.1. combined with rhetoric and linguistic means of realization of strategies of discursive identity construction as mentioned in the second column of the figure 5 "Discursive macro and micro strategies of national identity construction". Further, we will describe in more detail the criteria of the analysis applied to the examples observed during the selection of the corpus.

Legitimation strategy comprises similar components to those defined by Charaudeau and Wodak, namely, reinforcement of the authority and positive self-representation. It includes, in particular, elements used for discursive identity construction, such as "*miranda*" as something that is to be admired or longed for, positive connotated attributions, topos of idyllic place ("*locus amoenus*"), "*locus amoenus*" vs. "*locus teriblis*", history as teacher¸ argumentation of a favourable time "a crisis is also a chance" (Wodak et al. 1999). *Topoi* (as mentioned among the rhetoric and linguistic realization means in the figure "Discursive macro and micro strategies of national identity construction by R. Wodak") are aspects of argumentation being "broad beliefs which help to maintain an argument without actually constituting the argument itself" (Baker, 2011).

As topoi represent rhetoric and linguistic realization means in our analysis they will be referred to as transediting techniques based on lexical and rhetorical changes.

[Example 1 – Legitimation]

*ENG: Ukraine-EU **visa deal uncertain***

GER: EU mahnt Umsetzung von Anti-Korruptionsgesetzen in der Ukraine an

SPA: Mogherini asegura que Ucrania sigue siendo prioritaria para la UE

FR: L'UE presse Kiev d'adopter sa réforme anticorruption

RU: ЕС призвал Киев удвоить усилия по созданию антикоррупционной прокуратуры*

*UKR: Україна-ЄС: Верховна Рада **ухвалить "безвізовий пакет" до кінця тижня** — Порошенко***

* EU calls Kiev to double their efforts for creation of anti-corruption prosecutor's office

** Ukraine-EU: Ukrainian parliament will approve "visa free package" by the end of the week - Poroshenko

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/11/09/ukraine-eu-visa-deal-uncertain/

In this example, the Ukrainian headline uses a President's quote with positive representation of his policy, whereby it refers to the reform package not as to "anti-corruption" – as it is the case in the other language versions - but as to those, which are necessary for visa regime cancellation. Such legitimation is used in the context of European identity construction in Ukraine. In this case, it has also a function of captation, which is a typical function of all the headlines as they are also intended to capture the attention of the target audiences. In this example, the difference may be seen on structural and rhetorical levels, as the headlines of different language versions contain different patterns of information and the emphasis made are important in terms of rhetoric. For instance, the Ukrainian headline emphasizing the progress with the visa-free travel package of measures is essential in terms of pro-European identity construction for the Ukrainian readers. The emphasis on the requirements of anti-corruption reforms in the German, French and Russian versions are important in terms of European identity construction and maintenance within the EU, emphasizing the fundamental values and role of the Union in combating corruption.

[Example 2 - Legitimation]

ENG: Still no power in Crimea as protesters block repairs to pylons

SPA: La península de Crimea sigue paralizada por el sabotaje que cortó su suministro eléctrico

GER: Krim weiter ohne Strom

FR: La Crimée toujours plongée dans le noir

UKR: У Севастополі – черги за готівкою та пальним *

*RU: Аксенов: энергомост из Краснодарского края начнет работать **уже** 5-6 декабря ***

*Queues in Sevastopol for cash and fuel

** Aksenov: energy bridge from Krasnodarsk region will start working **already** on the 5th or 6th of December

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/11/27/still-no-power-in-crimea-as-protesters-block-repairs-to-pylons/

In this headline, the Russian version contains legitimation through positive self-representation by mentioning that the planned works for recovery of energy supply will be ready on the mentioned date, reinforcing it with the word "already". Whereby other languages use captation by referring to the existing problems on the Crimean peninsula. The legitimation is used for construction of Russian identity with relation to the Crimea crisis. Similarly to the previous example, this one also entails structural and rhetorical changes intended for identity construction and maintenance. To some extent, this headline may also be viewed as identity transformation related to the Crimea crisis in the Russian language version.

[Example 3 - Legitimation]

ENG: Russian police raid Ukrainian library in Moscow

SPA: Las autoridades rusas detienen a la directora de la Biblioteca de Literatura Ucraniana

GER: Polizei stürmt Bibliothek für ukrainische Klassiker in Moskau

FR: Russie: descente policière controversée dans une libriairie spécialisée dans la littérature ukrainienne

*RU: Директор Библиотеки украинской литературы в Москве **подозревается в разжигании национальной вражды****

*UKR: Затриманій у Москві директору Бібліотеки української літератури **загрожує до 5 років позбавлення волі****

*Director of Ukrainian library **suspected of inciting ethnic hatred**

** Director of Ukrainan library, arrested in Moscow, **under threat of 5 years of prison**

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/10/29/russian-police-raid-ukrainian-library-in-moscow/

In this headline, the Ukrainian and the Russian language versions both use legitimation related to the disputable situation between Ukraine and Russia, shifting the emphasis on the contextual level. The Russian language version emphasizes suspicion about "inciting ethnic hatred", whereby the Ukrainian language version refers to a "threat" in Moscow. Such legitimation is used for construction of national identities and may also be viewed as potential deconstruction of the opposite identity in both cases. Structurally, the headlines of all the language versions are similar, yet, they contain differences on the contextual level (rhetorical change).

Captation of reader's attention follows through the emphasis on the most relevant information for the target audience or stylistic figures including dramatization, exaggeration, metaphors. This strategy also includes changes to the order of information. Captation mostly appears in headlines as well as in the lead texts of the articles as a strategy to capture the reader's attention:

[Example 1 - Captation]

ENG: PANAMA PAPERS: BIGGEST LEAK IN HISTORY PUBLISHED BY GERMAN NEWSPAPER

GER: DATENLECK: "PANAMA PAPERS" ENTHÜLLEN OFFSHORE-GESCHÄFTE VON PROMINENTEN

SPA: #PANAMAPAPERS PONE AL DESCUBIERTO LAS CUENTAS SECRETAS DE PERSONALIDADES MUNDIALES

FR: PANAMA PAPERS: LA FRAUDE FISCALE MONDIALE RÉVÉLÉE AU GRAND JOUR

*RU: ФИНАНСОВЫЕ СЕКРЕТЫ МИРОВОЙ ЭЛИТЫ: **ПУТИН, ПОРОШЕНКО**, МЕССИ И ДЖЕКИ ЧАН**

*UKR: ПАНАМСЬКІ ДОКУМЕНТИ: **ОФШОРНІ КОМПАНІЇ ПОРОШЕНКА** ТА ІНШИХ БАГАТІЇВ СВІТУ***

* FINANCIAL SECRETS OF THE WORLD ELITE: **PUTIN, P**OROSHENKO, MESSI AND JACKIE CHAN

** PANAMA DOCUMENTS: OFFSHORE COMPANIES OF **POROSHENKO** AND OTHER RICHMEN OF THE WORLD

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/04/03/panama-papers-biggest-leak-in-history-published-by-german-newspaper

These headlines contain captation by references to the persons sharing same identities with the target readers (politicians or celebrities) – the Russian and the Ukrainian language versions mention the presidents of the respective countries. Rather than identity construction, this example may be attributed to identity maintenance by captation. This function is carried out through structural changes to the headlines that contain references to different persons in various language versions.

The lead texts may also contain captations by high numbers, metaphors, dramatizations or other stylistic means like in the following example:

[Example 2 - Captation]

*ENG: **Thousands of refugees have spent another cold night stranded** on Greece's border with the Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia.*

*FR: **Le calme est revenu cette nuit** à la frontière entre l'ancienne République yougoslave de Macédoine et la Grèce. Une poignée de migrants a tenté hier de forcer le passage, en vain.*

*SPA: **La calma ha vuelto** al puesto fronterizo de Idomeni después de que el Ejército macedonio dispersara el lunes por la fuerza a un grupo de refugiados que- frustrados por los filtros que aplican los países de la Ruta Balcánica- desbordaron las barreras.*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/02/29/eu-seeks-to-heal-divisions-over-migration-crisis/

Distantiation strategy is related to the neutrality of expressions either to reinforce credibility or to emphasize impartiality. It may result from euphemization or omission, and also include the use of passive voice or impersonal grammatical structures (agent

deletion). As mentioned in 4.2.1., such grammatical changes with discursive function will be regarded as rhetorical changes on contextual level or lexical ones.

In the following example, the direct speech of a Ukrainian politician seems to be adjusted in the Russian language version, whereby sensitive metaphors were omitted. This might have occurred even unintentionally, since the original quote may have been translated into Russian not directly but through a third language (English or French) as it is sometimes the case for Euronews. Yet, it has resulted into the effect of distantiation, especially considering that both languages are close enough to be able to keep the lost elements. For instance, the pejorative description of Soviet values and lifestyle as "*Sovok*" (an acronym for the Soviet Union, also meaning "shovel" in both languages) is omitted in the Russian language version, although it is a Russian word, and translated descriptively as "*crass Soviet state*". In the first decade after the fall of the Soviet Union, the word "*Sovok*" was a well-known colloquial word in the Post-Soviet counties, including Russia, however, in the recent years, it tends to be excluded and is often considered an offensive word in the Russian media and social nets. Such a change would imply that the Russian media discourse tends to maintain and reconstruct Soviet identity and merge the "Russian" and "Soviet" identity components into one layer, whereby it "protects" their target readers from deconstructive metaphors, typical for the Ukrainian media and political discourse. The second omitted metaphor sounds in the Ukrainian original text as the "Russian world" that "smells" in the post-soviet space. The concept of "Russian world", also referred to as "*Pax Rossica*", implies ideological basis for the expansive Russian foreign policy under the rule of its current president. Instead of using the original word, the Russian version uses a more general and, apparently, more positive "Russian spirit". Although limitations of translation might be the reason for the loss of the first metaphor in other language versions, the general discourse is changed. The original discourse in the Ukrainian language version opposes specific values of the Soviet past to the current European values (deconstruction of the Post-Soviet and construction of the European identity). Hence, the Russian language versions and translations of the quote into the other languages shifted the focus of identity construction:

[Example 1 - Distantiation]

UKR: Володимир Ар'єв, "Блок Петра Порошенка": "Важливо це для того, щоб продемонструвати, що Україна є європейською державою, а не дрімучим **"совком"**, *в якому пахне* **"русскім міром"**, *і який сьогодні заполонив більшу частину*

пострадянського простору. Ми з боями, важко, але вириваємося із пострадянської дійсності і переходимо до європейської."

*RUS: "Очень важно показать, что Украина – европейская страна, а не **грубое советское государство,** где вы все еще можете чувствовать **русский дух,** охвативший остальные постсоветские страны. Хоть это и сложно, но Украина пытается вырваться из постсоветской действительности и примкнуть к европейской," – заявил Владимир Арьев, депутат, член партии "Блок Петра Порошенко".*

ENG: "It is important to show that Ukraine is a European country, not a crass Soviet state where you can still feel the Russian influence that invaded post-Soviet countries," said Volodymyr Ariev, MP, of the 'Petro Poroshenko Bloc'

SPA: "Es importante mostrar que Ucrania es un país europeo y no un satélite de la era soviética donde imperaba ese espíritu ruso que aún puede constatarse en los países exsoviéticos. Es difícil pero Ucrania está saliendo de esa realidad para adentrarse en la europea", asegura, Volodymyr Ariev, parlamentario del bloque de Petro Poroshenko.

GER: Volodymyr Ariev aus dem Poroschenko-Lager erklärte nach der Abstimmung: "Es ist wichtig zu zeigen, dass die Ukraine ein europäisches Land ist und nicht ein derber Sowjetstaat, in dem der russische Geist zu spüren ist, der den Rest der ehemaligen Sowjetrepubliken eingenommen hat. Es ist schwierig aber die Ukraine versucht, der postsowjetischen Realität zu entkommen und zu einer europäischen Realität überzugehen".

FR: Le président Porochenko a salué une victoire sur les discriminations. Ce député, membre de son parti estime qu'avec ce vote l'Ukraine montre qu'elle appartient bien à l'Europe et non plus à l'ère post-soviétique dont elle essaye de couper le lien, difficilement certes, mais en avançant".

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/11/12/ukraine-passes-law-outlawing-discrimination-against-gay-workers/

Unification strategy features "we-group" figure and similar language tools. It incudes, in particular, topos of similarity, inclusion. Wodak et al. (1999:164) mention that "the first-person plural pronoun 'we' is the most complex among its type and can encompass all other personal pronouns", therefore "we" may mean "we as nation", but also "we as a region" or "we as Europeans". This figure is often used not only for national but also

European identity construction with the nation as a fundamental element in the European Union. Used in this way, the inclusive meaning of "we" is vague and may be viewed as both, national and supranational construct. In translations of direct discourse, the lexical means of unification for national identity construction are frequently lost (shift of we-group). However, figures that are related to supranational identity construction (for example, European), tend to be conserved in translation.

[Example 1 - Unification]

*GER: "**Wir Deutsche** wollen die Europäische Union zusammenhalten, wir wollen eine gemeinsame Zukunft in Europa bauen, gemeinsam mit unseren Partnern, den großen wie den kleinen, gleichberechtigt und gleich verpflichtet", sagte Steinmeier.*

*ENG: "**We Germans** want to keep the European Union together, we want to build a common future in Europe, together with our partners, both large and small, having equal rights and being equally committed," he said.*

*SPA: "**Los alemanes** queremos mantener una Unión Europea unida. Queremos construir un futuro común en Europa, junto con nuestros socios, con los grandes y con los pequeños, con los mismos derechos y obligaciones".*

*FR: Frank-Walter Steinmeier a vanté la diversité et l'égalité du projet européen. « **Nous voulons** construire un futur commun en Europe, ensemble avec nos partenaires, grands et petits, avec des droits identiques et des engagements identiques », explique-t-il.*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2017/04/04/germany-stands-up-for-eu-precious-legacy

Polarization is opposite to the unification strategy, where "*us*" is opposed to "*them*". It covers, in particular, topos of external threat, explicit or implicit topos of comparison ("we" are superior compared to "them"), demonstrative pronouns (they, those, them), topos of terrible place – "*locus terriblis*". Referring to Wodak et al (1999), Blackledge (2005) mentions "topos of finance", which is intended to imply "if something causes losses it should be stopped" (Wodak 1999, quoted in Blackledge, 2005:75). Such figures may also be attributed to polarization.

[Example 1 - Polarization]

ENG: Poland already has one of the most restrictive abortion laws in the European Union, but the Church wants to tighten legislation even further.

*GER: Folgt die Regierungsmehrheit dem Dogma der Kirche und der Abtreibungsgegner und beschließt ein generelles Schwangerschaftsabbruchsverbot, Polen hätte ein restriktiveres Abtreibungsgesetz **als der Iran**.*

*SPA: En las pancartas, los manifestantes trataban de "talibanes" a los partidarios del proyecto y calificaban a Polonia como "**el infierno de las mujeres**".*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/04/04/polish-pro-choice-protesters-rally-against-abortion-ban/

In this example, polarization is based on the supposed background knowledge of the target readers, mentioning that the Polish abortion law could have been more restrictive than that of Iran (in the German language version), or compared to "Taliban" (in the Spanish language version). In this case, this would be a rhetorical change (on the contextual level).

[Example 2 - Polarization]

ENG: Crimea-Russia Bridge Delayed by one Year

SPA: Se retrasan las obras de construcción del puente que unirá Rusia con Crimea

GER: Bau der Krim-Brücke verzögert sich

FR: Russie: la livraison du pont de Crimée retardée d'un an

*RU: Reuters: железнодорожный Керченский **мост задержится на год** **

*UKR: **Росія не здатна вчасно завершити** будівництво кримського мосту ***

* Reuters: railway of Kerch delayed by one year

** Russia is unable to complete the construction of Crimea bridge on time

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/04/14/crimea-russia-bridge-delayed-by-one-year/

Unlike the case of legitimation, where the emphasis is on the positive representation of self, polarization implies negative representation of the other. The headline of the Ukrainian language version mentions that Russia is unable to complete the construction on time. In this case, polarization is used for deconstruction or delegitimation through rhetorical change.

The analysis of the above examples shows that the selected methodology will help describe the occurrences of the mentioned strategies in the corpus and find out if and how

additions, omissions, and adjustments on lexical, textual and contextual levels are related to the discursive construction of identities in multilingual news.

4.3. Supporting qualitative and quantitative methods and approaches

Although this research is mainly descriptive and relies mostly on qualitative analysis, certain calculations will be carried out to supplement the qualitative findings. Shih-Wen (2012) describes clustering a translational corpus as an efficient method before extracting quantitative data, as it divides data into sub-collections in a way all the data in the same cluster is similar or shares common characteristics (Shih-Wen, 2012:149). As the corpus for this research was selected, in particular, by random selection and includes coverage of a wide range of events, further we will divide it into clusters by the topics that resulted to be in the spotlight of the news during the dates the systematic observation was carried out. According to Shih-Wen (2012), this process has to include the following stages: data representation, measuring similarity, and, finally, data clustering itself. Two more optional stages are abstraction and evaluation of the clusters. One of the possibilities for data representation described by Shih-Wen is according to the word frequencies (Shih-Wen, 2012). As in our case we are dealing with a multilingual corpus, where, as mentioned in the previous Chapters, the texts are not typical translations from one target language into another but are texts transedited from various source texts, the word frequencies is what we are going to look at after the clustering is done. Shih-Wen describes hierarchical and non-hierarchical (partitioning) clustering depending on whether the clusters are related to each other and form sub-clusters. In terms of this research, we will be dealing with non-hierarchical clustering by separate topics, not related to each other directly. Besides, we will also provide a summary of quantitative data describing the selected corpus (Oakes, 2012) in terms of the amounts of articles, words, symbols for every language version and every cluster.

Gillespie applies what she refers to as "real-time media monitoring" applied to the research of how news and information are spread in the media, including social nets, and situated in the political and social context in the paper "Real-time media monitoring, digital diplomacy and mobile methods: A case study of BBC Arabic's social media experiment Greenwich 7/10" (Gillespie, 2011). Although unlike in the mentioned paper, the methods of our research are mainly related to the text of the news itself without any focus on political, social and cultural context of specific countries, it will still be taken into account as a part of critical discourse analysis.

In terms of qualitative approaches, we will also attempt to look into the potential role of the findings for sustainable journalism, which is gaining momentum in the recent research and theoretical discussions (Maeseele P. and Raeijmaekers D. (2017), Almgren S. M. (2017)). As mentioned by Berglez et al. "*qualitative journalism has a pivotal role in the overall sustainable development of society since it, at least potentially, contributes greatly to the understanding, and hence the handling, of challenges such as environmental problems, social inequality, armed conflicts, and financial crises*" (Berglez et al. 2017:14).

5. Identity construction in multilingual news production: The case of Euronews

In this Chapter, we will apply the methods described in the previous one in order to carry the comparative analysis of about 100 articles and their versions in English, Spanish, German, French, Russian, and Ukrainian languages. As mentioned before, the selected articles were published every first week of every month from November 2015 to May 2017 on the homepage of Euronews. A more detailed description of sample selection and analysis will be provided in the second Section of the Chapter. In its first part, we will focus on the background information about Euronews itself, which may add some valuable details to the further analysis and understanding of the results.

5.1. Multilingual news from European perspective: Production and perception

In order to develop an appropriate approach and efficiently apply it to the current analysis, we did some preliminary research on how Euronews articles are produced in various languages and by which principles the journalists are guided. For this purpose we have used three primary sources of information: information about Euronews available in open access on the Internet, information available on Euronews homepage itself, and also information kindly provided by Euronews staff members (answers to our questions by e-mail and messages on social nets).

Euronews homepage has the same design for every language version and the content provided seems to be the same for the first glance as well. However, it is only the visual content of photos and videos that is identical. The text writing is different for every language. In the newest updated version of the website, the images might differ as various language versions may select different captions from news video spots as an image for the article, yet the video spots themselves remain the same.

Euronews is a company with comprehensive coverage and an extensive international audience. According to Euronews distribution report and Euronews media Kit 2014, the channel is available in approximately 350 million households in 166 countries worldwide. It reaches more than 170 million European households by cable, satellite and terrestrial broadcasting (Euronews distribution report and Euronews media Kit, 2014). The channel has the staff of about 250 people, in particular, up to 160 correspondents from different countries who speak in total over 30 languages as every journalist is multilingual and speaks 3 or 4 languages (Euronews distribution report and Euronews media Kit, 2014). For Euronews, such diversity helps to provide unbiased and professional coverage of

current events from all parts of the world. Television broadcasting of Euronews is simultaneous in all the countries. Although the video spot and the sequence are the same for every country and language, the texts of the news are different. This happens since different journalists write texts for every language version based on the video sequence independently, not cross-checking the texts with the other versions or with any template, however, they are guided by the same editorial policy (About Euronews (2017), available at: https://www.euronews.com/about). The text of the news provided on the Euronews website is in the most cases the exact script of the news spot for television, although the Internet version of the media also contains extended articles without videos, and summaries of opinions with screenshots from social nets (Twitter, Facebook, etc.). Through this approach, the company intends to provide "individual content corresponding to the needs of every audience". The slogan of Euronews is, therefore, "Many voices, one vision" (About Euronews (2017), Available at: https://www.euronews.com/about).

The website of Euronews contains guideline policies and "Editorial Charter for European Union Contract" on the website in free access, available at: http://www.euronews.com/services-ue/#p1-6. The core values of Euronews expressed in the Editorial Charter are "Independence, Impartiality, Diversity and Respect for Viewers". As it was mentioned earlier, most of the guidelines and instructions for journalists do not tend to contain any direct references to the processes of translation and interpreting. Below are some statements of the Charter, that, in our view, best reflect Euronews guidelines that are relevant for our research. The lead text to the production standards sais:

"In carrying out these European Missions to Inform, Euronews undertakes to comply with high quality standards in order to meet viewers' expectations and needs". (Euronews Editorial Charter for European Union Contract, 2017).

This part of the guidelines policies reflects the aim to meet the viewers' expectation and needs. This comes in line with the earlier suggestions that the discrepancies between different language versions of news articles may occur since the expectations of the target audiences differ. Thus, the Skopos theory suggesting that it is the aim that determines the function of translation (or, in our case, transediting) is also applicable to the changes made to the source texts. The Charter also contains a provision on independence:

"The channel pays special attention to its independence when treating topics to do with public-interest, political and social issues, and more generally with all news themes subject to controversy. Programme content must be produced without any pressure from any EU institution, political party or business entity.

In general terms, the duty of independence dictates the conduct of all participants in the editorial production process, from the gathering of news through to its airing. Euronews journalists therefore undertake to "resist every pressure and (...) accept editorial orders only from the responsible persons of the editorial staff" (1971 Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Journalists)" (Euronews Editorial Charter for European Union Contract, 2017).

The above parts are related to the news gathering process and to existence of potential risk of external pressure. It intends to guarantee independence of the media, whereby journalist are still not fully independent from the "responsible persons of the editorial staff" who may determine the demand for specific content. The following provision refers to impartiality of the editorial:

*"Euronews remains impartial while carrying out its European Missions to Inform. Impartiality is defined essentially as the search to **reasonably compare points of view within the bounds of fundamental democratic principles**. This consequently enables the topic to be given a **horizontal (for/against) or vertical (EU/national/regional) dialectic treatment"*** (Euronews Editorial Charter for European Union Contract, 2017).

This approach to the principle of impartiality refers not only to reporting facts in an unprejudiced manner but also to present different points of view, presented in a balanced manner. The guidelines also include the principle of diversity:

*"The programmes made within the scope of the European Missions to Inform are produced with the constant care to promote cultural diversity, as defined by the Treaty (art. 151). They will aim, in particular, to **improve viewers' knowledge of the culture and history of Europe's peoples**. Moreover, editorial decisions are always taken with the aim of **achieving a thematic and geographic balance in the treatment of news**, refraining, in particular, from giving greater emphasis to one national viewpoint than to another"* (Euronews Editorial Charter for European Union Contract, 2017).

The following guideline is referred to as "respect for viewers" and mentions "viewer's sensibilities", which reflects our earlier suggestions about the role of sensitivities in determining the target texts in multilingual news production:

"While carrying out its European Missions to Inform, Euronews takes scrupulous care to respect its viewers. Consequently, elements liable to offend viewers' sensibilities are banned from its programmes. This applies to all images and information that are manifestly incompatible with good taste and decency or liable to encourage or give rise to acts of violence or disorder. Further, the editorial managers ensure that there is no indecent exploitation of viewers' sensibilities, and no abusive exploitation of religious beliefs and opinions…"(Euronews Editorial Charter for European Union Contract, 2017).

These principles, in our understanding, may justify or prompt the reason for most of the omissions, additions, and alterations made during news production; as the aim is "*to meet viewers' expectations and needs*" on the one hand, and to protect "*viewers' sensibilities*" on the other. The principle of diversity aiming, in particular, *"to improve viewers' knowledge of the culture and history of Europe's peoples*" may be viewed as one that is directly related to the construction of collective European identity.

Besides considering the regulations and guidelines of the editorial, we have attempted to gather information on the role of translators and cooperation of different language teams during the process of news production. According to Digital Editor in Chief at Euronews, who kindly agreed to answer some of our questions by e-mail, the editorial does not have in their staff people who only translate and do not write texts, which means that all information is transferred between languages by journalists themselves (acting as translators). The team does not use any automatic translation software or computer-assisted translation tools as a matter of policy although individual journalists may use Google Translate. They experimented with Google translations, but the quality was not good enough for them yet, especially outside English. The Digital Editor in Chief at Euronews mentioned that they keep a close eye on developments in the industry (which means that projects in automatic translation tools for translators and journalists working in multilingual media may offer new outlooks for translation software developers). The editorial does not work with translation agencies either, although the company may use them for commercial projects. We have also asked if speeches, statements and quotes are always translated directly from original, or sometimes also from other language translations, and the answer was the following: *"We generally do not promise a full direct*

translation of speeches but instead provide coverage which includes a summary of the key points together with context. We make English and French live translations available to our journalists (who are all bilingual) so they do not always translate directly from the original." Different language teams also exchange and share sources of translated information: "*They share sources and help each other by explaining and with pronunciation. They translate soundbites and quotes but rarely full transcripts because we are a news operation and it would take too long*". This information will help us to better analyse the corpus as some discrepancies in different language versions, in particular, in translations of quotes, may occur due to the specifics of the working process of the editorial and not due to conscious intention or inaccuracy of the journalists and news writers. The reactions to such discrepancies may be stronger if the covered events have a high level of public attention. Euronews has a wide audience throughout the world and is broadcasted in multiple languages, being viewed and read by millions of people, and therefore it has received various types of feedbacks. For instance, Euronews has been mentioned by some European politicians, for example, in the article, titled "***Juncker: I watch Euronews all night long***" (published: 20 March 2015, updated: 22 April 2016). Available at: http://www.euractiv.com/section/europe-s-east/video/juncker-i-watch-euronews-all-night-long/

"*At the end of the EU summit on Friday, 20 March, EURACTIV Senior Editor Georgi Gotev asked Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker if he was aware that Ukraine had banned Euronews, after a controversial businessman bought the Ukrainian service. Juncker said that it was news to him, but he added that he is a big fan of Euronews, and that he watches the station in his Brussels hotel, where there are only five TV channels. "So I have no choice, and I watch Euronews the whole night long. So I'm a specialist of Euronews," he claimed*".

Available at: http://www.euractiv.com/section/europe-s-east/video/juncker-i-watch-euronews-all-night-long/

As a news media that broadcasts for a broad international audience on a vast variety of topics, which also includes work in hostile environments and gathering information on sensitive issues, Euronews has encountered some criticism and allegations of lack of impartiality. As a television channel and Internet Media it has been called "A channel of propaganda" by some other European politicians, as the company is supported financially by European institutions: "With the current structure of its budget, Euronews will never

be capable of critical evaluation. You do not bite the hand that feeds you: TV programmes that critically evaluate the activities and money spent by the EU institutions we will never be seen in Euronews. Its role is to be a propaganda channel for the European Union, with a political line in favour of increased supranational governance of the European Union. (Jan Å Johansson January 18, 2011, Euronews: Channel of Propaganda, available at: http://www.eudemocrats.org/eud/news.php?uid=296).

The discrepancies in different language versions resulted in being able to cause controversy in bilingual societies, as it happened in 2014 in Ukraine. In August 2014 the National board for television and radio broadcasting of Ukraine suggested suspending the Russian version of Euronews from the television providers. The Deputy head of the Board claimed that the Russian version of the news had Russian "propaganda nature" and urged the providers to "understand their responsibility to act in the national interests of the state" (Available at: http://www.pravda.com.ua/news/2014/08/14/7034833/). The Russian version of Euronews was not officially banned, however, many users voluntarily switched the channels from Russian into Ukrainian with TV providers, as they also considered the Russian language version biased and influenced by propaganda. In May 2017 the Ukrainian language version of Euronews stopped broadcasting, and the Russian language version is currently available in Ukraine.

At the same time, there have been cases as Russian politicians and media pointed out inaccuracies in the information provided in the English version of Euronews, as mentioned in this article published by "RIA Novosti" on May 20, 2018, (Available at: https://ria.ru/politics/20160520/1437057827.html):

 (translated from Russian):

"Euronews TV channel made an inaccuracy in the publication on the anniversary of Crimean Tatars deportation, this mistake occurred only in the English version - said Lydie Bonvallet, head news service in the interview for RIA Novosti. "The English version of our publication on the commemoration day contained an inaccuracy regarding the number of deported Crimean Tatars. The article was corrected, the new version was published on all platforms of Euronews," said Bonvallet. Euronews noted that in the remaining twelve language versions of the Internet portal the figure was correct.

On Friday, Russian Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Maria Zakharova mentioned the fact that in the English version of Euronews material about the Crimean Tatars, the number of

deported people from the Crimea was 10 times higher than in the Russian text (two million instead of two hundred thousand). She accused the channel of lying and said that Moscow expected apologies from Euronews. Later, the channel corrected the error in the English version of the publication".

Available at: https://ria.ru/politics/20160520/1437057827.html

The fact that Euronews is read and referred to by various politicians on national and international levels shows that information provided by this media is important in construction of opinions, attitudes and images on different levels. In order to illustrate better how different wording may shift focus, we have selected some of the examples of how information related to political issues between Ukraine and Russia are put in different language versions:

 [Example 1 – Shifted focus]

E*NG: Ukraine jails* **Russian 'servicemen'** *for terrorist attack in restive east. The most tense dispute between Moscow and West in decades has been stepped up a notch. A court in Kyiv has sentenced two Russians to 14 years each in prison for "a terrorist attack" and taking part in the "aggressive war" in eastern Ukraine.*

SPA: La justicia ucraniana ha condenado este lunes a catorce años de cárcel a ***dos soldados rusos*** *por terrorismo y el asesinato de un soldado ucraniano. Alexandr Alexándrov y Yevgueni Yeroféyev fueron capturados en mayo de 2015 en Lugansk, uno de los bastiones de los separatistas prorrusos en el este del país.*

GER: Ein Gericht in der Ukraine hat ***zwei Russen zu 14 Jahren Haft verurteilt. Die beiden sollen im Osten der Ukraine für die von Moskau unterstützten Separatisten*** *gekämpft haben. Die Anklage warf ihnen unter anderem unerlaubten Grenzübertritt, Terrorismus und Mord an ukrainischen Soldaten vor. Der Prozess begann im September.*

FR: La justice ukrainienne condamne à 14 ans de prison ***deux militaires russes présumés***. *Ils avaient été capturés en mai 2015 dans l'est de l'Ukraine alors qu'ils combattaient aux côtés des séparatistes prorusses. Pour Kiev, les deux hommes sont des soldats russes. Mais de son côté Moscou dément tout déploiement de son armée en Ukraine. Le Kremlin reconnaît seulement la présence sur le terrain de "volontaires" russes qui combattent de leur propre gré.*

*UKR: Адвокат засудженої в Росії української льотчиці Надії Савченко Ілля Новіков запропонував обговорити питання її обміну захисникам **затриманих у Луганській області російських спецпризначенців.** У вівторок голосіївський районний суд Києва засудив Алєксандра Алєксандрова та Євгєнія Єрофєєва до 14 років за ґратами, зокрема за ведення агресивної війни та скоєн**ня терористичного акту.****

RUS: Суд в Киеве приговорил в понедельник россиян Евгения Ерофеева и Александра Александрова к 14 годам тюрьмы. *Их признали виновными в ведении "агрессивной войны по предварительному сговору с группой лиц", "ведении террористической деятельности", а также по ряду других статей. **Оба осужденных вначале признали, что являются российскими военными, но позже отказались от своих слов, ссылаясь на давление.** По словам адвокатов, Ерофеев и Александров прибыли в Луганск уже после увольнения из ГРУ.***

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/04/18/ukraine-jails-russian-servicemen-for-terrorist-attack-in-restive-east/

* The lawyer of Ukrainian pilot Nadezhda Savchenko, who was convicted in Russia, Ilya Novikov, offered to discuss the issue of her exchange for the **members of Russian special forces** detained in Luhansk region by lawyers. On Tuesday, the Holosiivsky District Court of Kiev sentenced Aleksandr Aleksandrov and Evgeniy Yerofeyev to 14 years behind bars, in particular, for carrying out an aggressive war and committing a terrorist act.

**The court in Kiev sentenced on Monday Russian citizens Eugene Erofeev and Alexander Alexandrov to 14 years in prison. They were found guilty of conducting "an aggressive war on a preliminary conspiracy with a group of persons", "conducting terrorist activities", as well as a number of other articles. Both convicts at first recognized that they were Russian militaries, but later refused from their words, referring to pressure. According to lawyers, Erofeev and Aleksandrov arrived in Lugansk after the dismissal from the GRU service.

This excerpt is the beginning of an article referring to the two detained Russian citizens in Ukraine. The Ukrainian language version refers to them as "members of Russian special forces", whereby the Russian version talks only about "Russian citizens", who "recognized that they were Russian militaries, but later refused from their words, referring to pressure". The Ukrainian and the Russian versions use legitimation strategies correspondingly and the other language versions instead apply distantiation.

The following example also contains legitimation strategies in the Russian and Ukrainian language versions in an article on the suspension of gas supply from Russia to Ukraine. The Ukrainian language version emphasizes that this was a decision of the Ukrainian government, whereby the Russian version attributes it to a decision from the Russian side. The other language versions also contain different focus:

[Example 2 – Shifted focus]

ENG: Another round in the almost annual row over gas pricing has begun between Russia and Ukraine. Russian exporter Gazprom has announced its halting deliveries to Kyiv until it receives a new prepayment. In response, Ukraine's Prime Minister Arseny Yatseniuk says the country will look elsewhere for supplies.

SPA: Nuevo capítulo de la tensión entre Rusia y Ucrania. Moscú defiende haber cortado el tránsito de gas hacia su vecino, ya que éste no ha realizado ningún nuevo prepago para adquirir más suministros.

GER: Russland hat die Gasversorgung für die Ukraine eingestellt, weil Kiew kein Geld für weitere Mengen überwiesen hat. Der Schritt war allgemein erwartet worden, nachdem die Ukraine mitgeteilt hatte, vorerst kein weiteres russisches Gas zu benötigen.

FR: Le gaz de nouveau sujet de friction entre l'Ukraine et la Russie. Kiev dit ne plus acheter de gaz russe depuis mercredi. Une décision qui intervient alors que Gazprom annonce avoir cessé dans le même temps les approvisionnements à l'Ukraine. "Ce n'est pas eux qui ne nous livrent pas de gaz, c'est nous qui n'en achetons pas"

UKR: "Нафтогаз" припинив закупівлю російського газу. У середу вранці компанія вибрала усе передплачене блакитне паливо, а подавати заявки на новий обсяг їй заборонив уряд. Прем'єр-міністр Арсеній Яценюк сказав, що завдяки реформам в енергетичній сфері споживання газу в Україні зменшилося на 20%. Нестачу ж будуть покривати за рахунок європейських постачальників.*

RUS: Поставки российского газа на Украину прекращены в эту среду. Российская сторона объясняет это тем, что "Нафтогаз Украины" исчерпал ранее внесенную в качестве предоплаты сумму. Однако,Киев предоставляет совершенно иную версию событий. Премьер-министр Украины Арсений Яценюк утверждает, что это он отдал поручение по прекращению закупки российского природного газа.**

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/11/25/ukraine-and-russia-clash-again-over-gas-pricing/

* Naftogaz stopped purchasing Russian gas. On Wednesday morning, the company chose all pre-paid blue fuel, and it was banned by the government to apply for a new volume. Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk said that due to reforms in the energy sector, gas consumption in Ukraine decreased by 20%. Lack enough will be covered at the expense of European suppliers.

** The supplies of Russian gas to Ukraine were stopped on Wednesday. The Russian side explains this by the fact that Naftogaz of Ukraine has exhausted the amount previously paid as an advance payment. However, Kiev provides a completely different version of events. The Prime Minister of Ukraine Arseniy Yatsenyuk says that he gave the order to stop the purchase of Russian natural gas.

The below example contains different references to the *de facto* governing authorities in the Crimea. The Russian language refers to "the Ministry of Energy of Russia" (legitimation strategy), whereby the Ukrainian version to "the Crimean 'authorities'" with quotation marks (distantiation and polarization strategies):

[Example 3 – Choice of words]

*UKR: Також **кримська "влада"** запровадила графік тимчасового обмеження подачі світла та води до населених пунктів.**

*RUS: **Министерство энергетики России** установило график веерных отключений электроэнергии на полуострове.***

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/11/22/criminal-investigations-opened-following-crimea-blackout/

* Also, t**he Crimean "authorities"** introduced a schedule of temporary restrictions on the supply of light and water to settlements.

** **The Ministry of Energy of Russia** has established a timetable for fiscal power outages on the peninsula.

As mentioned earlier, in May 2017 the Ukrainian language version stopped broadcasting due to the lack of financing for the Ukrainian language team. The final stage of the process started a year before with the reduction of the number of staff members in the Ukrainian team and some controversies with the Russian team over the employment issues for Ukrainian journalists. The article of *Euractiv* (European online media platform founded in 1999) published an article on the 10th of October 2016 describing the background of the issue as follows:

Row over Moscow 'blocking' Ukrainian journalists at Euronews

By Georgi Gotev

The Russian service of the French broadcaster Euronews – which is financed by Moscow – has refused to provide jobs to journalists from the Ukrainian service, in violation of French labour legislation, after the department was shut down and 17 journalists made redundant.

Euronews, a private media venture which benefits from substantial EU funding, has in recent years been destabilised by the arrival of foreign investors.

The latest episode is the current closure of the Ukrainian service, due to lack of financing, and the lay-off of 17 journalists.

The Russian service of Euronews has five job openings, but refuses to take any of the 17 journalists from the Ukrainian department. The management explained that not hiring any Ukrainian journalists was a specific instruction from the Russian shareholder (Russian state TV).

The journalists have argued that not proposing positions available within the company to people facing job cuts is a clear violation of the French labour legislation, not even to mention the company's ethical responsibility towards people who have all worked here for over five years.

However, the management has responded that Ukrainian journalists could not work for the Russian service "because their cultural background is too different".

Journalists have rejected the explanation as ridiculous. In fact, the journalists from both the Ukrainian and the Russian teams were born in the ex-Soviet Union and thus share more or less the same cultural, educational and other backgrounds.

During discussions, journalists referred to the English service that over time has had journalists from Australia, New Zealand, Southern Scotland, Ireland, USA and even France, and the differences in their cultural backgrounds have never been an issue.

Moreover, cultural diversity is one of the core values of Euronews which makes us the broadcaster different from other channels, as the company's management likes to say.

Speaking to euractiv.com, journalists from Euronews who asked not to be named said what was going on was illegal under French law, and that they were determined to fight.

[…]

"If today the management is complying with the Russian demands concerning the choice of journalists, it means that tomorrow all Euronews services may be forced to voice messages of the Russian state propaganda in their respective languages", a journalist said.

The financial situation of Euronews is reportedly destabilised by a €1.5 million fine to AFP Agency for the use of agency videos without authorisation.

Available at: http://www.euractiv.com/section/europe-s-east/news/row-over-moscow-blocking-ukrainian-journalists-at-euronews/

The article of EURACTIV published on March 20, 2015 spoke about the change of stakeholders in the Ukrainian Euronews team and intentions to revoke their license:

[…]

The Ukrainian edition of Euronews was opened in 2009, with Ukrainian public financing. Last February, an Egyptian investor, Naguib Sawiris, bought a 53% stake in Euronews, and on 13 March it was announced that Inter Media Group, owned by Dmytro Firtash, a Ukrainian oligarch, had taken over the Ukrainian service.

The Ukrainian service has a yearly license cost of €5.5 million and a debt of €10.8 million, accumulated until Inter Media Group purchase.

In February 2013, Firtash bought Inter Media Group Ltd., which owns eight television stations, for $2.5 billion from ex-First Deputy Prime Minister Valeriy Khoroshkovskiy, who was in charge of the secret services of the then-President Viktor Yanukovich.

Firtash awaits extradition to the US on bribery and other charges. He was arrested in March 2014 in Austria, but was released after being ordered to pay a bail of €125m, the largest in Austrian legal history. He must stay in Vienna and could be extradited to the US in the coming weeks.

[…]

Available at: http://www.euractiv.com/section/global-europe/news/ukraine-bans-euronews/

All these examples and articles show that a slightest discrepancy or misprint made in the process of news production may result into waves of criticisms and allegations of lack of impartiality or deliberate provision of inaccurate information, as it was the case in discrepancies with figures related to historical events. The guidelines of the editorial and the need to meet the expectations of target audiences shape the process of news production. Hence, it appears, that the effect of public reactions to differences in the news texts in various language versions in most cases do not result from the intention of the editorial to comply with any policy or ideology, but are rather embedded in the production process itself. Assuming that this might also be the case for other multilingual media, the level of impartiality of information may to a greater extent be determined by the way the editorial functions, rather than by the attitude of a particular journalist. However, personal views and attitudes of the journalists will also be a part of the "gatekeeping" process. This situation also reflects the existence of different angles of perception of events by various groups, cultures,

countries, where one language may create an informational space slightly different from that of other languages. In all these processes, construction of identities is an essential element, which we will be looking into in the following Section in more detail.

5.2. Description and analysis of the selected sample articles

The corpus for this analysis was selected by the mixed method of random and purposive sampling and includes 100 articles. The criteria for selection are the following:

- Articles appear on the front page of Euronews official website from September 2015 to May 2017 on the first week of every month (systematic observation).
- The news articles are related to internal issues of the EU, EU-member states, or their relationships with other countries.

During selection those news articles were preferred, which relate to the events in the country, where the language included in the analysis is the official language (English, German, French, Spanish, Ukrainian, Russian). Some of the selected articles happened not to contain a text version in one of the languages on the website, yet they were still included into the analysis as the selection was based on the English version of the Euronews homepage.

The analysis of the selected corpus was made in 3 stages:

1 – Qualitative analysis: At the first stage we carried out the selection and comparative analysis of samples sorted out by dates (table "Sample analysis by dates") applying the approaches described in the 2 Chapter. In this part, we will mostly focus on the relation between strategies (legitimation, captation, distantiation, unification, polarization) and transediting techniques (structural change on the textual level, rhetorical change on the contextual level and lexical changes). The observations on the identity focus will be mentioned in the comments to the excerpts.

2 – Quantitative analysis: At the second stage, we separated the selected corpus into 6 clusters in order to better calculate general statistics of the articles and the top words.

3 – Verification of findings by the mixed method (qualitative and quantitative analysis of additional samples): At the third stage we have verified some of the findings from the analysis of the corpus at the previous stages. This third stage was necessary as there were some potential tendencies detected in a small number of samples. In order to verify the findings, additional sampling was carried out.

5.2.1. Analysis by dates. Qualitative approach

As news articles tend to differ in terms of structure and content in different language versions, in order to track these differences, we will take into account the following criteria:

- Positioning of information. In this way, we will be able to track structural changes in terms of which pieces of information are placed at the beginning, at the end or in the middle part of an article. We will, in particular, focus on headlines as they are crucial for the interest of the reader.

- Parts of text referring to the same piece of information. By comparing such elements, we will be able to track rhetorical changes on the contextual level.

- Quotations and references. Comparing excerpts of direct speech quotations in different language versions will show whether lexical changes in translation are related to discursive identity construction. Besides, quotations will represent a part of the source text in a particular language version and its translations into the other language versions, which is not always the case for the rest of the text in an article.

The description of each sample consists of five columns and two rows: the first column contains the number of the sample. The second column contains information on the positioning of the selected sample within the article (headline, beginning, middle, or end). In some cases, short news articles containing structural changes were quoted in full. In this case, the second column will contain a note "article quoted in full". The second column also contains information about the topic cluster to which the article was attributed. More detailed explanation about the topic clusters will be presented in Section 5.2.2., and this description will help us to extract the relevant quantities of data and see if there is a difference in the number of changes that were detected in different topic clusters. The third column (Samples and observations) contains the excerpts from the selected articles and links to the original articles on the English version of the website. The excerpts are listed by dates starting from the earliest. The exact dates are also visible in the HTML links to the articles. For the examples in languages using Cyrillic alphabet (Russian and Ukrainian), English translation is provided in footnotes (except quotations). In some cases, when some parts of the articles did not include evident features of discursive identity construction, they were not presented in the below table; however, all

of the analysed articles were considered in full in the quantitative analysis of word frequencies provided in the next Section 5.2.2. of this Chapter.

The columns 4 and 5 include the criteria described in the Figure 6, Section 4.2.2., namely the strategies of legitimation, captation, distantiation, unification and polarization (column 4 – Strategies) and the transediting techniques, which reflect the means of realization of the observed strategies and the level on which the changes take place, namely structural, rhetorical or lexical change or difference (column 5 - techniques). The techniques will be referred to as structural changes if the strategy is implemented through the change in the order of presentation of information or in the elements contained, for example, if some patterns of information are omitted or added. The differences between the language versions on the contextual level will be referred to as rhetorical differences and include, in particular, means of argumentation, stylistic figures, metaphors, metonymies, grammatical and syntactical changes that have rhetorical implications. As lexical changes we will define differences in the use of words, use of different terms or registers to refer to the same concept or other changes on the lexical level through which the discursive strategies may be applied. In some cases, the difference between rhetorical and lexical changes may be vague. Therefore, we will also take into account the number of lexical components involved – if the difference is on the level of a word and not a phrase such difference will be referred to as lexical. We will use abbreviated markers to tag the techniques: "*struct*." – for structural differences, "*rhet*." –for rhetorical and "*lex*." for lexical differences. The second row under the samples includes comments (observations) on the strategies, transediting techniques, identity focus, and other relevant information relevant for the analysis.

N o.	Position	Samples and observations	Strategies	Transediting Techniques
1	Headline CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE	*Eng: GERMANY TO SPEND **SIX BILLION EUROS** ON REFUGEES* *Ger: MERKEL: "FLÜCHTLINGS**KRISE** WIRD DEUTSCHLAND **VERÄNDERN"*** *Spa: ALEMANIA DESBLOQUEA **6.000 MILLONES** DE EUROS PARA **AYUDAR A LOS REFUGIADOS*** *Fr: L'ALLEMAGNE DÉBLOQUE **SIX MILLIARDS D'EUROS** POUR GÉRER L'AFFLUX DE MIGRANTS"* *Ru: МЕРКЕЛЬ: НЕЛЕГАЛЫ ИЗМЕНЯТ ГЕРМАНИЮ... К ЛУЧШЕМУ **	Captation	Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct., rhet Ukr: struct.
		*Ukr: МЕРКЕЛЬ: "НАПЛИВ МІГРАНТІВ ЗМІНИТЬ НІМЕЧЧИНУ У НАЙБЛИЖЧІ РОКИ"***	Legitimation	Ger: rhet. Ukr: rhet
		http://www.euronews.com/2015/09/07/germany-to-spend-six-billion-euros-on-refugees * Merkel: "Illegal migrants will change Germany … for better" ** Merkel: "Flood of migrants will change Germany in the next years"	Polarization	Rus: lex.

The headline of the article contains **captation** in all the language versions providing concise information about the content of the article and focusing on its different aspects. Hence, the structure of the headlines slightly varies in different language versions. The English, Spanish, and French language versions contain captation by figures and focus on the expenses for the migrants. The German, Russian and Ukrainian versions use for captation the quote of Germany's Chancellor. Three dots (…) added to the reported speech in the Russian headline may be perceived as a stylistic figure meaning that the change for better is unexpected in this context. In this case, the three dots will represent a **rhetorical** change for captation. At the same time, this figure may change the perception of the original argumentation of the quote.

Legitimation for identity perpetuation may be observed in the **German** version through argumentation of a favourable time on the rhetorical level: "*the crisis will change Germany*" (see 4.2.2.). The Ukrainian and Russian language versions maintain a similar structure as the headline in the German language version. The Russian language version contains the word "*нелегалы*" ("illegal migrants") referring to refugees. Although this word is common in the Russian news discourse, it is not the case in the other analysed languages, at least not in the selected Euronews articles. Besides, represented as reported speech originating in the political discourse, such lexical choice shifts the rhetoric of the

		original quote and may be viewed as polarization.		
2	Beginning CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE	*ENG: **Germany has announced** a series of measures and six billion euros of funding to deal with the refugee crisis that is being described as "**breathtaking**". It certainly seems to be one that **will transform Germany if Chancellor Angela Merkel is to be believed**. As long as there are people needing safety she seems to be saying, Germany's doors will stay open. "What we are experiencing now is something that will **keep us busy** and change **our country** in coming years. We want that change to be positive, and we believe we can accomplish that," she said on Monday.* *GER: In Deutschland hat die Regierungskoalition aus SPD, CDU und CSU hat ein Maßnahmenpaket zur **Bewältigung der Flüchtlingskrise** beschlossen. **Unter dem Druck wachsender Asylbewerberzahlen** wird der Bund die Mittel im Haushalt 2016 um drei Milliarden Euro erhöhen. Bundesländer und Kommunen sollen weitere drei Milliarden Euro erhalten. "Was wir jetzt erleben, das ist etwas, was **unser Land** schon in den nächsten Jahren weiter beschäftigen wird, **verändern wird** und wir wollen, dass es sich zum Positiven verändert wird und wir glauben wir können das schaffen", so Merkel am Montagvormittag im Kanzleramt.* *SPA: Alemania anuncia 6.000 millones de euros para ayudar a los refugiados. Se destinarán 3.000 millones adicionales al presupuesto federal de 2016, frente a los 1.000 de este año. Este dinero se repartirá entre los estados federados y los municipios. Los propios 'länder' aportarán otros 3.000 millones. "Lo que estamos viviendo ahora es algo que **nos va a tener ocupados** en los próximos años y que va a cambiar **nuestro país**. Queremos que el cambio sea positivo, y creemos que podemos lograrlo", ha declarado la canciller alemana, Angela Merkel.* *FR: Ce lundi, la chancelière allemande Angela Merkel a annoncé qu'une enveloppe de six milliards d'euros serait débloquée pour gérer l'accueil et l'intégration des migrants. "Ce phénomène que nous vivons actuellement va occuper et transformer **notre pays** dans les années à venir", a déclaré la chancelière Amgela Merkel. "Nous voulons que ce changement soit positif, et nous pensons que nous pouvons réussir". Angela Merkel en a appelé à la "solidarité européenne",*	Captation	Eng: struct., rhet. Ger: struct. Spa: struct., rhet. Fr: struct. Ru: struct., rhet Ukr: struct.
			Legitimation	Ger: rhet.
			Distantiation	Eng: rhet.

pour que l'ensemble des pays de l'Union puissent devenir une terre d'accueil, et pas seulement "l'Allemagne, l'Autriche et la Suède".

RU: 6 млрд евро дополнительно на помощь мигрантам, замена части денежных выплат неденежными услугами, увеличение штата федеральной полиции и запрет на получение статуса беженца в Германии гражданами балканских стран, не входящих в ЕС. Правящая в **ФРГ** *коалиция представила план по приему мигрантов. В октябре он должен быть проголосован бундестагом и бундесратом. Ангела Меркель, канцлер* **ФРГ**: *"То, к чему мы сейчас готовимся, в ближайшие годы* **кардинально** *изменит* **нашу страну**. *Мы хотим, чтобы эти изменения были позитивными, и верим, что сможем этого добиться". **

UKR: Уряд Німеччини оприлюднив план щодо вирішення ситуації з біженцями, які прибувають до країни, переважно з Близького Сходу. Наступного року Берлін обіцяє виділити 6 млрд євро на утримання мігрантів. Половину з них буде закладено у держбюджет, іншу половину отримають регіони. Представляючи ініціативу, Ангела Меркель визнала: наплив мігрантів матиме великий вплив на Німеччину. "Те, що зараз відбувається, змінить **нашу країну** *у наступні роки. Хотілося б, аби ці зміни були позитивними. Ми сподіваємося, що нам вдасться цього досягти", – заявила Меркель. ***

http://www.euronews.com/2015/09/07/germany-to-spend-six-billion-euros-on-refugees

* 6 billion euros in addition to help migrants, the replacement of part of the monetary payments by non-monetary services, the increase in the staff of the federal police and the ban on obtaining refugee status in Germany by citizens of the Balkan countries that are not members of the EU. The ruling coalition in Germany presented a plan for the reception of migrants. In October, it should be voted by the Bundestag and the Bundesrat. Angela Merkel, Chancellor of Germany: "What we are now preparing for will radically change our country in the coming years. We want these changes to be positive, and we believe that we can achieve this. "

** The German government unveiled a plan to resolve the situation with refugees arriving in the country, mainly from the Middle East. The next year, Berlin promises to allocate 6 billion euros to migrants. Half of them will be put into the state budget, the other half will receive the regions. Introducing the initiative, Angela Merkel acknowledged that the influx of migrants would have a major impact on Germany. "What is happening now will change our country in the coming years. I would like these changes to be positive. We hope that we will achieve this, "Merkel said.

Captation by figures appears in all the language versions. In the German language version, the information is more specific with reference to political parties ("*Regierungskoalition*

aus SPD, CDU und CSU”), which may be viewed as captation by more specific or generalized information depending on its relevance for the target audience (see 4.2.2.). Captation by “house” metaphor is observed in the English language version (“*doors will stay open*”). The French, Ukrainian and Russian language versions do not contain any notable figures or shifts. In the English and Spanish language versions metonymy is used – “*Germany has announced*”, “*Alemania anuncia*”, which may be viewed as captation on the rhetorical level as well. Some slight changes to the quote were observed that may be regarded to as captation, although the unifying “we-figure” is maintained in translation in all the language versions. The original German quote says “*etwas, was **unser Land** (...)beschäftigen wird, verändern wird*”. All these structural elements are maintained in the French translation of the quote: „*Ce phénomène (...) va occuper et transformer **notre pays**”. The English and the Spanish language versions slightly change the structure: “*something that wil**l keep us busy** and change **our country**”* and “*algo que **nos va a tener ocupados** (...) y que va a cambiar **nuestro país**”. The Ukrainian and the Russian version omitted the element meaning “will keep busy” and the Russian version used addition of the word “*кардинально*” (“radically”), meaning that the events will “radically change our country”. This latter change to the quote may be viewed as dramatization for captation (rhetorical change).

Legitimation of decision as a response to an increasing problem (topos of threat): “*Bewältigung der Flüchtlingskrise*” (to overcome the refugee crisis) and „*Unter dem Druck wachsender Asylbewerberzahlen*” (under the pressure of the increasing numbers of asylum seekers) also appear to be components of identity construction. The quote of Angela Merkel (German is the language of the original) contains repeated unification figures (pronoun „*wir*”). In the English language version, captation figures are used (“*breathtaking refugee crisis*”). Distantiation also appears in the English version (“*if Chancellor Angela Merkel is to be believed*”). The unification figure in the original primary discourse in the German language “*unser Land*” is lost when transferred into reported speech in the English language version (distantiation) and maintained in the other language versions. In the Russian news discourse, there are two common ways to refer to Germany: “*Германия*” (Germany) and “*ФРГ*” (FRG as an abbreviation for the Federal Republic of Germany). The latter one was used for the Western lands when Germany was divided and is still used in the modern Russian language. This is not the case for any of the other analysed language versions. In this example, the abbreviation “*ФРГ*” appears

3	Headline CLUSTER 6 – UKRAINE AND RUSSIA	*Eng: **CAUTIOUS OPTIMISM** ON UKRAINE AFTER PARIS SUMMIT* *Ger: **VORSICHTIGER OPTIMISMUS** NACH UKRAINE-GIPFEL* *Spa: **LOS CUATRO DE NORMANDÍA** ACUERDAN EN PARÍS RETRASAR LAS ELECCIONES EN UCRANIA* *Fr: UKRAINE: L'ATTACHEMENT AU PROCESSUS DE PAIX RÉAFFIRMÉ À PARIS*	Captation	Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct., rhet. Fr: struct. Ru: struct., rhet. Ukr: struct., rhet.
		Ru: В ПАРИЖЕ ЗАВЕРШИЛСЯ САММИТ "НОРМАНДСКОЙ ЧЕТВЕРКИ" * *Ukr: "**НОРМАНДСЬКА ЧЕТВІРКА**" ДОМОВИЛАСЬ ПРО ВІДВЕДЕННЯ ОЗБРОЄНЬ І ВИБОРИ.***	Distantiation	Eng: rhet. Ger: rhet. Ru: struct.
		http://www.euronews.com/2015/10/02/cautious-optimism-on-ukraine-after-paris-summit * In Paris the Summit of the "Normandy Four" is over ** "Normandy Four" agreed on weapon withdrawal and elections		

Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions. The headlines contain a concise summary of what is going to be provided in the article, whereby there are slight differences in the structure. The Spanish, Russian, and Ukrainian language versions use the expression based on metonymy "the Normandy four" to refer to the quadrilateral Normandy format Summit. This also may be perceived as captation, although the expression has become common in the political and media discourses across European languages. The Ukrainian and the Russian language versions use quotation marks referring to "the Normandy four" and the Spanish language version mentions it without quotation marks. Certain distantiation may be observed in the English and German versions ("*cautious optimism*" and "*vorsichtiger Optimismus*") in contrast to, for instance, the French headline mentioning "*L'attachement au processus de paix réaffirmé à Paris*", which will imply a rhetorical difference. The structure of the Russian headline also may be referred to as distantiation as it does not mention any specific information about the Summit, unlike the other language versions.

| 4 | Beginning | *ENG: The French are claiming some movement on the situation in eastern Ukraine following a summit in Paris. President Francois Hollande met with Russian President Vladimir Putin, his Ukrainian* | Captation | Eng: struct.
Ger: struct., rhet.
Spa: struct.
Fr: struct., |

CLUSTER 6 – UKRAINE AND RUSSIA	*counterpart, Petro Poroshenko and German Chancellor Angela Merkel.*		rhet. Ru: struct. Ukr: struct.
	GER: Nach dem Vierergipfel von Paris zur Ukraine-Krise bleiben die geplanten Wahlen im Osten des Landes **auf der Kippe**. *Frankreichs Präsident Francois Hollande sagte, dass die Vorbereitung noch mehr Zeit brauche, um sie mit der Ukraine abzustimmen und deren Gesetze anzuwenden. Im Separatistengebiet um Donezk soll am 18. Oktober, in Luhansk am 1. November gewählt werden.*	Legitimation	Ukr: lex.
		Polarization	Ukr: lex
	SPA: Los Cuatro de Normandía han dado un paso importante en la implementación de los acuerdos de paz de Minsk. Los presidentes de Francia, Rusia y Ucrania y la canciller alemana han acordado en París que un grupo tripartito trabaje en una nueva ley electoral que sea "incontestable" por todas las partes, una norma que llevará tiempo elaborar:		
	FR: Les dirigeants français, allemand, russe et ukrainien ont passé une partie de la journée, autour d'une même table, à Paris, pour tenter de relancer le processus de paix en Ukraine. Concernant le volet politique, **un des points de friction***, c'était la volonté des séparatistes d'organiser des élections locales dans les prochaines semaines.*		
	RU: Переговоры "Нормандской четверки" в Париже продолжались пять часов. Лидеры Германии, России, Украины и Франции обсудили результаты реализации минских соглашений и их перспективы. Одной из тем переговоров стало проведение в **самопровозглашенных Донецкой и Луганской республиках** *местных выборов, которые были назначены их властями на 18 октября.**		
	UKR: Щоб організувати вибори **на окупованих територіях Донбасу** *за міжнародними стандартами, потрібен час. Тож мирний процес, скоріше за все, не завершиться до кінця цього року, як того передбачають мінські домовленості. Про це заявив президент Франції після завершення переговорів у Парижі у "нормандському форматі".***		
	http://www.euronews.com/2015/10/02/cautious-optimism-on-ukraine-after-paris-summit		
	* The negotiations of the "Normandy Four" in Paris lasted five hours. The leaders of Germany, Russia, Ukraine and France discussed the results of the implementation of the Minsk agreements and their prospects. One of the topics of the talks was to hold local elections in the self-proclaimed Donetsk and Lugansk republics, which were appointed by their authorities on October 18		
	** It takes time to arrange elections in the occupied territories of the Donbas		

		according to international standards. Therefore, the peace process is likely to be completed by the end of this year, as the Minsk agreements stipulate. This was stated by the French President after the completion of the talks in Paris in the "Norman format"		

Captation by structural change to the order of information appears in all the language versions. Captation by metaphor is present in the German language version ("a*uf der Kippe*", meaning remain hung in the balance or be unstable). Captation by metaphor also appears in the French language version – "*un des points de friction*". In the list of the heads of the states that participated in the summit, an EU-state always comes first in the English, Spanish, French and Russian language versions. Such preferences in the structure of the list may support the discursive construction of EU identity.

Legitimation for identity construction in the Ukrainian language version appears in the reference to the "occupied territories of Donbas". In this case, this is also polarization with the Russian language version which refers to "self-proclaimed Republics". The expression "*occupied territories*" is typical for the Ukrainian discourse (including political, media discourses, and the language of the national legislation) as an element of construction and maintenance of identity. This expression is not common for international politics of European countries, which prefer to keep up with the terminology of the Minsk Agreements, using more general descriptions like "certain areas of Donetsk and Luhansk Oblast'" or "non-government controlled areas" (Package of Measures for the Implementation of the Minsk Agreements, 2015, [online] available at: https://peacemaker.un.org/ukraine-minsk-implementation15). In the Ukrainian language version, the expression "*occupied territories*" is used with reference to the stance of the French president. Although it is not a quote, such use of words might create an illusion that the expression is used by the French president. At the same time, the wording used in the Russian language version ("*Self-proclaimed Donetsk and Luhansk Republics*") might also create an illusion with the target audience that these expressions are used in the European political discourse. Although these differences have rhetorical implications, in terms of this research, we will refer to them as lexical changes as they refer to terminology, recontextualised through legal, political, and media discourses.

5	Middle and end part	*ENG: Francois Hollande expressed some optimism that local elections in eastern Ukraine may go ahead before the end of the year: "The elections scheduled for October, cannot go ahead, since the conditions we expected are not in place. **However, elections are being organised** and new electoral laws discussed." Things in eastern Ukraine have*	Captation	Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct. Ukr: struct.

		CLUSTER 6 – UKRAINE AND RUSSIA	*shown signs of improvement recently with tanks and weapons being withdrawn.* "It was an important day, we had a very intense discussion about every step necessary to achieve peace. It is always like this you have to review the process. It was like this after Minsk and it will be like this after Paris. You get guarantees only when things are done." *Our correspondent in attended the summit in Paris and sent this report: "The summit of the Normandy Four has consolidated the progress of the settlement for eastern Ukraine. On the other hand there are some local election hurdles. Still Russia's chances to have EU sanctions reviewed by the end of the year* **appear improved** *Andrei Beketov, euronews, Paris."*	Distantiation	Eng: struct Fr: struct Ru: struct. Ukr: struct.
				Legitimation	Ru: struct., lex. Ukr: struct., lex.
			GER: „Die Wahlen können unserer Meinung nach nicht in der angekündigten Form stattfinden. **Sie müssen** **<u>ordentlich</u> organisiert** *und ein neues Wahlgesetz muss verabschiedet werden", sagte Hollande.* <u>Dennoch überwog nach dem Gipfel der Optimismus beim französischen Präsidenten und der deutschen Bundeskanzlerin. Beide sprachen von kleinen Fortschritten, die erreicht worden seien.</u> *„Dieser Tag war dadurch wichtig, dass man sehr intensiv über die einzelnen Schritte diskutiert hat. Garantien gibt es erst, wenn es geschehen ist."* <u>Russland hat sich nach Merkels Worten verpflichtet, sich für Wahlen nach ukrainischem Recht einzusetzen.</u> *„Der Vierergipfel stellt einen wichtigen Meilenstein für den Osten der Ukraine dar. Auf der einen Seite herrscht noch viel Unsicherheit über die geplanten Wahlen. Gleichzeitig sind die Russlands Chancen auf eine Überprüfung der Sanktionen zum Jahreswechsel durch die Europäische Union mit diesem Gipfel gestiegen".*		
			SPA: "A nuestro parecer, las elecciones previstas para el 18 de octubre no podrán celebrarse, puesto que no responden a las condiciones que habíamos pedido, pero al mismo tiempo, **las elecciones deben ser organizadas** *y para ello hay que aprobar una nueva ley electoral",* <u>decía François Hollande. Angela Merkel ha dejado claro que está dispuesta a revisar todos los pasos y todas las etapas de los acuerdos de Minsk. Queremos hechos, ha venido a decir, no palabras:</u> *"Hemos tenido una discusión muy intensa sobre cada etapa. Siempre hay que revisar el proceso. Así fue tras el acuerdo de Minsk y así será después de París. Solo se tienen garantías cuando las cosas ya están hechas", ha*		

*dicho Merkel. El presidente ucraniano, Petró Poroshenko, ha afirmado tras la cumbre que Rusia tiene todavía muchos deberes por hacer. "La cumbre de los Cuatro de Normandía ha consolidado el progreso en la estabilización del este de Ucrania. Todavía hay muchas incertidumbres sobre las elecciones locales, sin embargo, **las posibilidades de que las sanciones a Rusia sean revisadas por la Unión Europea antes de fin de año han aumentado",** concluía desde el Elíseo el periodista de euronews Andrei Beketov.*

*FR: "Les élections qui étaient prévues le 18 octobre, à nos yeux, ne pourront pas se tenir dès lors qu'elles ne répondent pas aux conditions que nous avons posées, a-t-il souligné. Mais, en même temps, **des élections doivent être organisées** et, pour ce faire, une loi électorale doit être votée". <u>Et le président français d'affirmer que ces élections locales n'auront pas lieu avant 2016. Autre sujet évoqué: le retrait des armes légères des zones de conflit, un processus qui pourrait être activé dès ce week-end.</u> Lors de la conférence de presse, la chancelière allemande Angela Merkel a souligné que cette journée avait été "importante" car "elle (avait) permis de traiter en profondeur tous les points encore en suspens". Côté russe, on a qualifié ces négociations de "sérieuses". Enfin, le président ukrainien a estimé que la Russie avait encore "plein de travail à faire" avant une éventuelle levée des sanctions. "Ce sommet aura permis de consolider les progrès enregistrés dans l'est de l'Ukraine, a commenté Andrei Beketov, envoyé spécial d'euronews à Paris. Mais il reste des incertitudes concernant les élections locales. Cela dit, au terme de ce rendez-vous, **la Russie peut nourrir l'espoir de voir les sanctions qui pèsent sur son économie être allégées** d'ici à la fin de l'année".*

*RU: "Выборы, которые были предусмотрены 18 октября, по нашему мнению не могут состояться до тех пор, пока они не будут отвечать выдвинутым нами условиям. Но в то же время **выборы должны быть организованы**, и для этого необходимо провести голосование по закону о выборах". <u>Одним из важных результатов переговоров стало то, что уже 3 октября может начаться отвод легких вооружений в зоне конфликта в Донбассе. Впрочем канцлер Германии весьма осторожна в оценках:</u> "Это*

был важный день, потому что мы провели очень интенсивную дискуссию о каждом этапе к достижению мира. Так происходит всегда. Необходимо изучить, что происходит. Так было после Минска и так будет после Парижа. Вы получаете гарантии, только когда что-то уже сделано". *Президент России не стал общаться с журналистами и сразу после окончания переговоров уехал из Елисейского дворца.* "Саммит "Нормандской четверки" зафиксировал прогресс в урегулировании на востоке Украины. В частности, в обеспечении безопасности и **определении статуса самопровозглашенных территорий**. Вместе с тем остается много неясного с проведением местных выборов. Тем не менее **шансы России на то что в конце года Евросоюз пересмотрит против нее санкции повышаются**", – передает из Парижа корреспондент "Евроньюс" Андрей Бекетов. *

UKR: "Вибори, проведення яких передбачене 18 жовтня, на наш погляд, не повинні відбутися, оскільки вони не відповідають нашим вимогам. Водночас вибори мають бути проведені і для цього потрібно ухвалити закон про вибори", – заявив Франсуа Олланд. На думку канцлера Німеччини, погляди Росії та України зблизились під час переговорів "нормандської четвірки". Ангела Меркель побачила "легкий прогрес у процесі реалізації мінських домовленостей". "Цей день був важливим, бо ми мали дуже інтенсивну дискусію про кожен крок, необхідний для досягнення миру. Завжди так відбувається: потрібно переглядати процес. Так було після Мінська і так буде після Парижа. У вас є гарантії, лише коли усе зроблено", – зазначила німецький канцлер. *За словами Петра Порошенка, одним з головних результатів зустрічі у Парижі стало рішення про відведення від лінії фронту озброєння калібром менше 100 мм. Мова йде не лише про артилерію, а й про танки і міномети. Порошенко запевнив, що Україна почне відведення вже із 3-го жовтня.* Водночас ключове питання мінських домовленостей – **повернення Україні повного контролю над ділянкою кордону із Росією, залишається відкритим**. **

http://www.euronews.com/2015/10/02/cautious-

* "The elections that were scheduled for October 18, in our opinion, cannot take place until they meet the conditions put forward by us. But at the same time, the elections must be organized, and for this it is necessary to vote on the election law. " One of the important results of the talks was that as early as October 3, the withdrawal of light weapons could begin in the conflict zone in Donbass. But the German Chancellor is very cautious in his assessments: "It was an important day, because we had a very intense discussion about each stage to achieve peace. It always happens. It is necessary to study what is happening. So it was after Minsk, and so it will be after Paris. You get guarantees only when something is already done. " The President of Russia did not communicate with journalists and immediately after the end of the negotiations he left the Elysian Palace. "The summit of the" Normandy Four "recorded progress in the settlement in the east of Ukraine. In particular, in providing security and determining the status of self-proclaimed territories. At the same time, much remains unclear with the local elections. Nevertheless, the chances of Russia that at the end of the year the European Union will review sanctions against it are increasing, "reports Euronews correspondent Andrei Beketov from Paris

** "The elections scheduled for October 18, in our opinion, should not take place because they do not meet our requirements. At the same time, elections must be held and for this purpose it is necessary to adopt an election law ", - said Francois Hollande. According to the Chancellor of Germany, the views of Russia and Ukraine converged during the "Norman Four" talks. Angela Merkel saw "easy progress in implementing the Minsk agreements". "This day was important because we had a very intense discussion about every step needed to achieve peace. This is always the case: you need to review the process. So it was after Minsk and so will be after Paris. You have guarantees only when everything is done, "said the German Chancellor. According to Petro Poroshenko, one of the main results of the meeting in Paris was the decision to withdraw from the front of the arsenal with a caliber less than 100 mm. It is not only about artillery, but also about tanks and mortars. Poroshenko assured that Ukraine will start withdrawing from October 3rd. At the same time, the key issue of Minsk agreements - the return of full control over the border with Russia to Ukraine remains open.

This excerpt represents the middle and end parts of the article. The structure of the middle part of the text is maintained in all the language versions (quote-comment-quote), although the content of the comment between the quotes is different in all the language versions and there are slight changes to the translated quotes, which may be viewed as **captation**. The concluding part of the article varies: the Ukrainian language version does not mention the possible review of sanctions against Russia by the EU (as it is the case in all the other versions) and focuses on Ukraine's internal issues. Besides captation, this may also be regarded as distantiation and captation (with focus on national identity construction). The German language version does not contain the quote at the end; however, it is contained and translated in the video spot. The English and French language versions use distantiation through addition of elements to the quote in the part that says that the chances for review of sanctions against Russia increase: the French language version says "*la Russie peut nourrir l'espoir*" and the English version mentions that the chances "*appear improved*".

There are some notable discrepancies in this concluding quote of the Russian journalist Andrei Beketov and its translations. The original Russian wording translated close to the original would be the following: "*The summit of the*" Normandy Four "*recorded the*

progress of the settlement in the East of Ukraine. In particular, in providing security and **determining the status of self-proclaimed territories**. *At the same time, much remains unclear with the local elections.*". The second sentence of the quote is omitted in all the other language versions. This might have occurred since this quote was translated from Russian into an intermediary language (French or English) and then translated further into third languages with this omission. As mentioned in the comments to Sample 4, EU political discourse generally avoids the term "*self-proclaimed territories*" in this context preferring the word "areas". Generally the word "*territory*" is a term that exists in the international law, and it is therefore used with caution in international political and media discourses. If this omission was made intentionally by one of the language teams (English or French), this means that the decisions taken by this team influence how information is provided by other language teams that use English and French languages as intermediary ones to translate quotes. Besides, in the video version, the voice-over creates an illusion that this is the original wording, uttered by the journalist on the camera. Such discrepancies may be regarded to as distantiation for maintenance of European identity and legitimation of the current policies. Whereby in the Russian language version the omitted sentence would serve for legitimation of the corresponding political attitudes for the target audience reading or watching the news in Russian. At the same time, the Ukrainian language version does not mention the quote of the Russian journalist at all and refers to the Ukrainian president, which is not the case in other versions. The text in the video spot of the Ukrainian language version corresponds to the printed text as well, and the voice of the correspondent is muted. It also refers to "*return of full control over the border with Russia to Ukraine*", which, in this case, is legitimation of the official political stance in Ukraine that serves for identity construction and perpetuation.

6	Headline	*Eng: GERMAN INTERIOR MINISTER* ***CRITICISES*** *LACK OF APPRECIATION FROM SOME REFUGEES* *Spa: EL MINISTRO ALEMÁN DEL INTERIOR DICE QUE* *LOS REFUGIADOS YA NO ESTÁN AGRADECIDOS* *Ger:* ***"DANKBARE FLÜCHTLINGE"***: *DE MAIZIÈRES* ***SCHÄRFERE TÖNE*** *Fr: DES RÉFUGIÉS PAS ASSEZ* ***"RECONNAISSANTS"*** *POUR THOMAS DE MAIZIÈRE* *Rus: НЕМЦАМ БЕЖЕНЦЫ РАЗОНРАВИЛИСЬ,*	Captation	Eng: rhet. Ger: rhet. Spa: rhet. Fr: rhet. Ru: struct., rhet. Ukr: struct., rhet.
	CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE		Polarization	Eng: rhet., lex. Spa: rhet., lex.. Fr: rhet., lex.
			Distantiation	Ger: rhet.

					Fr: rhet.
		*РЕЙТИНГ МЕРКЕЛЬ ПАДАЕТ** *Ukr:* **КОЖЕН ДРУГИЙ НІМЕЦЬ БОЇТЬСЯ** *НАПЛИВУ МІГРАНТІВ***			Ru rhet. Ukr. rhet
		http://www.euronews.com/2015/10/02/german-interior-minister-criticises-lack-of-appreciation-from-some-refugees * THE GERMANS DO NOT LIKE REFUGEES ANY MORE, MERKEL'S RATING FALLS ** EVERY SECOND GERMAN IS AFRAID OF MIGRANT INFLUX			

Captation is observed in all the language versions. The German and the French language versions of the headline do not mention the country (Germany), unlike the other four versions, since it would be clear for their target readers from the name of the Minister. The English, Spanish, and French language versions refer to the quote which may be viewed as polarization between the refugees and the hosting community ("us" vs. "them"). This polarization of the hosting community ("us") helping refugees ("them") expressed in the quotation is put in a different way in the Ukrainian and Russian language versions, which refer to the Germans and the refugees ("them" and "them"). This may also be perceived as distantiation. The quotation marks in the German and French versions have the function of distantiation.

7	Beginning CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE	*ENG: Germany's interior minister has criticised a* **"minority"** *of refugees who have absconded from or caused trouble in their allocated reception areas.* *SPA: El ministro alemán del Interior, Thomas de Maizière, ha cambiado el tono y* **ha asegurado que los refugiados son unos desagradecidos.** *GER:* **Die Presse in Deutschland** *hat auf jüngste Äußerungen des deutschen Innenministers Thomas de Maiziere zur Migrantenproblematik* **teilweise sehr kritisch reagiert.** *Die Süddeutsche Zeitung titelte* **Minister auf der Wippe.** *FR: Des réfugiés pas assez reconnaissants.* **C'est ce que semble dire le ministre** *allemand de l'Intérieur. Thomas de Maizière durcit le ton et avertit que le nombre de migrants présent en Allemagne mais pas enregistré par les autorités était un problème "sérieux".* *RUS: Рядовые немцы начинают хуже относиться к беженцам. Недавний опрос показал, что более 50% граждан Германии боятся наплыва мигрантов. Меняется отношение к "гостям" и немецких политиков. В интервью телевидению глава МВД Томас де Мезьер заявил, что обеспокоен поведением беженцев. **	Captation Distantiation Polarization	Eng: struct., rhet. Ger: struct., rhet. Spa: struct., rhet. Fr: struct., rhet. Ru: struct., rhet. Ukr: struct., rhet. Eng: rhet. Ger: struct. Fr: rhet. Ru: rhet. Ukr: rhet. Ru: lex.

		UKR: Від "морального обов'язку" до "занепокоєння" — тон німецьких політиків щодо напливу мігрантів змінився. В інтерв'ю німецькому телебаченню міністр внутрішніх справ країни Томас де Мезьєр розповів, що його непокоїть зростання рівня насильства у притулках для біженців і їхня поведінка загалом. **		
		http://www.euronews.com/2015/10/02/german-interior-minister-criticises-lack-of-appreciation-from-some-refugees		
		* Ordinary Germans are beginning to treat refugees worse. A recent survey showed that more than 50% of German citizens are afraid of the influx of migrants. The attitude towards the "guests" and German politicians is changing. In an interview with television, Interior Minister Thomas de Mezieres said he was concerned about the behavior of the refugees.		
		** From "moral duty" to "anxiety" - the tone of German politicians regarding the influx of migrants has changed. In an interview with German television, Interior Minister Thomas de Mezierer said he was worried about the increase in violence in refugee homes and their overall behavior.		

This sample contains captation in all the language versions as the structure and rhetoric differ in all of them. For instance, all of the versions contain the quote of the Minister at the beginning, while the German language version starts by mentioning the fact that the Minister is perceived critically and refers to the press. The German language version quotes *Süddeutsche Zeitung* article title called "Minister on a seesaw" which, in this case, may be viewed as captation by metaphor. At the same time, the fact of beginning the article mentioning that the minister's comments are perceived critically instead of quoting as in the other language versions may be viewed as distantiation from the minister's quote and stance. In the English, French, Ukrainian, and Russian language versions, distantiation is expressed by the quotation marks. Distantiation has different functions as in some versions it is referred to quote and in others imply figurative sense ("*отношение к "гостям*" in the Russian version, meaning – "attitude towards the "guests""). Referring to the migrants as "guests" may also be viewed as polarization in the Russian language version. Distantiation in the French version is also present in the phrase "*C'est ce que semble dire le ministre*".

| 8 | End

CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE | *ENG: His comments coincide with recent poll results which appear to show growing resentment about the crisis among Germans. ARD public television released data showing **51 percent of Germans said they were now <u>worried about the future, because of the migrant</u> arrivals**. This is up from 38 percent three weeks earlier. Berlin has chosen to bear the brunt of migration to Europe, with over 200,000 of September's arrivals to* | Captation | Eng: struct., rhet.
Ger: struct.
Spa: struct.
Fr: rhet.
Ru: struct.
Ukr: struct |
| | | | | |

			Distantiation	Ger: rhet.
		Germany seeking asylum.		
		*GER: Einer Umfrage zufolge sagen **51 Prozent der Deutschen, dass sie Angst vor immer mehr Flüchtlingen haben.** Auf Twitter gibt es einigen Zuspruch – auch von Populisten und extremen Rechten – und vor allem viel Kritik zu de Maizière.*	Polarization	Eng: rhet. Ger: rhet. Spa: rhet.. Fr: rhet. Ukr: rhet.
		*SPA: Un reciente sondeo muestra que **la mayoría de los alemanes están preocupados por la llegada de centenares de miles de refugiados al país. El 51% asegura tenerles miedo.***		
		*FR: Selon un sondage de la chaîne publique ARD publié ce vendredi, **51% des Allemands se disent inquièts de l'arrivée de centaines de milliers de migrants.** Et la chancelière Angela Merkel, <u>qui a ouvert grand les portes du pays,</u> voit sa popularité chuter. Elle perd 9 points en un mois, et ne recueille plus que 54% d'opinions favorables, soit son plus mauvais score depuis près de quatre ans.*		
		*RU: Миграционная политика, которую проводит канцлер Ангела Меркель, **негативно сказывается на ее рейтинге популярности.** За последний месяц он упал на 9 пунктов – до 54 процентов.**		
		*UKR: Настрої населення Німеччини також змінюються. **Кожен другий німець зізнається, що боїться мігрантів.** Цю нову статистику наводять німецькі медіа з посиланням на інститут соціологічних досліджень Infratest Dimap.***		
		http://www.euronews.com/2015/10/02/german-interior-minister-criticises-lack-of-appreciation-from-some-refugees		
		* Migration policy pursued by Chancellor Angela Merkel has a negative impact on her popularity rating. Over the last month, it fell by 9 points - to 54 percent.		
		** The mood of the German population is also changing. Every second German admits being afraid of migrants. This new statistic is quoted by the German media with reference to the Infratest Dimap Institute for Sociological Studies.		

Captation on the structural level appears in all the language versions by different components of information present in the concluding part of the article. Captation on the rhetorical level is contained in the English language version by metaphor "*to bear the brunt of migration*" and in the French version by "*a ouvert grand les portes du pays*". The German and the Ukrainian language versions contain figures that are viewed as topos of fear from the perspective of the discourse-historical approach. It seems that its function in this context is captation as well, although it might have additional implications of

legitimation and polarization. The way this component is presented in the English language version may be viewed as topos of threat (uncertain future caused by the migrants' arrivals).

Distantiation from the position of de Maizière is present in the German language version by mentioning that he is supported mostly by the populists and the far right and criticized by the others. This element might also serve for identity maintenance related to public support the position of the Government on refugee policy. The French and Russian language versions mention fall of Merkel's popularity. It has been observed in some of the articles that the German language versions generally avoid mentioning the fact of the fall of the Chancellor's popularity. In this sample, we will not regard it as a transediting strategy as it is not mentioned in the other language versions besides the French and the Russian ones; however, we will consider this observation in more detail in further Sections dedicated to the highlight and verification of findings (see Section 5.4.). All the language versions except Russian contain polarization referring to uncertainty or fear related to the migrants, yet in all language versions this information is put in slightly different way, from "*worried about the **future** because of migrant arrivals*" in the English version to mentioning that the Germans are afraid of migrants in the German, Ukrainian language versions.

9	Middle part CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE	*ENG: "Until this summer, the refugees were grateful **to be here with us**," he said. "They asked where the police were, where the **authorities** were, where **they** would be moved to. Now there are many refugees who believe they can reassign themselves, they leave **our** facilities, hail a taxi and, **astonishingly, spend money** travelling hundreds of kilometres through Germany, protest because they do not like the accommodation and cause trouble because they do not like the food."* *GER: Im deutschen Fernsehen hatte Thomas de Maiziere gesagt: "Bis zum Sommer waren die Flüchtlinge dankbar, **bei uns zu sein**. Sie haben gefragt, wo ist die Polizei, wo ist das **Bundesamt**, wo verteilt **Ihr uns** hin. Und jetzt gibt es schon viele Flüchtlinge, die glauben, sie können sich selbst **irgendwo** zuweisen. Sie gehen aus Einrichtungen raus, sie bestellen sich ein Taxi. **Haben erstaunlicherweise das Geld**, um hunderte Kilometer durch Deutschland zu fahren. Sie streiken, weil ihnen die Unterkunft nicht gefällt, sie machen Ärger, weil ihnen das Essen nicht gefällt."*	Captation	Spa: struct. Fr: struct.
			Unification	Eng: lex. Ger: lex. Spa: lex. Fr: lex. Ru: lex.
			Polarization	Ru: lex.

		*FR: selon lui, "de nombreux réfugiés" refusent par ailleurs la répartition sur le territoire qui leur est proposée. "Jusqu'à l'été, les réfugiés étaient reconnaissants d'**être chez nous**. Ils demandaient où était la police, où était le **centre d'enregistrement**, où est-ce qu'**ils devaient aller**. Aujourd'hui, ils quittent les centres d'accueil, ils commandent un taxi et **disposent étonnement de l'argent** nécessaire pour parcourir des centaines de kilomètres à travers l'Allemagne", a-t-il critiqué. Ils font la grève, parce que leur logement ne leur convient pas, ils font des histoires car ils n'aiment pas la nourriture."*		
		*SPA:"Hasta el verano, los refugiados estaban agradecidos de estar con nosotros. Preguntaban donde estaba la policía, **el centro de registro**, donde **los iban a llevar**. Ahora, hay muchos refugiados que salen de las instituciones y piden un taxi. Es sorprendente, pero **tienen dinero para hacer centenares** de kilómetros en taxi en Alemania. Hacen huelga porque no les gusta el alojamiento o la comida", ha dicho Thomas de Maizière.*		
		*RU: "До конца лета мигранты выглядели благодарными за то, что мы их приняли. Они спрашивали где полиция, где **информационный центр**, где **их разместят**. Сейчас же многие беженцы думают, что они **сами могут ехать куда захотят**. Они покидают административные учреждения, заказывают такси и, к моему удивлению, **располагают деньгами**, чтобы проехать сотни километров по Германии. Беженцы устраивают драки и акции протеста из-за того, что им не нравятся условия в лагерях и то, как их кормят".**		
		http://www.euronews.com/2015/10/02/german-interior-minister-criticises-lack-of-appreciation-from-some-refugees		
		* "Until the end of the summer, the migrants looked grateful for receiving them. They asked where the police were, where the information centre was, where they would be placed. Now, many refugees think that they themselves can go wherever they like. They leave administrative offices, order a taxi and, to my surprise, have the money to drive hundreds of kilometres around Germany. Refugees are fighting and protesting because they do not like the conditions in the camps and how they are fed. "		

In the French and the Spanish language versions, one sentence is omitted from the quote. This may be viewed as captation in order to focus on the most relevant information. It is also likely that the omission was made first in the French version and that the quote was translated into Spanish language through French. The original German quote contains

polarization (us vs them, then vs now "until this summer") and unification ("here with us") for national identity construction. The part "*bei uns zu sein*" is translated from German as "*to be here with us*" in English, *être chez nous* in French, *estar con nosotros* in Spanish. The original quote and its translations into the mentioned languages imply unification (by we-figure) on the one hand, and a certain level of exclusion or polarization (they are with us, i.e. they are not us) on the other. As this level of unification and polarization is relatively equal in the original and its translations, we will not take it into account in the analysis. The Russian language version is translated in this part as "*за то, что мы их приняли*" (literally "*for the fact that we have accepted them*"), which has a higher degree of polarization by explicit addition of the pronoun "them" and the verb meaning "to accept". In the Spanish version, fewer pronouns are used due to different grammar usage common for the language. All these figures are to different extents kept in the other language versions with slight differences on lexical levels.

10	Headline	Eng: *HOMOSEXUALITY, DIVORCE & REMARRIAGE UP FOR DISCUSSION AT VATICAN SYNOD* Ger: *BISCHOFSSYNODE: KEINE DISKRIMINIERUNG VON SCHWULEN, ABER AUCH KEINE HOMO-EHE* Spa: *EL SÍNODO DE LA FAMILIA PIDE RESPETO PARA LOS HOMOSEXUALES PERO RECHAZA LAS UNIONES GAY* Fr: *OUVERTURE DU SYNODE SUR FOND DE POLÉMIQUE SUR L'HOMOSEXUALITÉ* Ru: *ПОНТИФИК ПРИЗВАЛ ГОВОРИТЬ **О СЕМЕЙНЫХ ЦЕННОСТЯХ "В ДУХЕ МИЛОСЕРДИЯ"**** Ukr: ***ЦЕРКВА ПЕРЕДУМАЄ ПРО ГОМОСЕКСУАЛІСТІВ?***** http://www.euronews.com/2015/10/05/homosexuality-divorce-remarriage-up-for-discussion-at-vatican-synod * PONTHIFIC CALLS TO TALK ABOUT FAMILY VALUES "IN SPIRIT OF MERCY" ** THE CHURCH WILL CHANGE ITS MIND ABOUT HOMOSEXUALS?	Captation	Eng: struct., Ger: struct., Spa: struct., Fr: struct., Ru: struct., rhet. Ukr: struct., rhet.
	CLUSTER 7 - OTHER		Distantiation	Ru: lex., rhet

Captation in all the language versions is expressed by short descriptions of the content of the article. Distantiation in the Russian language version is expressed by the emphasis on "*family values*" instead of sexual identity. In this case, this may be focus on identity maintenance as conservative views on relationships and family are a strong element of Russian identity emphasis on sexual identity issues might cause stronger reactions than in other language audiences. Quotation marks also express distantiation in the Russian

		language version.			
1 1	Middle part of the article Quote CLUSTER 7 - OTHER	*ENG: "The Church says there are absolutely no grounds for considering homosexual unions to be in any way similar to **God's plan for marriage and family**. Nonetheless, men and women with homosexual tendencies must be accepted with sensitivity."* *SPA: 'No hay absolutamente ninguna razón para asimilar o establecer analogías, ni siquiera remotas, entre las uniones homosexuales y **el diseño de Dios sobre el matrimonio y la familia**. Sin embargo, los hombres y mujeres con tendencias homosexuales deben ser acogidos **con respeto y delicadeza**'"* *GER: "Es gibt absolut keinen Grund, homosexuelle Verbindungen in irgendeiner Art für entfernt vergleichbar mit **Gottes Plan für Ehe und Familie** anzusehen. Nichtsdestotrotz müssen Männer und Frauen mit homosexuellen Tendenzen **akzeptiert werden**", erklärte Kardinal Erdö.* *FR: "L'Eglise affirme qu'il n'y a absolument aucune base qui permette de considérer les unions homosexuelles similaires ou analogues de près ou de loin à **la conception <u>religieuse</u> du mariage et de la famille**. Cependant, les hommes et les femmes ayant des tendances homosexuelles doivent être acceptés avec sensibilité",* *RU: Церковь говорит, что нет никаких оснований считать гомосексуальные союзы такими же или хотя бы отдаленно напоминающими **божественный замысел брака и семьи**. Но несмотря на это женщин и мужчин гомосексуальной ориентации необходимо принимать с пониманием".** *UKR: "Церква твердить, що нема жодних підстав, аби визнавати гомосексуальні союзи хоч приблизно подібними до шлюбу між чоловіком та жінкою, який **є частиною Божого плану для створення родини**. Водночас, до жінок та чоловіків з гомосексуальними схильностями слід ставитися з належною чутливістю."*** **http://www.euronews.com/2015/10/05/homosexuality-divorce-remarriage-up-for-discussion-at-vatican-synod** * The church says that there is no reason to consider homosexual unions the same or even remotely resembling the divine intent of marriage and family. But despite this, homosexual women and men must be taken with understanding. "	Captation	Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct. Ukr: struct.	
			Distantiation	Fr: lex	

| | | ** "The Church states that there is no reason to recognize homosexual unions at least roughly similar to marriage between men and women, which is part of God's plan to create a family. At the same time, women and men with homosexual tendencies should be treated with appropriate sensitivity. " | | |

This quote contains elements of distantiation ("t*he Church says there are no grounds for considering*") and unification at the same time ("*men and women with homosexual tendencies must be accepted…*"). The original quote in Italian is slightly longer. There is one short part that was lost or omitted in the translation, probably because this quote was translated through an intermediary language. The original Italian quote that appears in the Italian language version is the following:

"*La Chiesa insegna che non esiste fondamento alcuno per assimilare o stabilire analogie, neppure remote, tra le unioni omosessuali **e il disegno di Dio sul matrimonio e la famiglia*** ha detto il cardinale Péter Erdő, arcivescovo di Budapest, che ha però aggiunto: "Ciononostante, uomini e donne con tendenze omosessuali debbono essere accettati con sensibilità **e ogni segno di ingiusta discriminazione evitato***".

This omission of the component at end of the original phrase in Italian ("*e ogni segno di ingiusta discriminazione evitato" - "and all signs of unjust discrimination has to be avoided*") may be viewed as captation on the textual level (structural change) in order to fit the text into the news format and not to lose the attention of the reader with the excessive details (captation).

The French translation of the quote contains distantiation through lexical change: the part "*God's plan*" is translated as "*la conception religieuse* ". This choice could be less sensitive for multicultural readers with diverse religious identities, beliefs, and views. At the same time, this is still a change to the direct discourse, which might potentially influence the perception of the quoted source.

1 2	Headline CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE	*Eng: EU ASKS TURKEY'S ERDOGAN FOR HELP WITH REFUGEE INFLUX* *Spa: LA UE QUIERE QUE TURQUÍA CONTROLE SU FRONTERA* *Ger: BRÜSSEL SUCHT HILFE DER TÜRKEI IN DER FLÜCHTLINGSKRISE* *Fr: L'UE ET LA TURQUIE NÉGOCIENT UNE RÉPONSE À LA CRISE MIGRATOIRE* *Ru: ЕС НАДЕЕТСЯ НА ТУРЕЦКУЮ ПОМОЩЬ С БЕЖЕНЦАМИ** *Ukr: ЄС РОЗРАХОВУЄ НА ДОПОМОГУ АНКАРИ В ПИТАННІ БІЖЕНЦІВ*** http://www.euronews.com/2015/10/05/eu-asks-turkey-s-erdogan-for-help-with-refugee-influx * EU HOPES FOR TURKISH HELP WITH REFUGEES	Captation	Eng: struct., rhet. Ger: struct., rhet. Spa: struct., rhet. Fr: struct., rhet. Ru: struct., rhet. Ukr: struct., rhet.
			Distantiation	Ger: lex.
			Unification	Eng: rhet. Ger: rhet. Spa: rhet. Fr: rhet. Ru: rhet. Ukr: rhet.

Captation in the headlines of all language versions is expressed by concise information that is going to be provided in the article. Distantiation in the German language version through metonymy: part as a whole "*EU-Brussel*". This type of metonymy in this particular example is considered as distantiation and not captation due to a series of factors: firstly, German-speaking European countries, in particular, policies towards refugees in Germany, were in the spotlight of the media at the time when this article was published. Secondly, the EU in global political and media discourses is often associated with Germany and France in the first row, therefore using the metonymy "Brussels" instead of "EU" may potentially have a function of distantiation. Unification is expressed by different ways of personalization in all the language versions ("*EU asks*", "*la UE quiere*", "*Brüssel sucht*","*l'UE et la Turquie négocient*" etc.), which also may have a function of captation. In this example, we view it as unification as there unified EU with multiple countries is personalized alongside with Turkey.

1 3	Beginning CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE	ENG: *Having been caught* **wrong-footed** *by the influx of refugees from Syria,* **the EU is asking Turkey for help.** GER: **Die Europäische Union ist bereit, der Türkei finanziell zu helfen**, *wenn das Land die Flüchtlinge in seinen Lagern besser versorgt.* SPA: *La crisis de refugiados ha sido uno de los principales temas de la agenda de la reunión que ha mantenido el presidente de Turquía con los dirigentes de las instituciones europeas.* FR: *Le déplacement du président turc auprès des institutions européennes est marqué par la crise des réfugiés.* RU: *Президент Турции обсудил миграционный кризис на встречах в Брюсселе с руководством Евросоюза.** UKR: *Євросоюз і Туреччина розпочнуть дискусію, як краще вирішувати проблему з біженцями. ** http://www.euronews.com/2015/10/05/eu-asks-turkey-s-erdogan-for-help-with-refugee-influx* * The Turkish President discussed the migration crisis at meetings in Brussels with the leadership of the European Union. ** The European Union and Turkey will start a discussion on how best to resolve the issue of refugees.	Captation	Eng: rhet.
			Legitimation	Ger: rhet., struct.
			Distantiation	Spa: rhet. Fr: rhet. Ru: rhet. Ukr: rhet.
			Unification	Ger: rhet
	Captation in the English language version is expressed by a metaphor („*caught wrong-*		

footed" as having experienced something that happened quickly and unexpectedly). Legitimation appears in the German version through positive self-representation of the EU and shift of emphasis: (EU is ready to help Turkey if it takes better care of the refugees). In the text, it is expressed by structural change (addition of new information) and rhetorical change. In part, this change complements the reflections made on distantiation in the German language version contained in Sample 12 above. The Spanish, French, Ukrainian and Russian language versions keeping neutral register which may be viewed as distantiation. The metonymy with the personification of the EU in the German version has the function of unification ("*Die Europäische Union ist bereit*").

1 4	End of the article CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE	ENG: *Angela Merkel has made a point of having her photo taken with refugees and early on in the crisis made it clear they would be welcome in Germany, getting ahead of the rest of the EU on the question. Now some Germans fear* **she <u>may have got</u>** *ahead of herself.*	Captation	Eng: rhet. Ger. rhet.
			Legitimation	Ger: lex.
		GER: <u>*Beobachter sehen*</u> *das Ansehen Deutschlands im Ausland durch Merkels* **Forderung nach offenen Herzen für syrische Flüchtlinge aufgewertet.** *In Umfragen unter Bundesbürgern liegt die Kanzlerin inzwischen aber nur noch auf Platz vier der* **Beliebtheitsskala**	Distantiation	Eng: rhet. Ger: rhet. Fr: rhet. Ru: rhet. Ukr: rhet.
		SPA: *La canciller alemana Angela Merkel ha sufrido repetidos ataques por su actitud favorable a una ordenada acogida a los refugiados en una situación de emergencia. Los más activos en su contra son sus propios socios bávaros de la Unión Socialcristiana, pero también los tiene dentro de su propio partido, la Unión Cristianodemócrata*		
		FR: *Le gouvernement allemand a démenti ce lundi le chiffre d'un million et demi de migrants pour 2015 sorti par le journal Bild. La chancelière Angela Merkel, qui a déclaré récemment que l'asile serait accordé à ceux qui fuient la guerre en Syrie,* **a vu sa côte de popularité tomber à un plus bas depuis quatre ans.**		
		RU: *Канцлер Ангела Меркель ранее заявила, что не собирается терпеть никаких проявлений ксенофобии. Но наблюдатели отмечают: с тех пор, как она объявила о том, что беженцы из Сирии получат убежище в Германии, поток мигрантов увеличился в разы, а* **популярность Меркель достигла самого низкого за последние 4 года уровня.** *		
		UKR: *Офіційно за один вересень у Німеччині*		

		зареєструвалися 160 тисяч шукачів притулку. Влада землі Баварія, через яку до країни потрапляє більшість людей, каже, що з урахуванням незареєстрованих цифра вдвічі більша. Перші дні жовтня також показують, що далі кількість прибульців лише зростатиме.**		
		http://www.euronews.com/2015/10/05/german-media-demands-the-real-numbers-for-the-refugee-influx		
		* Chancellor Angela Merkel said earlier that she was not going to tolerate any manifestations of xenophobia. But observers say: since she announced that refugees from Syria will receive asylum in Germany, the flow of migrants has increased several times, and Merkel's popularity has reached its lowest level in the last 4 years.		
		** Officially, in September alone, 160,000 asylum seekers were registered in Germany. The authorities of the land of Bavaria, through which the majority of people reach the country, says that taking into account the unregistered figure is twice that. The first days of October also show that the number of newcomers will only increase.		

The above sample is the concluding part of the article. It contains captation in the English version through metaphor "*may have got ahead of herself*" The English version presents the information with neutrality and distantiation ("some Germans fear"). Legitimation is observed in the German version through positive self-representation, use of positive words ("the respect for Germany is seen as overestimated", the fourth place of Merkel in the "rating of the favourites") and generalization (an impersonal reference to "*Beobachter*" - " observers" without any specific reference). The French and Spanish versions directly refer to the criticism of Merkel's policy towards refugees: the French version mentions that the German chancellor's popularity was at its lowest point in the last four years. Most of the language versions contain elements of distantiation through impersonal grammatical structures (including the passive voice).

1 5	Middle part CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE	*ENG: "We have to limit the **inflow to Europe**. This **problem** shows that we cannot **solve** these kind of **problems** on a national level, that's globalization,"* said Finance Minister Wolfgang Schauble. *GER: "Wir müssen den **Zustrom nach Europa** begrenzen", sagte der deutsche Finanzminister Wolfgang Schäuble, das sei auch ein Anliegen der Bundeskanzlerin Angela Merkel. "Es zeigt sich in dieser **Frage**: Wir können diese **Aufgaben** national gar nicht mehr **bewältigen**. Das ist Globalisierung."* *SPA: El ministro de Finanzas alemán Wolfgang Schäuble ha sido terminante: "Tenemos que **limitar la entrada de inmigrantes a Europa**. Esto nos muestra que no podemos resolver **este tipo de***	Captation	Fr: struct. Spa: struct. Ru: struct.
			Polarization	Eng: lex. Spa: lex. Fr: lex. Ru: lex. Ukr: lex.

		problemas a nivel nacional, eso es la globalización”.		
		*FR: “Il faut **limiter ce flux vers l'Europe**, a déclaré Wolfgang Schaüble. Et comme il s'agit de globalisation, nous ne pouvons pas résoudre ce **problème** au niveau seulement national”.*		
		*RU: “Мы должны ограничить приток мигрантов в Европу. С учетом глобализации, **разрешить** эту **проблему** на национальном уровне не представляется возможным”, – заявил в свою очередь министр финансов Вольфганг Шойбле.**		
		*UKR: Вольфґанґ Шойбле, міністр фінансів Німеччини: “Ми маємо **обмежити потік** до Європи. Ситуація показує, що ми не можемо **вирішувати** подібні **проблеми** на національному рівні. Це – глобалізація”.**		
		http://www.euronews.com/2015/10/05/german-media-demands-the-real-numbers-for-the-refugee-influx		
		* "We need to limit the inflow of migrants to Europe. Given globalization, it is not possible to solve this problem at the national level, "said the Minister of Finance Wolfgang Schäuble, in turn.		
		** Wolfgang Schaeuble, German Finance Minister: "We have to limit the flow to Europe. The situation shows that we can not solve such problems at the national level. This is globalization.		

The original quote in the German language version contains a figure that may be viewed as "invisibilization", i.e. "*Zustrom*" for "*inflow*" without reference to refugees (persons)(see 3.5.). This may be regarded as a figure of legitimation (not taken into account in the analysis, as it is the original quote in the German language version and not a transediting procedure). This figure is kept in translation into the other versions except for the Spanish and Russian ones. The quote is extended with specification "*inflow of migrants*" in Russian and "*la entrada de inmigrantes”* in the Spanish language version. In this case, this change may be viewed as captation in order to make the information clear for the target audience.

The original German quote also contains unification "we-figures" for European identity construction ("*Wir müssen*" – "*we*" as important for Europe) which tend to be maintained in the other language versions. The French version uses the impersonal structure "*il faut*". The impersonal structure "*Es zeigt sich in dieser Frage*" as distantiation is not always maintained: the English version says "*This problem shows*", whereby the word "Frage" would mean "question" or "issue" rather than "problem". Further the word "*Aufgaben*" is also translated as "*problems*" although in German this word means "*tasks*". Thus, the

original German quote meaning "to cope with tasks" was transformed into "solve problems" in the other language versions. As the argumentation of "problem" was made more explicit in the translations, this may be viewed as polarization, although the change might have occurred due to technical reasons rather than intention. The French version has omitted this part of the quote and changed the structure of the following phrase moving forward the component of globalization ("*comme il s'agit de globalisation*"), which is captation through a structural change.

| 16 | Beginning

CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE | *ENG: Quoting **what they call** an anonymous source within the German government **one media outlet** said on Monday Chancellor Angela Merkel had got her sums wrong. If anyone knew exactly how many people had entered Germany this year, and the paper claims no-one's sure, it was more likely to be 1.5 million, not the 800,000 figure being quoted.*

*GER: Tausende Menschen haben am Wochenende **vor allem in den neuen Bundesländern** gegen die Politik der Bundesregierung demonstriert und einen Aufnahmestopp von Flüchtlingen und Migranten gefordert. **Ein Bericht der Bild-Zeitung** vom Montag dürfte die Debatte noch verschärfen. Demnach <u>gehe **eine nicht benannte deutschen Behörde** intern von bis zu 1,5 Millionen Ankömmlingen in diesem Jahr aus</u>. Das Innenministerium wiederspricht: Die hohen Zahlen vom September seien keine gute Grundlage für solche Prognosen.*

*SPA: Las protestas se producen después de que circulara **una supuesta estimación** del gobierno alemán que cifra en millon y medio los refugiados que llegarán a Alemania en 2015. En la localidad de Sebnit, en la frontera con la República Checa, se manifestaron <u>miembros de Patriotas Europeos contra la Islamización de Occidente, Pegida</u>.*

*FR: L'accueil à grande échelle fait de plus en plus débat en Allemagne. Alors **qu'un journal allemand pense savoir** que le pays envisage l'arrivée d'un million et demi de migrants pour 2015, les manifestations hostiles à **la politique de "bras ouverts"** d'Angela Merkel se multiplient. Ce dimanche ils étaient 2.500 en basse Saxe à dire "stop" au flux de migrants.*

RU: Политика "открытых дверей", проводимая правительством Германии, не находит поддержки у широких слоев населения. В минувшие выходные акции протеста, в том | Captation

Legitimation

Distantiation | Eng: struct.
Ger: struct
Spa: struct.
Fr: struct.
rhet.
Ru: struct..
Ukr: struct.

Ger: struct.

Eng: rhet., lex.
Ger: rhet., lex.
Spa: rhet., lex.
Fr. rhet. |

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числе *организованные антииммигрантским движением "Пегида", прошли в ряде немецких городов. В Себнитце, на границе с Чехией, до двух с половиной тысяч человек потребовали закрыть границы. Между тем <u>МВД Германии не подтвердило прогноза о прибытии в текущем году в страну до полутора миллионов беженцев</u>. Ранее эти цифры, почти в два раза превышающие изначальные прогнозы правительства в 800 тысяч человек, обнародовала **правая газета Bild**.**

*UKR: В той час, як кілька тисяч німецьких демонстрантів зібралися на кордоні із Чехією протестувати проти прийому біженців, найпопулярніша газета країни Bild повідомила, що їх буде навіть більше, ніж планували. **Видання** посилається <u>на таємний прогноз МВС</u>, згідно з яким до кінця року Німеччина прийме півтора мільйона людей замість 800 тисяч. <u>В уряді цю інформацію спростували, але наявність проблеми визнали</u>.***

http://www.euronews.com/2015/10/05/german-media-demands-the-real-numbers-for-the-refugee-influx

* The "open door" policy pursued by the German government does not find support among the general population. Last weekend, protests, including those organized by the anti-immigrant Pegida movement, were held in a number of German cities. In Sebnitse, on the border with the Czech Republic, up to two and a half thousand people demanded that the borders be closed. Meanwhile, the German Interior Ministry did not confirm the forecast of up to one and a half million refugees arriving in the country this year. Earlier, these figures, almost twice the original government forecasts of 800 thousand people, were published by the right-wing newspaper Bild.

** While several thousand German protesters gathered on the border with the Czech Republic to protest refusals, Bild's most popular newspaper said it would be even more than planned. The publication refers to the secret forecast of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, according to which by the end of the year Germany will receive one and a half million people instead of 800 thousand. The government denied this information, but acknowledged the existence of the problem.

The above sample is the beginning of the article. The French and the Russian versions contain captation by metaphors originating from the German media discourse and translated into the respective languages (Fr: "*politique de "bras ouverts"*", Ru: "*политика "открытых дверей"*"). All the language versions contain structural differences that may be viewed as captation. For instance, the German language versions mention the fact that the protests mostly took part in the "new federal states" ("*vor allem in den neuen Bundesländern*"), i.e. the 5 federal states that belonged to the former GDR (East Germany). This information may be not as relevant or require an additional explanation in the other language versions. At the same time, such captation does not provide the same

amount of details about the events to the readers in the other language versions. The Russian language version specifies that the newspaper "*Bild*" is of right-wing orientation, information not needed to specify in the German language version as it would be apparent to most of the readers. The other language versions do not specify the name of the paper at all, the fact that also could have provided the target readers with more specific details on the situation and political parties involved. Yet, it seems that in most language versions quick general coverage of events is prioritized over details and additional explanations.

Reference to a non-disclosed authority, present in all the language versions may be referred to as legitimation by means of "argument from authority, also known as" "*argumentum ad verecundiam*" (see 4.2.2.). Yet, this argumentation is rather the one used by the protestors mentioned by in the events covered by the news than by the media; therefore we will not consider it as legitimation in this sample. In the German language version, the structure of this part contains counter argument with reference to the Ministry of Interior, mentioning that the high numbers in the past are no reason for future prognoses. The fact that the Ministry of Interior did not confirm these alleged figures is also contained in the Ukrainian and Russian language versions in this sample and is mentioned in a different part of the article in the French language version.

The English version contains distantiation by the wording "*what **they** call an anonymous source*" and "*one media outlet*" without mentioning any further references as it was the case in the German version ("*Bild-Zeitung*"). The French version contains similar distantiation: ("*lors qu'un journal allemand pense savoir*") The Spanish version also contains distantiation ("*una supuesta estimación*"). There is also a certain degree of distantiation in the German version by avoiding mentioning the Chancellor and that the sums were allegedly wrong.

17	Headline CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE	*Eng: GERMAN MEDIA DEMANDS THE 'REAL' NUMBERS FOR THE REFUGEE INFLUX* *Spa: NUEVAS MANIFESTACIONES ANTIINMIGRACIÓN EN ALEMANIA* *Ger: DEUTSCHLAND: FORDERUNGEN NACH **EINDÄMMUNG DES FLÜCHTLINGSSTROMES** WERDEN LAUTER* *FR: ALLEMAGNE: 1,5 MILLION DE MIGRANTS AVANT LA FIN DE L'ANNÉE ?* *RU: ГЕРМАНИЯ: **"ПОЛИТИКА ОТКРЫТЫХ ДВЕРЕЙ"** НЕ У ВСЕХ ВЫЗЫВАЕТ ПОДДЕРЖКУ**	Captation	Eng: struct. Ger: struct., rhet. Spa: struct. Fr: struct., rhet. Ru: struct., Ukr: struct.
			Distantiation	Eng: rhet. Ru: rhet

		Ukr: НІМЕЧЧИНА ПРИЙМЕ ВДВІЧІ БІЛЬШЕ БІЖЕНЦІВ, НІЖ ПЛАНУВАЛИ – BILD** **http://www.euronews.com/2015/10/05/german-media-demands-the-real-numbers-for-the-refugee-influx** * GERMANY: "OPEN DOOR POLICY" DOES NOT HAVE SUPPORT WITH EVERYBODY ** GERMANY WILL RECEIVE TWO TIMES MORE REFUGEES THAN PLANNED - BILD		

Captation is present in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information that is going to be provided in the article. The structure of the headlines varies. The German language version contains captation by "flood" metaphor ("*Eindämmung des Flüchtlingsstromes*"). The conceptual metaphor used for captation in the headline also contains elements of legitimation as it may lead to invizibilization of persons (migrants). The French version uses captation by formulating the headline in the form of a question. Distantiation is present in the English and Russian versions by use of quotation marks.

18	Headline CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE	*Eng: GERMAN VILLAGE OF 102 RESIDENTS ORDERED TO TAKE IN 750 ASYLUM SEEKERS* *Ger. DORF IN DEUTSCHLAND: 100 EINWOHNER, 750 FLÜCHTLINGE* *Spa: ALEMANIA: LA LLEGADA DE REFUGIADOS MULTIPLICARÁ POR SIETE EL NÚMERO DE HABITANTES DE SUMTE* *Fr: ALLEMAGNE: A SUMTE, L'ARRIVÉE DE RÉFUGIÉS MULTIPLIE LA POPULATION PAR 7* *Ru: ГЕРМАНИЯ: 750 МИГРАНТОВ РАЗМЕСТЯТ В ДЕРЕВНЕ ИЗ 102 ЖИТЕЛЕЙ** *Ukr: НАСЕЛЕННЯ НІМЕЦЬКОГО СЕЛА ЗБІЛЬШИЛОСЯ ВШЕСТЕРО ПІСЛЯ ПРИЙОМУ БІЖЕНЦІВ*** **http://www.euronews.com/2015/11/02/german-village-of-102-residents-ordered-to-take-in-750-asylum-seekers** * GERMANY: 750 MIGRANTS WILL BE ACCOMODATED IN THE VILLAGE OF 102 RESIDENTS ** POPULATION OF A GERMAN VILLAGE WAS INCREASED 6 TIMES AFTER ACCOMODATING REFUGEES	Captation	Eng: rhet. Ger: rhet. Spa: rhet. Fr: rhet. Ru: rhet. Ukr: rhet.
			Polarization	Eng: lex. Ger: lex. Ru: lex.

Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions mentioning the concise information that is provided in the article. Captation also appears through emphasizing the increasing numbers of residents in a small village. The English, German and Russian language versions contain polarization in contrast to the other language versions. While

the Spanish, French and the Ukrainian language versions mention that the population of the village will increase seven or six times (reference to the population is inclusive with regard to the refugees), in the English, German and Russian language versions the number of Refugees is compared to the number of the residents (non-inclusive reference).

19	End CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE	ENG: "I came here to build my new life. **I don't want to stay and wait**. I want to help because I was looking around, and everybody was helping us, so I had to do something. It is small, but I had to do it," said Rouhi Safwa from Syria. Many Sumte residents are concerned that the situation in the village could play into the hands of far-right extremists.	Captation	Ger: rhet., lex. Spa: rhet., lex.
		GER: "Ich will hier mit anpacken. Ich will mir hier schließlich ein neues Leben aufbauen. Ich will nicht herumsitzen und warten. Ich will helfen und ich sah, wie soviele Menschen halfen und auch mir hat man geholfen. Mein Beitrag ist klein, aber ich muss das machen." Zunächst waren erhebliche Bedenken laut geworden. Die Belastung sei völlig unverhältnismäßig, hatte der Ortsvorsteher gesagt. Nun meinte er aber, es heiße konstruktiv mit der Herausforderung umzugehen.	Distantiation	Fr: lex.
		SPA: "Vine aquí para empezar una nueva vida. No quería quedarme esperando. Quiero ayudar porque miraba alrededor y veía que todo el mundo nos estaba ayudando, así que tenía que hacer algo. Es poco, pero tenía que hacerlo", asegura Mohamad Rouhi Safwa. El gran número de solicitantes de asilo llegados a al país y los incesantes ataques a centros de asilados han puesto al gobierno de Angela Merkel contra las cuerdas. Se calcula que este año un millón y medio de refugiados llegarán a Alemania.		
		FR: "Je suis arrivé en Allemagne pour reconstruire ma vie. Mais je ne veux pas **rester les bras croisés**. Autour de moi, j'ai vu que tout le monde se mobilisait pour nous aider. C'était donc la moindre des choses que je fasse pareil". L'Allemagne s'attend à accueillir entre 800 000 et un million de demandes d'asile, pour l'ensemble de l'année 2015. "C'est trop", semble dire **une partie de la population**, mais également plusieurs dirigeants politiques y compris au sein de la coalition actuellement au pouvoir.		
		RU: "Я приехал сюда чтобы заново выстроить мою жизнь. Я не собираюсь сидеть без дела. Я видел как все прилагали усилия, чтобы помочь		

		нам. Поэтому я должен по меньшей мере сделать то же самое". Мигранты будут жить в Зумте, пока будут рассматриваться их просьбы о предоставлении убежища. Затем им на смену будут приезжать другие. Первая группа уже прибыла в деревню в понедельник.*		
		UKR: "Я приїхав сюди будувати нове життя, а не сидіти і чекати. Я хочу допомагати іншим. Я озирнувся навколо, усі нам допомагають, то і я маю щось робити, може щось незначне, але я це зроблю". Утім, не всі у Сумте сприйняли новину радісно. Нарікають в основному на те, що у селі немає необхідної інфраструктури. Тут лише одна вулиця, немає школи, супермаркету і навіть поліцейської дільниці.**		
		http://www.euronews.com/2015/11/02/german-village-of-102-residents-ordered-to-take-in-750-asylum-seekers#		
		* "I came here to rebuild my life. I'm not going to sit idle. I saw how everyone made efforts to help us. Therefore, I must at least do the same. " Migrants will live in Zumte while their asylum requests are reviewed. Then they will be replaced by others. The first group arrived in the village on Monday.		
		** "I came here to build a new life, not to sit and wait. I want to help others. I look around, all help us, then I have to do something, maybe a little bit, but I will do it. " However, not everyone in Sumte took the news with joy. The main problem is that the village does not have the necessary infrastructure. There is only one street here, there is no school, a supermarket, and even a police station.		

This excerpt is the end of the article. The language of the original quote in the sample is English. The sample contains captation by metaphor in the Spanish version (*contra las cuerdas* – to put somebody in a difficult situation) "*han puesto al gobierno de Angela Merkel contra las cuerdas*". Distantiation appears in the French version (« *semble dire une partie de la population* »). Captation in German by emphasis on the large scale of the challenges: "*erhebliche Bedenken*". "*Die Belastung sei völlig unverhältnismäßig*". The use of the original quote and its translation into all the other languages may be viewed as legitimation by positive representation of the host community as European identity construction ("*everybody was helping us*", etc.). As there are no significant differences between the language versions in terms of such legitimation, it will not be taken into account in this analysis.

| 2 0 | Headline

CLUSTER 2 - BREXIT | *Eng:* **OSBORNE TAKES UK'S EU REFORM DEMANDS TO BERLIN**
Ger: **BRITISCHER FINANZMINISTER** *FORDERT EU-REFORMEN FÜR NICHT-EURO-* | Captation | Eng: rhet.
Ger: rhet.
Spa: rhet.
Fr: rhet.
Ru: rhet. |

				Ukr: rhet.
		LÄNDER		
		*Spa: **OSBORNE** EXPONE EN BERLÍN LAS CONDICIONES DEL REINO UNIDO PARA SEGUIR EN LA UE*		
		*Fr: **LONDRES** RÉCLAME PLUS DE PROTECTION POUR LES PAYS EUROPÉENS SANS L'EURO*		
		*Ru: **ДЖОРДЖ ОСБОРН**: ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИЯ НАСТАИВАЕТ НА ЗНАЧИТЕЛЬНОМ РЕФОРМИРОВАНИИ ЕС**		
		*Ukr: **ВЕЛИКА БРИТАНІЯ**: АБО РЕФОРМА, АБО "ПРОЩАВАЙ, ЄС!"***		
		http://www.euronews.com/2015/11/03/osborne-takes-uk-s-eu-reform-demands-to-berlin		
		* GEORGE OSBORNE: GREAT BRITAIN IS INSISING ON SIGNIFICANT EU REFORM		
		** GREAT BRITAIN: REFORM, OR "GOODBYE, EU!		

Captation in the headlines of all the language versions appears as they contain concise information to be provided in the article, although with specific structural differences. The structure of the headlines is similar in all the language versions, yet there are certain differences on the rhetorical level. Captation through metaphor is used in the Ukrainian version ("goodbye EU"). Metonymy appears in the French, English, and Spanish versions: Berlin and Berlin summit for EU, London for the UK. The headlines in different language versions are structured in a similar way, whereby references to the subject vary: "Osborne" in the English, Spanish and Russian language versions, *"Britischer Finanzminister"* in the German version, "London" in the Spanish version and "Great Britain" in the Ukrainian language version.

| 2 1 | Middle part

Quote

CLUSTER 2 - BREXIT | *ENG: "**We, in Britain**, can support you in the euro zone make the lasting changes **you need** to see strengthening the euro. In return, **you can help u**s make the changes **we need** to safeguard the interests of those economies who are not in the euro zone," Osborne told an event sponsored by the Federation of German Industry (BDI).*

GER: Er warb für einen Deal: "Wir in Großbritannien können Sie in der Eurozone unterstützen, damit der Euro langfristig stärker wird. Im Gegenzug können Sie uns helfen, die Interessen der Länder zu sichern, die nicht in der Eurozone sind".

FR: "La Grande-Bretagne peut soutenir l'eurozone dans les changements nécessaires pour renforcer l'euro, a déclaré George Osborne. En retour, vous pouvez nous aider à réaliser les changements dont | Unification

Distantiation | Eng: lex.

Ger: lex.
Spa: lex.
Fr: lex.
Ru: lex.
Ukr: lex. |

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		nous avons besoin pour sauvegarder les intérêts des économies qui ne sont pas dans l'eurozone."		
		SPA: "Gran Bretaña puede apoyar cambios en la eurozona que refuercen la solidez del euro", decía Osborne. "Y como contrapartida os pediremos que hagáis los cambios que nosotros necesitamos para salvaguardar los intereses de las economías que no están en la eurozona".		
		RU: "Великобритания может оказать вам поддержку в осуществлении необходимых в еврозоне изменений, необходимых для укрепления евро. В обмен на это, вы можете помочь нам путем проведения реформ, которые будут способствовать сохранению интересов тех стран, которые не входят в состав еврозоны"*		
		UKR: "Велика Британія може надати вам підтримку у здійсненні необхідних в єврозоні змін, потрібних для зміцнення євро. В обмін на це, ви можете допомогти нам шляхом втілення в життя змін, які сприятимуть збереженню інтересів тих країн, що не входять до складу єврозони", – пояснив Осборн.**		
		http://www.euronews.com/2015/11/03/osborne-takes-uk-s-eu-reform-demands-to-berlin		
		* "The UK can support you in making the necessary changes in the eurozone to strengthen the euro. In exchange for this, you can help us through reforms that will help preserve the interests of those countries that are not part of the eurozone. "		
		** "The United Kingdom can provide you with support in implementing the necessary changes in the euro area to strengthen the euro. In exchange for this, you can help us through the implementation of changes that will save the interests of those countries that are not part of the eurozone, "explained Osbourne.		

The original quote is produced in English and contains elements of unification and distantiation at the same time. It contains a reference to the "we-group" of Great Britain and "you-group" of Eurozone with the suggestion of mutual favour (we give you what you need, you give us what we need). This we-group opposed to you-group reference is kept not everywhere in other language versions. French and Spanish language versions omit the pronoun "we" at the beginning of the phrase. The component "you need – we need" is also lost in other language versions.

22	End	*ENG: Osborne is seen as the frontrunner to succeed David Cameron whose government is under increasing pressure in its defence of the UK staying in the bloc, not least from eurosceptics in his own ruling Conservative Party. Cameron launched his most open defence to date of Britain*	Legitimation	Eng: lex.
	CLUSTER 2 - BREXIT		Polarization	Eng: lex. Fr: lex.
			Distantiatio	Spa: rhet.

			n	Fr: rhet.
		staying in the EU last week by telling eurosceptics that the country **should not try to emulate outsider Norway which pays the same amount to the bloc but is not a member**. German Chancellor Angela Merkel has said she wants Britain to remain a member of the EU, telling the BDI meeting: "We will do what we can so that Britain can stay". But she said in the end it would be up to Britons to decide.		Ru: rhet.
				Ukr: rhet.

GER: Die Regierung von Premier David Cameron wirbt für einen Verbleib unter bestimmten Bedingungen. Neben der Neudefinition des Verhältnisses von Eurostaaten zu Nicht-Eurostaaten fordert London unter anderem, dass die Rolle der nationalen Parlamente gestärkt wird. Details zu den britischen Reformvorschlägen will Cameron in der nächsten Woche in einem Brief an EU-Ratspräsident Donald Tusk darlegen.

*FR: George Osborne a laissé entendre que l***es neuf pays hors eurozone sont "systématiquement désavantagés"** *par rapport aux dix-neuf pays du bloc monétaire. Les relations entre Londres et l'Union européenne ont toujours été délicates, les eurosceptiques britanniques sont nombreux. Le Premier ministre David Cameron a promis un référendum sur la question de l'appartenance à l'UE, d'ici 2017. L'UE qui aurait bien du mal à affronter les conséquences d'un Brexit.*

*SPA: Las negociaciones no serán sencillas ya que el gobierno británico denuncia **"desventajas sistemáticas"** que perjudican a los nueve países que no comparten la moneda única. El Reino Unido celebrará en 2017 un referendum sobre la permanencia del país en la Unión Europea. Y aunque las encuestas dan una ligera ventaja a los partidarios del sí, las concesiones que haga Bruselas serán cruciales para decidir el voto.*

RU: Британский премьер-министр Кэмерон обещал добиться реформирования ЕС, а потом – не позднее конца 2017 года – провести референдум по вопросу о членстве в ЕС. Сам он не хочет выхода Британии из ЕС и чтобы этого не произошло требует от Брюсселя проведения реформ. *

UKR: Прем'єр-міністр Девід Камерон планує провести референдум щодо виходу Великої Британії з ЄС до 2017 року. Водночас він хотів би, щоб цього не сталося, тому вимагає від Брюсселя реформування Європейського Союзу і

		повернення Лондону частини владних повноважень. **		
		http://www.euronews.com/2015/11/03/osborne-takes-uk-s-eu-reform-demands-to-berlin		
		* British Prime Minister Cameron promised to achieve EU reform, and then - no later than the end of 2017 - to hold a referendum on EU membership. He himself does not want Britain to leave the EU and that this does not happen requires reforms in Brussels.		
		** Prime Minister David Cameron plans to hold a referendum on the UK's exit from the EU until 2017. At the same time, he would have liked this not to happen, so he demands from Brussels the reform of the European Union and the return of some parts of power to London.		

The above sample is the concluding part of the article. It contains legitimation and polarization (us vs. them) in the English version in the reported speech: "*telling eurosceptics that the country should not try to emulate outsider Norway*" (EU identity construction and maintenance). In the French language version, another quote containing polarization ("*George Osborne a laissé entendre que les neuf pays hors eurozone sont "systématiquement désavantagés" par rapport aux dix-neuf pays du bloc monétaire*") also contains quotation marks as distantiation. This part is similar in the Spanish language version, containing the same reference and quote. The Russian and Ukrainian language versions are formulated in rather distantiated wording without any evident elements of discursive identity construction (except for the metonymy in the Russian language version where Brussels stands for the EU).

2 3	Headline CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE	*ENG: TWO WEEKS OF DANGER END WITH SYRIAN FAMILY'S ARRIVAL IN SWEDEN* *GER: **ODYSSEE INS WUNSCHLAND SCHWEDEN: "JETZT KANN ICH MEINE KINDER ENDLICH WASCHEN"*** *SPA: SUECIA AFIRMA QUE NO PUEDE ACOGER A MÁS REFUGIADOS* *FR: **MIRACLE POUR UNE FAMILLE SYRIENNE** ARRIVÉE EN SUÈDE SUR FOND DE DURCISSEMENT POLITIQUE*	Captation	Eng: struct., rhet. Ger: struct., rhet. Spa: struct., rhet. Fr: struct., rhet. Ru: struct., rhet. Ukr: struct., rhet.
		*RU: ШВЕЦИЯ ХОЧЕТ МЕНЬШЕ МИГРАНТОВ**		
		*UKR: ШВЕЦІЯ КАЖЕ, ЩО ЇЇ СПРОМОЖНІСТЬ ПРИЙМАТИ МІГРАНТІВ ВИЧЕРПУЄТЬСЯ***		
		http://www.euronews.com/2015/11/04/two-weeks-of-danger-end-with-syrian-family-s-arrival-in-sweden * SWEDEN WANTS LESS MIGRANTS ** SWEDEN SAYS THAT IT IS RUNNING OUT OF POSSIBILITY TO ACCEPT MIGRANTS		

This excerpt contains captation in the headlines of all the language versions containing

concise information to be provided in the article and by personification of a country ("*Sweden says*"). The German and the French versions contain topoi of idyllic place as captation – this may be regarded as EU identity construction. The Spanish, Russian, and Ukrainian language versions also contain elements of captation, but representing a different picture of migration as a challenge. Thus, the target readers of different language versions may have different expectations from the article.

2 4	Beginning CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE	*ENG: For refugees arriving in Sweden for the first time on the high-speed train it is a taste of the comfort promised by the West. But this has been a sometimes terrifying journey for Zaki, Nagwa, and their four children. No matter what the dangers, anything was better than staying in Syria to be bombed, shot or worse. The Khalils have come through Turkey to get to the EU, then further north from Greece.*	Captation	Eng: rhet. Ger: rhet. Spa: rhet. Fr: rhet.
		GER: Die syrische Familie Khalil hat es vorerst geschafft. Die Eltern Zaki und Nagwa Muhammad sind mit ihren vier Kindern im Alter zwischen sechs Monaten und sechs Jahren nach einer Odyssee in ihrem Wunschland Schweden angekommen. Die Syrer waren zwei Wochen zuvor im griechischen Piräus aufgebrochen. Anschließend durchquerten sie sieben europäische Länder auf dem Weg Richtung Norden.	Polarization	Eng: rhet. Fr: rhet.
		SPA: Esta familia siria acaba de llegar a Suecia tras un largo periplo desde Siria pasando por Turquía y Grecia. Llegar a la estación de Örebro es casi un milagro, aunque sea precisamente cuando Estocolmo ha pedido a la Comisión Europea un plan de reubicación de refugiados, al considerar que ya no puede acoger más.	Legitimation	Ger: rhet. Spa: rhet.
		FR: Avec leurs quatre enfants, Zaki et Nagwa ont réussi. Ils sont enfin parvenus à leur terre promise. Loin des horreurs de la guerre civile de leurs Syrie natale, ils ont parcouru un long chemin. La Turquie, la Grèce, la Slovénie, l'Allemagne et finalement la Suède.	Distantiation	Ru: rhet. Ukr: rhet.
		RU: Швеция – земля, куда стремятся тысячи ближневосточных нелегалов. Сириец Заки Халиль, его жена Нагуа Мухаммад и их четверо детей добирались сюда из греческого порта Пирей две недели. Македония, Сербия, Хорватия, Австрия, Германия. Ну и в итоге комфортабельный поезд доставил их на железнодорожный вокзал Эребру. Все эти две недели, говорят, страдали. Порой даже вместо		

горячих блюд приходилось питаться печеньем и шоколадом. *

*UKR: Швеція проситиме інші країни-члени ЄС приймати частину мігрантів, які приїздять на її територію. Про це заявив прем'єр-міністр країни Стефан Левен. За його словами, Швеція приймає багато біженців уже протягом тривалого часу, а оскільки ситуація в країні стала надзвичайно напруженою, настав час іншим державам взяти на себе цю відповідальність. ***

http://www.euronews.com/2015/11/04/two-weeks-of-danger-end-with-syrian-family-s-arrival-in-sweden

* Sweden is a land where thousands of Middle Eastern illegal migrants long to go. Syrian Zaki Khalil, his wife Nagua Muhammad and their four children traveled here from the Greek port of Piraeus for two weeks. Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Austria, Germany. Well, in the end, a comfortable train delivered them to Örebro railway station. All these two weeks, they say, have suffered. Sometimes, even instead of hot dishes, one had to eat cookies and chocolate.

** Sweden will ask other EU member states to take part of the migrants who arrive in its territory. This was stated by Prime Minister Stefan Leven. According to him, Sweden has taken many refugees for a long time, and since the situation in the country has become extremely tense, it's time for other states to assume this responsibility.

This excerpt is the beginning of the article. The English version contains captation and polarization through metaphors and topos of idyllic place ("*a taste of the comfort promised by the West*") on the one hand, and dramatization and topos of terrible place ("*anything was better than staying in Syria to be bombed, shot or worse*") on the other. This also may be viewed as captation through dramatization.

The similar polarization of *locus amoenus vs locus teriblis* (see 4.2.2.) is contained also in the French version: "*leur terre promise*" vs. "*horreurs de la guerre civile de leurs Syrie natale*". This may be viewed as construction and maintenance of European identity, as well as topos of idyllic place contained in the German and Spanish version (Spa: "*Llegar a la estación de Örebro es casi un milagro*", Ger: "i*n ihrem Wunschland Schweden angekommen*"), which in the latter case is legitimation (positive self-representation).

The Russian and Ukrainian versions introduce this article with more neutral wording. The Russian version contains obvious distantiation in the first sentence and uses the reference to "*illegal migrants*" which is not common for European news discourse: " *Sweden is a land where thousands of Middle Eastern illegal migrants long to go*".

| 2 5 | End CLUSTER 1 - | *ENG: At the same time as new lives are beginning for this family and many others in Sweden the country is toughening its position on refugees, after* | Captation | Eng: rhet., struct. Ger: rhet., struct. |

		MIGRATION IN EUROPE	*granting status to 150,000 since last year, most of them from Syria. In total it is expecting 190,000 this year, but now wants the EU to relocate some, as Swedish centres are full. A raft of new measures making immigration more difficult was agreed between government and opposition at the end of October.*		Spa: rhet., struct. Fr: rhet., struct. Ru: rhet., struct. Ukr: rhet., struct.
			GER: Bislang bekommt in Schweden fast jeder Asylbewerber eine unbegrenzte Aufenthaltserlaubnis. Die schwedische Migrationsbehörde hat ausgerechnet, dass sie rund acht Milliarden Euro mehr benötigt als erwartet, um ihre Aufgaben auch im kommenden Jahr stemmen zu können. Die syrische Familie Khalil hat indes ihr neues Zuhause im mittelschwedischen Nora beziehen können. Vielen Schicksalsgenossen droht in Schweden durch Wohnungsmangel eine Überwinterung in Zelten.	Legitimation	Eng: rhet. Ger: rhet. Spa: rhet. Fr: rhet. Ru: rhet. Ukr: rhet.
			SPA: Aunque han tenido suerte, tal vez su viaje deba proseguir en las próximas semanas pues el país va a cambiar su política de acogida de refugiados. Este miércoles, el primer ministro sueco, Stefan Lofven anunció que su gobierno solicitará a la Comisión Europea recolocar una parte de sus refugiados en otros países miembros y limitará a tres años el permiso de residencia temporal. En lo que va de año el país escandinavo ha recibido más de 100.000 refugiados, por lo que reclama que su cuota se reduzca a 54.000.		
			FR: Mais pour les futurs réfugiés, cela sera plus difficile. Débordée à son tour, la Suède demande à l'Union européenne de relocaliser une partie de ses migrants et elle va durcir sa politique d'accueil et d'asile. En attendant, pour Zaki, Nagwa et leurs quatre enfants, un nouveau logement a été attribué par les autorités suédoises. L'occasion de prendre possession des lieux. Les enfants peuvent de nouveau jouer, vivre leur vie d'enfants tout simplement comme les autres.		
			RU: В начале мигрантского кризиса Швеция выступила в качестве одного из главных протагонистов приема мигрантов. Власти заявили, что все сирийские беженцы автоматически получат в стране убежище, официальный статус, работу и возможность воссоединиться с оставшимися на родине членами семьи. В среду, однако, премьер правительства левых Стефан Лёвфен вдруг заявил, что Стокгольм требует распределения		

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беженцев, оказавшихся в Швеции, между всеми членами ЕС. Ожидается, что 10 миллионное скандинавское королевство будет вынуждено принять в этом году порядка 190 тысяч мигрантов. "Мы достигли такого положения, когда больше не способны обустраивать людей достойным образом", – сказал Лёвфен. *

UKR: Очікується, що цього року до Швеції прибуде загалом 190 тисяч шукачів притулку. У розрахунку на населення країни сюди прибуває більше мігрантів, аніж до Німеччини. Утім, шведський уряд наразі не уточнив, скільки біженців з цього числа хоче відправляти до інших країн. Прем'єр-міністр Стефан Левен був палким прихильником відкриття кордонів ЄС для біженців з Африки та Азії. Однак тепер він заявляє, що спроможність Стокгольма надавати притулок мігрантам уже вичерпується. **

http://www.euronews.com/2015/11/04/two-weeks-of-danger-end-with-syrian-family-s-arrival-in-sweden

*At the beginning of the migrant crisis, Sweden acted as one of the main protagonists of receiving migrants. The authorities said that all Syrian refugees would automatically receive asylum in the country, official status, work and the opportunity to reunite with family members remaining in their homeland. On Wednesday, however, left-wing prime minister Stefan Lövfen suddenly announced that Stockholm was demanding the distribution of refugees caught up in Sweden among all EU members. It is expected that the 10 millionth Scandinavian kingdom will be forced to accept about 190 thousand migrants this year. "We have reached a position where we are no longer able to equip people in a dignified manner," said Lövfen.

** It is expected that, in total, 190,000 asylum seekers will arrive in Sweden this year. In terms of the population of the country, more migrants arrive here than in Germany. However, the Swedish government has not yet specified how many refugees from this number want to send to other countries. Prime Minister Stefan Leven was a fervent supporter of opening the EU borders for refugees from Africa and Asia. However, he now states that Stockholm's ability to provide refugee status for migrants is already exhausted.

In this part, all the language versions contain captation and legitimation through the use of figures indicating increasing numbers of migrants. The German language version contains the argument of finance („*rund acht Milliarden Euro mehr benötigt als erwartet*"). This may be viewed as positive representation of a helping host community and argumentation of increasing burden. The English, German, Spanish, and French language versions contain captation by focusing on a personal story in conclusion. This element of reference to a personal story does not appear in the Russian and Ukrainian versions, which makes them more distantiated.

| 2 6 | Headline | *ENG: **GREECE ASKS FOR EU HELP WITH REFUGEES*** | Captation | Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. |

	CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE	*GER:* ***ATHEN WEIST SCHULDZUWEISUNGEN IN DER FLÜCHTLINGSFRAGE ZURÜCK*** *SPA: GRECIA NO SE PLANTEA SALIR DE LA ZONA SCHENGEN* *FR: CRISE DES RÉFUGIÉS:* ***LA GRÈCE RECONNAÎT*** *"DES RETARDS ET DES DÉFAILLANCES* *RU:* ***ГРЕЦИЯ ОТВЕРГАЕТ*** *ОБВИНЕНИЯ В ПЛОХОЙ ОХРАНЕ ГРАНИЦЫ ЕС** *UKR:* ***ГРЕЦІЯ ВІДСТОЮЄ*** *СВОЄ МІСЦЕ У ШЕНГЕНІ*** **http://www.euronews.com/2015/12/03/greece-asks-for-eu-help-with-refugees** * GREECE REJECTS CHARGES FOR BAD PROTECTION OF EU BORDER ** GREECE PROTECTS THEIR PLACE IN THE SHENGEN		Fr: struct. Ru: struct. Ukr: struct.

Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information that will be provided in the article. The headlines feature different focus in all the language versions, which might create different expectations from the article in the target readers of different language versions. Yet, the headlines are focused on the most relevant issues for the readers.

2 7	Beginning CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE	*ENG: Greece has asked for more EU help to deal with the influx of refugees to its shores. It activated on Thursday the bloc's so-called Civil Protection Mechanism, an EU scheme set up in 2001 to improve cooperation among national civil protection authorities across Europe. The government says it won't be kicked out of the EU's passport-free travel zone. But officials are already drafting a plan to bring back some border checks "We don't even think that Greece could ever be out of Schengen. This would mean the collapse of Schengen of Europe," said Ioannis Mouzalas, the Greek minister for migration.* *GER: Seit Monaten klagen einige EU-Mitgliedsstaaten, dass Griechenland die ankommenden Flüchtlinge nicht registriert und weiterreisen lässt. Medienberichten zufolge wird sogar erwogen, das Land aus dem Schengen-Raum auszuschließen. In einem Gespräch mit euronews, wehrte sich der Athener Minister für Migration, Ioannis Mouzalas, gegen Schuldzuweisungen: "Wir können uns nicht vorstellen, dass Griechenland nicht mehr zum Schengen-Raum gehört, denn das*	Captation Distantiation	Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct. Ukr: struct. Ger: rhet. Fr: rhet. Ru: rhet.

wäre das Ende von Schengen. Wir verstehen den Vorwurf nicht, unser Land schütze die EU-Außengrenzen nicht. Im Norden schützen wir die Grenze zur Türkei. Zur See gibt es keine andere Möglichkeit des Schutzes als die Rettung der Menschen."

SPA: Grecia ha solicitado este jueves la activación del mecanismo de protección civil de la Unión Europea. Algunos Estados miembros han dicho que el país no defiende bien sus fronteras y debería quedarse fuera de la zona Schengen. Hemos hablado con el ministro griego de Política Migratoria, Ioannis Mouzalas. "Ni siquiera hemos pensado que Grecia pueda estar fuera de Schengen. Esto significaría el colapso de Schengen, de Europa. Nos preguntamos constantemente en qué hemos fallado. Protegemos perfectamente nuestras fronteras con Turquía en el norte y en cuanto a las fronteras marítimas no hay otra manera de asegurarlas. Solamente salvando y rescatando personas".

*FR: **La Grèce reconnaît** « des retards et des défaillances » dans sa gestion de la crise des réfugiés. Athènes est accusée par ses partenaires de ne pas respecter ses engagements européens. Mais le ministre grec chargé de la politique migratoire dément les rumeurs d'une éventuelle sortie de son pays de l'espace Schengen. Pour Iannis Mouzalas cette solution signifierait tout simplement « **la fin de Schengen, la fin de l'Europe** ».*

Le gouvernement grec a demandé l'activation du mécanisme européen de protection civile pour obtenir un soutien matériel et humain pour répondre à cette situation d'urgence. Mais Athènes estime aussi que l'Union a une part de responsabilité. Iannis Mouzalas souligne ainsi que la Grèce n'a pas obtenu la totalité des équipements et des équipes qu'elle réclame depuis plusieurs semaines.

RU: В связи с наплывом беженцев в Евросоюз несколько стран предложили приостановить членство в Шенгенской зоне Греции. Они обвиняют Афины в слабой охране общей границы и неудовлетворительной регистрации вновь прибывших. На это в интервью Евроньюс ответил министр по миграционной политике Яннис Музалас;

"Мы даже не представляем себе, что Греция

может оказаться за пределами Шенгена. Это означало бы конец свободного перемещения по Европе, – сказал министр. – Где свидетельства того, что Греция плохо охраняет внешние границы ЕС? Мы неоднократно просили их предоставить. Что касается нашей сухопутной границы в области Эврос с Турцией, то мы охраняем её просто идеально. А в морские рубежи закрыть невозможно – на воде мы занимается только спасанием людей. Вот почему мы не согласны с тем, что Греция – это дверь в Евросоюз для мигрантов и беженцев. Такая дверь – это побережье Турции”.*

UKR: Греція зробила в четвер офіційний запит на активацію механізму цивільного захисту ЄС. Це є одним з заходів для вирішення кризи з біженцями. Таким чином Афіни відповіли на критику деяких країн ЄС, які зажадали виключення Греції з Шенгену за слабкий захист кордонів і недостатні зусилля в галузі міграції. “Ми навіть уявити собі не можемо, що Греція опиниться за межами Шенгену. Це означало б розвал Шенгенської системи. Що мають на увазі, коли говорять про слабку охорону Грецією зовнішніх кордонів? Це питання ми ставили неодноразово. Наш сухопутний кордон з Туреччиною ми охороняємо дуже добре. А що стосується наших морських кордонів, то їх неможливо зміцнити, залишається тільки рятувати людей”,- заявив Євроньюз грецький міністр з питань міграції Янніс Музалас. **

* In connection with the influx of refugees in the European Union, several countries have proposed to suspend membership in the Schengen zone of Greece. They accuse Athens of poorly guarding the common border and unsatisfactory registration of new arrivals. In an interview with Euronews, the Minister for Migration Policy, Yannis Muzalas, answered this; "We do not even realize that Greece might be outside Schengen. This would mean the end of free movement in Europe, the minister said. - Where is the evidence that Greece guards the external borders of the EU badly? We have repeatedly asked them to provide them. As for our land border in the area of Evros with Turkey, we are guarding it just perfectly. And it is impossible to close to the sea frontier - on the water we are engaged only in saving people. That is why we do not agree that Greece is the door to the European Union for migrants and refugees. Such a door is the coast of Turkey. "

** Greece made an official request on Thursday to activate the EU civil protection mechanism. This is one of the measures to resolve the crisis with refugees. Thus, Athens responded to the criticism of some EU countries that demanded the exclusion of Greece from the Schengen area for weak border protection and lack of migration efforts. "We can not even imagine that Greece will be outside of the Schengen area. This would mean the collapse of the Schengen system. What do you mean when talking about the weak

| | | protection of Greece's external borders? We have raised this question on several occasions. We guard our land border with Turkey very well. And as for our maritime borders, then they can not be strengthened, we can only save people, "said Greek Minister for Migration Yannis Muzalas, EuroNews. | | |

In this excerpt, the English, Spanish and Ukrainian language versions introduce the article by mentioning that Greece is looking for the EU support to manage the refugee crisis. The German, French, and Russian language versions start the news mentioning that Greece is accused of poor protection of their borders and suggestion of "*some EU-Member States*" to exclude Greece from the Schengen. None of the versions specifies the countries that accuse Greece. This may be viewed as distantiation, avoidance to specify the countries and thus not to construct a split image of the EU (distantiation for identity construction and perpetuation).

Variations in the quote in different language versions occur most probably because it was translated through an intermediary language (English or French). The quote contains "*Argumentum ad consequentiam*" (see 4.2.2.): "exclusion of Greece would mean collapse of Europe" which is a legitimation strategy for European identity construction. This argument is maintained in all the language versions either in whole or in part the German and Ukrainian versions do not refer to Europe, but only to Schengen, and the Russian version talks about "end of the freedom of movement throughout Europe".

2 8	Headline CLUSTER 6 – UKRAINE AND RUSSIA	*ENG: US urges Ukraine to **cut 'cancer of corruption'*** *GER: US-Vize Biden drängt in Kiew auf Reformen, **verspricht** 175 Mio. Euro* *SPA: Biden llega a Kiev con una ayuda de 190 millones de dólares* *FR: Ukraine: Joe Biden rappelle à Poutine ses engagements* *RUS: США выделяют Украине новый пакет финансовой помощи** *UKR: Віце-президент США Байден прибув до Києва*** https://www.euronews.com/2015/12/07/us-urges-ukraine-to-cut-cancer-of-corruption# ** The US allocates a new package of financial aid to Ukraine* *** US Vice President Biden arrived in Kyiv*	Captation	Eng: rhet. Ger: rhet. Spa: rhet. Fr: rhet. Ru: rhet. Ukr:, rhet.
			Distantiation	Ukr: struct. rhet.

Captation in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. Captation by metaphor in the English version ("*cut 'cancer of corruption'*"). The headlines are focused on different aspects of the article, which may cause different expectations in the target audiences. The headline in the Ukrainian

		language version mentions only the fact of the visit without any further details.		
2 9	Article quoted in full	*ENG: America is urging Ukraine to cut what it describes as **the "cancer of corruption."** During a visit to the country, US Vice President Joe Biden said the country still has lots of work to do on reforms. He announced 175 million euros worth of new financial aid to help. Biden also commented on the Minsk ceasefire deal, amid continuing unrest in eastern Ukraine. **"Minsk can not succeed if Russia doesn't fulfill its commitments, and President Putin fails to live up to the promises that he repeatedly made to my President, to you and to the international community**," said Biden. The Minsk deal aims to end a conflict, which has left more than 8,000 people dead. The guns have been mostly silent since early September, but Kyiv and separatists continue to report casualties. "Unfortunately, the war continues. Today, we've had another 14 mortar attacks, eight Ukrainian soldiers have been wounded in the last 24 hours," said Petro Poroshenko, Ukrainian President. "We can't say there is a de-escalation of the conflict in Donbas." Euronews reporter Maria Korenyuk said: "It's Biden's fourth visit to Ukraine in two years. On Tuesday, the Vice President will address the Ukrainian parliament. **"America's position on Crimea is expected to be discussed**, along with the further implementation of reforms in Ukraine."*	Captation	Eng: rhet. Spa: rhet. Fr: rhet.
	CLUSTER 6 – UKRAINE AND RUSSIA		Legitimation	Eng: rhet. Ger: rhet. Spa: rhet. Fr: rhet. Ru: lex., rhet. Ukr: lex., rhet.
			Distantiation	Eng:lex., rhet. Ru: lex., rhet.
		GER: US-Vizepräsident Joe Biden hat in der Ukraine auf eine schnelle Umsetzung von Reformen sowie einen verstärkten Kampf gegen Korruption gedrängt. Biden forderte Moskau auf, konstruktiv mit Kiew zusammenzuarbeiten, unter anderem um Kommunalwahlen in den Separatistengebieten Donezk und Luhansk zu erreichen. "Das Minsker Abkommen kann nicht erfolgreich sein, wenn Russland seinen Verpflichtungen nicht nachkommt und Präsident Putin seine Versprechen nicht einhält, die er wiederholt gegenüber meinem Präsidenten, Ihnen und der internationalen Gemeinschaft gemacht hat", so Biden. Da sich die USA und Russland zur Koordinierung des Kampfs gegen die IS-Miliz in Syrien absprechen, wurde in Kiew zuletzt zunehmend die Befürchtung laut, dass der ukrainisch-russische Konflikt in Vergessenheit geraten könnte. "Leider geht der Krieg in der Ostukraine weiter. Heute gab es 14		

*Granatenangriffe. Acht ukrainische Soldaten wurden in den vergangenen 24 Stunden verletzt. Von einer Deeskalation kann bei dem Konflikt im Donbass nicht die Rede sein", so Poroschenko. Euronews-Reporterin Maria Korenyuk berichtet aus Kiew: "Joe Biden besucht die Ukraine zum vierten Mal innerhalb von zwei Jahren. Am Dienstag wird der US-amerikanische Vizepräsident vor dem ukrainischen Parlament sprechen. Es ist zu erwarten, dass die Position der USA **bezüglich der besetzten Krim** und die Umsetzung von Reformen in der Ukraine zur Sprache kommen."*

*SPA: **La Administración Obama** escenifica su apoyo a Ucrania una vez más. El vicepresidente estadounidense Joe Biden ha llegado a Kiev con un paquete de ayudas de 190 millones de dólares para facilitar las reformas del país. A cambio, eso sí, quiere que dichas reformas se implanten con firmeza, especialmente en la lucha contra la corrupción. Biden, que se quedará hasta el martes, también ha mostrado su apoyo respecto al conflicto en el este de Ucrania y ha criticado el papel de Rusia: "Los acuerdos de Minsk no pueden tener éxito si Rusia no cumple sus compromisos. El presidente Vladímir Putin no ha cumplido las promesas que ha hecho repetidas veces al presidente Barack Obama, a Ucrania y a la comunidad internacional". Su anfitrión principal, el presidente Petró Poroshenko, ha recordado a Biden y a Occidente que el conflicto en el este de ucrania sigue siendo una realidad, pese a que la atención de de la opinión pública se centre ahora en otros aspectos. "Desafortunadamente la guerra continúa. Hoy ha habido catorce ataques con mortero. En las últimas 24 horas ocho soldados ucranianos han resultado heridos. No se puede decir que haya un freno a la escalada del conflicto en Donbás", decía. La visita concluira este martes, como avanza nuestra corresponsal Maria Korenyuk: "Es la cuarta visita de Biden a Ucrania en los últimos dos años. El vicepresidente estadounidense se dirigirá este martes al Parlamento ucraniano, donde expresará la posición de Washington en cuanto **a la ocupación de Crimea** y la implementación de reformas en Ucrania".*

*FR: **Rendre la Crimée à l'Ukraine ?** Oui, il en est toujours question. C'est ce qu'a demandé le vice-*

Président américain hier à la Russie. Joe Biden a rendu visite à Kiev au président ukrainien Petro Porochenko. Sur le conflit dans l'est du pays, les accords de Minsk, signés en février, sont restés depuis lettre morte. Ils prévoient la reprise par l'Ukraine du contrôle de sa frontière avec la Russie, dont 20% (400 km) sont actuellement aux mains des séparatistes pro-russes.

*Joe Biden: "**Minsk ne peut pas avoir de succès si la Russie ne respecte pas ses engagements. Le président Poutine ne respecte pas les promesses qu'il a faites à mon président, à vous et à la communauté internationale**".*

*Les autorités ukrainiennes sont inquiètes après le récent rapprochement entre Occidentaux et Russes… Car dans l'Est la guerre continue, comme a voulu le rappeler le président ukrainien: "Malheureusement, la guerre continue. Aujourd'hui nous avons eu quatorze attaques au mortier, et huit soldats ukrainiens ont été blessés au cours des dernières 24 heures. On ne peut pas dire qu'il y ait une désescalade du conflit dans le Donbass". A Kiev, Maria Korenyuk: "C'est la quatrième visite en deux ans de Joe Biden en Ukraine. Ce mardi il doit s'adresser au parlement et revenir sur la position américaine **au sujet de la Crimée occupée** et de la mise en oeuvre de réformes dans le pays.*

*RUS: США выделили Украине новый пакет финансовой помощи — 190 миллионов долларов. Об этом объявлено в ходе визита в Киев вице-президента США Джо Байдена. По словам американского политика, этот транш предназначен **в первую очередь для борьбы с коррупцией**. Всего с 2014 года Вашингтон передал Киеву 760 миллионов, из них 260, по словам Байдена, потрачены на задачи обеспечения безопасности:" **Минские соглашения не могут быть успешными, если Россия не будет выполнять свои обязательства, а президент Путин не будет придерживаться своих обещаний, которые он давал президентам США и Украины, и международному сообществу**". Принимавший Джо Байдена президент Украины Пётр Порошенко подчеркнул, что безопасность остаётся приоритетом: боевые действия на востоке страны не прекращаются, хотя в*

последнее время в целом исчезли из поля внимания зарубежных СМИ: — К сожалению, война продолжается. Сегодня было 14 обстрелов, 8 украинских военнослужащих получили ранения за последние 24 часа. Мы не можем говорить о деэскалации конфликта в Донбассе. На этом фоне Порошенко предложил возобновить деятельность комиссии по стратегическому партнёрству, договор о которой был подписан в 2008 году. Корреспондент euronews Мария Коренюк сообщает: — Это уже четвёртый визит Байдена на Украину за последние два года. Во вторник он выступит перед украинским парламентом. Ожидается, что в ходе переговоров обсудят позицию США по Крыму и дальнейшее внедрение реформ на Украине.*

UKR: До Києва прибув віце-президент Сполучених Штатів Америки Джо Байден. Американський високопосадовець зустрівся з президентом України Петром Порошенком. Пан Байден також проведе зустріч з прем'єр-міністром Арсенієм Яценюком та представниками громадських організацій України. Віце-президент США також виступить у Верховній Раді. Джо Байден, зокрема, сказав:"Мінські угоди не можуть бути успішними, якщо Росія не виконуватиме своїх зобов'язань, а президент Путін не дотримуватиметься своїх обіцянок, які він давав президентам США та України, і міжнародній спільноті".

Сполучені Штати і надалі підтримують Україну після анексії Росією Криму, і подальшої участі Росії у розпалюванні конфлікту на сході України. Президент України Петро Порошенко, зі свого боку, зазначив:"На жаль, війна і надалі триває. Сьогодні було 14 обстрілів, 8 українських воїнів зазнали поранень за останні 24 години. Ми не можемо говорити про деескалацію конфлікту на Донбасі."

Кореспондентка Euronews Марія Коренюк повідомляє: "Це вже четвертий візит Байдена в Україну за останні 2 роки. У вівторок він звернеться до українського парламенту. Очікується, що у ході перемовин буде обговорено позицію США щодо окупованого

Криму, *і подальшого запровадження реформ в Україні."***

https://www.euronews.com/2015/12/07/us-urges-ukraine-to-cut-cancer-of-corruption#

* The United States has allocated Ukraine a new package of financial assistance - 190 million dollars. This was announced during a visit to Kiev by Vice-President of the United States Joe Biden. According to the American politician, this tranche is intended primarily to fight corruption. Since 2014, Washington has transferred 760 million to Kiev, of which 260, according to Biden, have been spent on security tasks: "The Minsk agreements can not be successful if Russia fails to fulfill its obligations, and President Putin will not stick to his promises, which he gave the presidents of the United States and Ukraine and the international community. " The President of Ukraine, Petr Poroshenko, who adopted Joe Biden, emphasized that security remains a priority: fighting in the east of the country does not stop, although recently, as a whole, foreign media have disappeared from the field of attention: - Unfortunately, the war continues. Today there were 14 shelling, and 8 Ukrainian soldiers were wounded in the last 24 hours. We can not talk about the de-escalation of the conflict in the Donbass. Against this background, Poroshenko suggested resuming the commission on strategic partnership, which was signed in 2008. Correspondent euronews Maria Koreniuk reports: "This is Biden's fourth visit to Ukraine over the past two years. On Tuesday, he will speak before the Ukrainian parliament. It is expected that during the talks they will discuss the US position on the Crimea and the further implementation of reforms in Ukraine.

** Joe Biden, Vice President of the United States, arrived in Kyiv. American high-ranking official met with Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko. Mr. Biden will also meet with Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk and representatives of Ukrainian NGOs. Vice President of the United States will also speak at the Verkhovna Rada. Joe Biden, in particular, said: "Minsk agreements can not succeed if Russia fails to fulfill its obligations, and President Putin will not honor his promises to US and Ukrainian presidents and the international community."

The United States continues to support Ukraine after Russia's annexation of the Crimea, and Russia's continued participation in the intensification of the conflict in eastern Ukraine. The President of Ukraine, Petro Poroshenko, for his part, said: "Unfortunately, the war continues. Today there were 14 shellings, 8 Ukrainian soldiers were injured in the last 24 hours. We can not talk about the de-escalation of the conflict in the Donbass. "

Correspondent Euronews Maria Koreniuk said: "This is Biden's fourth visit to Ukraine over the past 2 years. On Tuesday he will address the Ukrainian parliament. It is expected that during the talks, the US position on the occupied Crimea, and the further implementation of reforms in Ukraine will be discussed. "

The structure of the article is similar in all the language versions. Captation may be observed in the English language version by metaphor ("*cancer of corruption*"), in the Spanish version by metonymy ("*La Administración Obama escenifica su apoyo*") and in the French version by beginning the article with a question. The Ukrainian version does not mention the financial aid from the US to fight corruption. The original metaphor "cancer of corruption" is lost in other language versions. The fact of avoiding mentioning corruption in the Ukrainian language version may be viewed as certain legitimation through positive self-representation (maintenance of national identity). At the end of the article the journalist mentions that one of the issues to be discussed is the position of the US on the "*occupied Crimea*" (the original quote in Ukrainian language containing legitimation) – the word "occupied" is omitted from the quote in the Russian and English versions. The Ukrainian language version contains further legitimation by the phrase

closely translated as "*The United States continues to support Ukraine after Russia's annexation of the Crimea, and Russia's continued participation in the intensification of the conflict in Eastern Ukraine.*" This phrase does not occur in the other language versions in any variation.

3 0	Headline	ENG: *SNAP ELECTION ON THE CARDS IN CATALONIA*	Captation	Eng: struct.
		GER: *SPANIEN: VORGEZOGENE NEUWAHLEN IN DER REGION KATALONIEN*		Ger: struct.
	CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries	SPA: *LA CUP RECHAZA INVESTIR A MAS Y OBLIGA A CATALUÑA A VOLVER A LAS URNAS*		Spa:, struct.
		FR: *LES INDÉPENDANTISTES CATALANS DANS L'IMPASSE*		Fr: struct.
		RU: *КАТАЛОНИЯ: АРТУРУ МАСУ СКАЗАЛИ "НЕТ"**		Ru: struct.
		UKR: *КАТАЛОНІЯ: ЛІВІ "САМОСТІЙНИКИ" НЕ ПІДТРИМАЛИ ПРАВИХ***		Ukr: struct.
		http://www.euronews.com/2016/01/03/snap-election-on-the-cards-in-catalonia		
		* CATALONIA: "NO TO" ARTUR MAS		
		** CATALONIA: LEFT "INDEPENDENTISTS" DO NOT SUPPORT THE RIGHT		

Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. More specific information with the name of the party is provided in the Spanish versions. The Ukrainian language version uses the word "*самостійництво*" as an equivalent for "*independentisme*", which is not actively used in the modern Ukrainian language, however, is taken from historical context (used at the beginning of the 20th century in relation to Ukrainian movements for independence from Russia). The word is written with quotation marks as distantiation from the Ukrainian context and is used as one of the closest possible terms to refer to the supporters of independence. As this distantiation occurs not in relation to the other language versions, but to the original context of the term, it will not be taken into account in this analysis as transediting technique.

3 1	Middle part	ENG: *The announcement triggers a fresh round of local elections and will weaken the independence movement seeking a split from Spain.* **CUP is a fringe, anti-capitalist party which rejects Catalan membership of NATO and the EU.** *It has held the balance of power in talks to form a regional government since elections last September awarded a majority to* **pro-independence** *parties…. Mas*	Captation	Eng: struct.,lex.
				Ger: struct.
	CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries			Spa: struct.
				Fr: struct., rhet.
				Ru: lex., struct.
				Ukr: lex.,

		heads the **separatist** *"Together for Yes" alliance that won 62 seats in the 135-seat regional parliament last September.*		struct.
		GER: **Die katalonische Pro-Unabhängigkeitspartei (CUP)** *verweigerte am Sonntag ihre Unterstützung für Präsident Artur Mas. Der Regierungschef des Landes ist der prominenteste* **Befürworter der Unabhängigkeit.**		
		SPA: Era la última baza que le quedaba al líder **nacionalista** *para ser reelegido presidente de la Generalitat. La coalición de Junts pel Sí, ganó los comicios catalanes en septiembre pero sin mayoría. Necesitaba 6 diputados más. A pesar de las diferencias ideológicas empezaron a negociar con la* **CUP,** *pero pronto se encontraron con un escollo insalvable.* **El partido anticapitalista** *tenía como principal requisito que la coalición presentara otro candidato que no fuera Mas, al que aseguró que nunca daría su apoyo.*		
		FR: La crise politique en Catalogne continue, trois mois après les élections régionales qui avaient donné une majorité de sièges aux partis **indépendantistes.** *Après de longs débats,* **la CUP, petit parti de gauche radicale,** *a finalement refusé ce dimanche de soutenir l'investiture du centriste Artur Mas à la présidence de la Catalogne…. L'enjeu est important pour les autonomistes: le nouveau président est censé* **engager le bras de fer** *avec Madrid sur le processus d'indépendance de la Catalogne*		
		RU: Месяцем позже коалиция Маса с "Кандидатами за народное единство" согласовали соответствующий проект парламентской резолюции, который впоследствии Конституционный суд Испании признал незаконным. **Крайне левые** *поддерживают сепаратистские идеи Маса, но их взгляды расходятся по политическим и экономическим вопросам. **		
		UKR: Очолювана ним коаліція прихильників незалежності регіону "Разом за "Так!" зайняла 62 зі 135 місць у парламенті Каталонії.Для того, щоб Мас був переобраний на посаду керівника уряду, **йому необхідна була підтримка іншої, також пронезалежницької, але крайньолівої партії "Кандидати за народну єдність".** *Ця партія, що виступає за незалежність Каталонії, її вихід з НАТО та ЄС, здобула 10 місць у регіональному парламенті. ***		

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http://www.euronews.com/2016/01/03/snap-election-on-the-cards-in-catalonia

* A month later, the Mas coalition with the "Candidates for National Unity" coordinated the corresponding draft parliamentary resolution, which the Spanish Constitutional Court later declared illegal. The far left supports Mas's separatist ideas, but their views diverge on political and economic issues.

** The coalition of supporters of the region's independence, headed by him, "Together for" Yes! "Took 62 out of 135 seats in the parliament of Catalonia. In order for Mas to be re-elected as the head of government, he needed support for another, also non-dependent, but left-wing party" Candidates for the People's unity". This party, advocating for the independence of Catalonia, its withdrawal from NATO and the EU, gained 10 seats in the regional parliament.

Captation is observed on structural level, in particular, by providing information on the political orientation of the mentioned political parties, for instance, the English language version explains: *"CUP is a fringe, anti-capitalist party which rejects Catalan membership of NATO and the EU"*. There is a certain inconsistency between the language versions noted in relation to the terms, describing the processes of identity construction and independence aspirations. For instance, chaotic synonymic use of words meaning *"independentist"* (or *"pro-independence"*), *"nationalist"*, and *"separatist"* appears in relation to pro-independentist movement in Catalonia. As this difference was observed in various articles and samples, we will focus on this case further in Section 5.5. to see in more detail how these words are used in various language versions. In this Section, we will regard such usage of different terms as captation (use of words that are either more common in the target language or are chosen as contextual synonyms to avoid repetition). Captation by metaphor is observed in the French language version *"engager le bras de fer"*.

3 2	Beginning	*ENG: Barring any last-minute surprises Catalunya appears to be heading for new elections in March. The current president of the region and leader of the CDC centrist independence party Artur Mas has failed for a third time to be renominated…*	Captation	Eng: struct.
				Ger: struct., lex
	CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries	*GER: Gut drei Monate nach der Wahl in Katalonien steckt die Unabhängigkeitsbewegung der spanischen Provinz in einer politischen Sackgasse. Die linksradikale Partei CUP (Kandidatur für Volkseinheit) verweigerte dem **separatistischen** Ministerpräsidenten Artur Mas bei einer parteiinternen Abstimmung die Unterstützung.*		Spa: struct.
				Fr: struct.
				Ru: struct., lex.
				Ukr: struct.
		SPA: Artur Mas asegura que no tiene miedo al órdago de la CUP. Un día después de que la formación radical de izquierda decidiera en una ajustada votación asamblearia dar un no definitivo a la tercera investidura del presidente autonómico saliente, el mandatario ha asegurado que está		

preparado para afrontar la celebración de nuevas elecciones (probablemente, en marzo).

FR: En Catalogne, Artur Mas s'obstine et risque de provoquer de nouvelles élections. Si son parti est sorti vainqueur des élections régionales de septembre, il n'a pas de majorité absolue au parlement catalan et il a besoin du soutien d'autres députés pour être investi président de région. Or la CUP aujourd'hui, une formation indépendantiste d'extrême gauche, lui a refusé ce soutien.

*RU: Каталонию ждут досрочные выборы: в этом практически уверены местные наблюдатели. Парламент автономной области трижды отверг единственную кандидатуру на пост главы автономии — действующего лидера Артура Маса. В понедельник его соратники отказались выдвинуть вместо него другую кандидатуру, что автоматически означает досрочные выборы в марте. В сентябре **сепаратистское движение** Маса одержало победу, но не смогло набрать большинства. **

UKR: Каталонія на шляху до нових виборів. Вони повинні відбутися у березні, адже депутати регіонального парламенту так і не обрали голову автономії. Коаліція чинного президента Артура Маса «Разом «за» відмовилася висувати іншу кандидатуру, окрім Маса. Однак інші партії її не затвердили з трьох спроб. Чимало каталонських політиків не сприймають агресивні спроби Маса якнайшвидше домогтися незалежності від центрального уряду Іспанії. **

http://www.euronews.com/2016/01/04/new-elections-likely-in-catalunya-as-mas-fails-to-be-nominated-as-president

* Early elections are expected for Catalonia: local observers are almost certain of this. The autonomous region's parliament rejected three times the only candidate for the post of head of the autonomy - current leader Arthur Mas. On Monday, his comrades refused to nominate another candidate instead, which automatically means early elections in March. In September, Mas's separatist movement won, but failed to gain a majority.

** Catalonia on the way to the new elections. They should take place in March, because the deputies of the regional parliament have not chosen the head of the autonomy. Coalition of current president Arthur Mass "Together for" refused to nominate another candidate, except Masa. However, other parties did not approve it from three attempts. Many Catalan politicians do not accept the aggressive attempts of Mass as soon as possible to achieve independence from the central government of Spain.

Similarly to the previous example, this excerpt contains captation by specific information is provided in the Spanish and French versions in terms of references to the political parties. In the English and German language versions, additional information on the

parties is provided, which may be viewed as captation. Usage of different words referring to the pro-independentist movements may be viewed as captation as well.

| 3 3 | Headlnie

CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries | ENG: NEW ELECTIONS LIKELY IN CATALUNYA AS MAS FAILS TO BE NOMINATED AS PRESIDENT

GER: MAS MACHT WEITER: KATALONIEN VOR NEUWAHLEN

SPA: ARTUR MAS **RECOGE EL GUANTE LANZADO** POR LA CUP: TODO APUNTA A QUE HABRÁ NUEVAS ELECCIONES EN CATALUÑA

FR: FAUTE DE NOUVEAU GOUVERNEMENT, LA CATALOGNE SE DIRIGE VERS DE NOUVELLES ÉLECTIONS

RU: КАТАЛОНИЮ ЖДУТ ДОСРОЧНЫЕ ВЫБОРЫ*

UKR: КАТАЛОНІЯ НА ШЛЯХУ ДО НОВИХ ВИБОРІВ**

http://www.euronews.com/2016/01/04/new-elections-likely-in-catalunya-as-mas-fails-to-be-nominated-as-president
* CATALONIA WAITING FOR EARLY ELECTIONS
** CATALONIA TOWARDS NEW ELECTIONS | Captation | Eng: struct.
Ger: struct.
Spa: struct., rhet.
Fr: struct.
Ru: struct.
Ukr struct. |

This example contains captation in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. Captation by metaphor is observed in the Spanish language version ("*recoge el guante lanzado*"). The structure of the headlines varies in various language versions in terms of more specific or generalized information. Similarly to previous Samples 31 and 32, the potential background knowledge of political movements and names within the target audiences are taken into account.

| 3 4 | Headline

CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries | ENG: NEW YEAR'S EVE **ATTACKS ON WOMEN** IN COLOGNE **STUN GERMANY**

GER: **GEWALT** IN KÖLNER SILVESTERNACHT: STADT WILL SICHERHEITSVORKEHRUNGEN VERSCHÄRFEN

SPA:**CONMOCIÓN E INDIGNACIÓN** EN ALEMANIA TRAS LOS **ASALTOS SEXUALES MASIVOS** QUE SE VIVIERON EN NOCHEVIEJA EN LA CIUDAD DE COLONIA

FR: **AGRESSIONS SEXUELLES DE MASSE** EN ALLEMAGNE: INQUIÉTUDES ET POLÉMIQUE

RU: КЁЛЬН: СОТНЮ СЕКСУАЛЬНЫХ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ В НОВОГОДНЮЮ НОЧЬ **ПРИПИСЫВАЮТ МИГРАНТАМ*** | Captation | Eng: struct.
Ger: struct.
Spa: struct.
Fr: struct.
Ru: struct.
Ukr: struct. |
| | | | Polarization | Ru: struct. |

		*UKR: НІМЕЧЧИНА: **МАСОВІ СЕКСУАЛЬНІ ДОМАГАННЯ У НОВОРІЧНУ НІЧ**** **http://www.euronews.com/2016/01/05/new-year-s-eve-attacks-on-women-in-cologne-stun-germany** * COLOGNE: HUNDRED SEXUAL CRIMES IN THE NEW YEAR'S NIGHT ATTRIBUTED TO MIGRANTS ** GERMANY: MASS SEXUAL HARASSMENTS ON THE NEW YEAR		
	The above headlines also contain captation in of all the language versions by focusing on the key points of information covered in the article. The structure of the headlines has certain differences in various language versions. The Russian version mentions that the New Year´s eve assaults in Cologne are alleged to have been committed by migrants - this information is not contained in any of the headlines in the other language versions. It, therefore, may be viewed as an element of polarization.			
3 5	Beginning CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries	*ENG: The news of what happened in the city of Cologne on New Year's Eve has **electrified** Germany and **sent shockwaves** through society after police said around 1,000 **drunken young men** went a rampage of robbery and sexual violence **against women**.* *GER: Die Übergriffe auf zahlreiche Frauen rund um den Kölner Hauptbahnhof in der Silvesternacht haben in Deutschland Entsetzen und Rufe nach Konsequenzen hervorgerufen. Aus der feiernden Menschenmenge heraus hatten sich Polizeiangaben zufolge **Gruppen von mehreren Männern gebildet, die Frauen umzingelten**, bedrängten und ausraubten.* *SP: Conmoción e indignación en Alemania tras los asaltos sexuales masivos que se vivieron en Nochevieja en los alrededores de la estación de trenes de Colonia. En las agresiones, principalmente tocamientos, participaron cientos de **jóvenes de apariencia extranjera.** Estaban organizados en grupos que formaban pasillos o corros en los que quedaban atrapadas sus víctimas, que sufrieron vejaciones sexuales y el robo de pertenencias.* *FR: La polémique enfle en Allemagne après les agressions sexuelles de masse perpétrées la nuit du Nouvel An à Cologne. Plusieurs centaines de **personnes, fortement alcoolisées,** ont abusé sexuellement **une centaines de femmes,** commettant également des vols. Les plaintes se succèdent ces dernières heures. Au moins 90 ce mardi, pour des faits allant du harcèlement à au moins un viol.*	Captation	Eng: struct., rhet. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct. Ukr.struct.

*RU: Бургомистр Кёльна Генриетте Рекер созвала экстренное совещание кризисного штаба с участием представителей силовых структур — для пойска преступников, замешанных в новогодних нападениях. **Около сотни женщин** обратились в полицию Кёльна в связи с сексуальными домогательствами в новогоднюю ночь — **предположительно, со стороны мигрантов**. **

*UKR: У німецькому Кельні розслідують серію зухвалих нападів у новорічну ніч. У поліцію звернулися **близько 90 жінок** із заявами про пограбування і сексуальні домагання, які сталися на площі перед центральним залізничним вокзалом та прилеглих вулицях. Зокрема біля Кельнського собору зібралося близько тисячі чоловіків "**східної**" зовнішності. Вони оточували жінок, забирали у них гроші, телефони, зривали одяг. ***

http://www.euronews.com/2016/01/05/new-year-s-eve-attacks-on-women-in-cologne-stun-germany

* The burgomaster of Cologne, Henriette Röcker, convened an emergency meeting of the crisis headquarters with the participation of representatives of the security forces - to search for criminals involved in the New Year attacks. About a hundred women contacted the Cologne police in connection with sexual harassment on New Year's Eve - presumably from migrants.

** In German Cologne, they are investigating a series of violent attacks on New Year's Eve. About 90 women were reported to the police with allegations of robbery and sexual harassment that occurred on the square in front of the central railway station and the adjacent streets. In particular, near the Cologne Cathedral gathered about a thousand men "eastern" appearance. They surrounded women, took away money, telephones, and tore clothes.

Here, the English version is using captation through metaphors ("*electrified and sent shockwaves*"). The English and the French versions mention that the crime perpetrators were drunk. The German version only specifies that the assaults were committed by men against women (focus on gender). The Spanish version refers to "thousands of young people of foreign appearance". The Ukrainian version refers to the potential perpetrators as "about a thousand of men ¨Eastern¨ appearance". The Russian version says that the assaults were allegedly committed by migrants. On the one hand, the reference to migrants in the Russian version may be viewed as captation of the readers´ attention to an event that happened in an outside culture. On the other hand, the attempt of the other language versions to distantiate from the existing allegations about migrants are not entirely successful in the Ukrainian and Spanish versions that refer to "foreign" or "Eastern" appearance, which implies profiling and may suggest a missing link to the situation with migration through the background knowledge of the readers. Thus, all of the language

versions contain a certain grade of polarization between "us and them". Thus, the Ukrainian and the Spanish language versions mention reference to the appearance of the perpetrators ("Eastern" or "foreign" looking) and the Russian version mentions that they were allegedly migrants. At the same time, no similar details are mentioned about the victims of the attacks. It remains unclear whether there were any "foreign" or migrant women among the victims. In that supposed case such information would be able to cover also the aspect of gender-based violence and reduce potential construction of bias against migration. This issue and the coverage of Cologne attacks will be considered in more detail in Section 4.4.

3 6	Middle part Quote	ENG: *"During these investigations it will become clear which circle of perpetrators is involved. Making this an issue through over-simplifications, and connecting it **to the issue of refugees** is nothing more than **misuse of the debate**. Now it is about determining the facts and drawing the necessary conclusions," warned Justice Minister Heiko Maas.*	Captation	Eng: struct. lex
				Ger: struct.
	CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries	*GER: Der deutsche Justizminister Heiko Maas sprach von einer neuen Dimension organisierter Kriminalität, **warnte aber auch vor Vorverurteilungen**: "Im Zuge der Ermittlungen wird sich herausstellen, welcher Kreis von Tätern involviert ist. Dass jetzt über Pauschalisierungen zum Thema im Zusammenhang mit **Flüchtlingen** zu machen ist nichts anderes als eine **Instrumentalisierung**. Jetzt geht es darum, die Fakten aufzuklären und daraus auch die nötigen Schlüsse zu ziehen."*		Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct., lex. Ukr: struct
		*SPA: Las autoridades **temen que se haga una amalgama entre lo ocurrido y el millón de refugiados que han entrado en el último año en el país**: "Durante la investigación quedará claro qué grupos están implicados", decía el ministro alemán de Justicia. "Hacer simplificaciones de este un tema y relacionarlo con la cuestión de los **refugiados** sería **equivocado**. Ahora hay que determinar los hechos y sacar las conclusiones que haga falta".*		
		*FR: Le ministre allemand de la Justice a souhaité appeler à la prudence vis à vis de ces accusations et a rejeté toute tentative de récupération: "Pendant ces enquêtes nous verrons clairement quel genre de délinquants sont impliqués, a déclaré Heiko Maas. Mais à vouloir trop simplifier les choses, et les relier au dossier des **réfugiés** ne constitue rien d'autre qu'une **instrumentalisation du débat**. Il faut*		

établir les faits et en tirer les conclusions nécessaires".

*RU: — Расследование должно показать, что за круги причастны к этим преступлениям. Не следует идти по пути наименьшего сопротивления и огульно связывать нападения с **проблемой мигрантов**. Следует установить факты и уже из них сделать необходимые выводы, — считает министр юстиции ФРГ Хайко Маас. **

*UKR: "Слідчі з'ясують коло винних у цій справі. Її спрощення і пов'язування **із проблемою біженців** є ніщо іншим як зловживанням. Нині нам потрібно лише визначити факти і окреслити необхідні висновки", – заявив Маас. ***

http://www.euronews.com/2016/01/05/new-year-s-eve-attacks-on-women-in-cologne-stun-germany

* The investigation should show that behind the circles involved in these crimes. One should not follow the path of the smallest resistance and massively attribute the attacks to the problem of migrants. It is necessary to establish the facts and draw the necessary conclusions from them already, - considers the Minister of Justice of Germany Heiko Maas.

**"Investigators will find out who the perpetrators are in this case. Symplifying it and relating it to the refugee problem is nothing more than abuse. At the moment, we only need to identify the facts and outline the necessary conclusions," Maas said.

The original language of the quote is German. The translations of the quote into the other languages do not show significant differences in terms of elements of identity construction or information representation. The Russian version uses the word meaning "migrants" instead of "refugees", unlike the original quote and its translations in the other language versions. It also can be seen that not all the language versions translated the original quote directly from German – most likely French and English were intermediary languages. The initially contained in the German original "*Instrumentalisierung*" has extended translation in French as "*instrumentalisation du débat*" and "*misuse of the debate" in English.* The Russian translation of the quote is rather descriptive: "*One should not...massively attribute the attacks to the problem of migrants*". We do not assume that there was an intentional change to the direct discourse in translation, but that it is instead a result of translation through intermediary language. This change in the Russian language version may be regarded to as captation in order to provide information to the reader in the fastest and the most efficient manner possible. Unlike the other language versions, the Russian version uses word "migrants" instead of "refugees" ("*Flüchtlinge*") in translation of the quote, interchanging terms that have differences in legal discourse (this will also be commented

in the further Section 5.2.2.). The Russian and the Ukrainian language versions have also added the word "problem" ("problem of migrants" and "problem of refugees"). This may mean that the translation of the quote from German into Russian and Ukrainian languages could have followed through the English language version, that talks about "*the issue of refugees*".

3 7	Headline CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE	*ENG: FRENCH AUTHORITIES BAN CALAIS RALLIES AHEAD OF PLANNED PEGIDA MARCH* *GER: CALAIS: FRANZÖSISCHE BEHÖRDEN ZIEHEN DAUMENSCHRAUBEN AN* *FR: MIGRANTS: LES MANIFESTATIONS INTERDITES À CALAIS* *SPA: EL MINISTRO DEL INTERIOR FRANCÉS PROHÍBE TODA MANIFESTACIÓN EN CALAIS* *RU: МВД ФРАНЦИИ ЗАПРЕТИЛО ДЕМОНСТРАЦИИ В КАЛЕ** *UKR:МІГРАНТИ В КАЛЕ: ВЛАДА ЗАБОРОНИЛА ВСІ ДЕМОНСТРАЦІЇ, ПОБОЮЮЧИСЬ ЗАВОРУШЕНЬ*** **http://www.euronews.com/2016/02/03/french-authorities-ban-calais-rallies-ahead-of-planned-pegida-march** ** FRENCH MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS PROHIBITED DEMONSTRATIONS IN KALE* *** MIGRANTS IN KALAIS: ALL DEMONSTRATIONS ARE BANNED BY THE AUTHORITY FEARING UNRESTS*	Captation	Eng: struct. Ger: struct., rhet. Spa: struct Fr: struct. Ru: struct. Ukr: struct.

Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information that will be provided in the article. There are certain structural differences between the headlines. Captation by metaphor is used in the German language version ("*ziehen daumenschrauben an*" – put somebody under pressure).

3 8	Beginning CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE	*ENG: French Interior Minister Bernard Cazeneuve has declared that protests planned for this weekend (February 6) in Calais have been banned following violence at recent similar demonstrations. Those running the northern French city's **so-called Jungle refugee camp** estimate almost **6,000 people** are currently sheltering there. **Right-wing anti-immigration group Pegida** had planned to march through Calais on Saturday. However, during separate pro-migrant protests on January 23, **some 200 migrants** burst into the port, forcing it to close for several hours.*	Captation	Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct Fr: struct. Ru: struct. Ukr: struct.
			Distantiation	Eng: lex
			Polarization	Ru: lex Ukr: lex

GER: Die französischen Behörden haben Einzelheiten eines dreiteiligen Maßnahmenpakets bekannt gegeben, mit dem sie auf die Lage in der Hafenstadt Calais reagieren. Der Plan umfasst einen verstärkten Einsatz von Sicherheitskräften, juristisches Vorgehen gegen Straftaten und humanitäre Hilfe. Am 23. Januar hatte es bei Zusammenstößen in Calais mehrere Verletzte gegeben.

*SPA: El ministro del Interior francés ha prohibido toda manifestación en Calais. Bernard Cazeneuve ha querido así tranquilizar a las autoridades locales y regionales y a los habitantes, exasperados por la situación. La decisión ha sido tomada para evitar que se reproduzcan los incidentes de hace dos semanas, cuando una marcha promigrantes terminó con la toma de un ferry, y ante la intención de la rama francesa del **movimiento islamófobo Pegida** de manifestarse en Calais este fin de semana.*

*FR: L'État français réagit après les récents incidents liés au camp de migrants à Calais. Le ministre de l'Intérieur, qui recevait ce mercredi les élus locaux, a décidé d'interdire toutes manifestations, dont celle que devait organiser ce week-end le **mouvement islamophobe Pegida**. Il y a une dizaine de jours, un rassemblement en faveur, cette fois, des réfugiés avait généré.*

*RU: Власти Франции запретили проводить марши и другие манифестации в портовом городе Кале. Министр внутренних дел страны Бернар Казнев пояснил, что такое решение было принято в связи с акцией, которую собиралось провести в Кале 6 февраля **антиисламское движение "Пегида"**, выступающее за ужесточение иммиграционных законов в Европе. Власти также опасаются повторения беспорядков, подобных тем, что вспыхнули 2 недели назад, когда около **200 нелегалов** в течение нескольких часов блокировали одно из британских судов. **

*UKR: Французький уряд наклав заборону на всі демонстрації у портовому місті Кале, де у тимчасовому таборі мешкають тисячі мігрантів. Таке рішення очільник МВС країни Бернар Казнев ухвалив у зв'язку із запланованим на суботу маршем, який збирався влаштувати **антимігрантський рух "Пеґіда"**. Крім того,*

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		*влада побоюється заворушень на зразок тих, що сталися два тижні тому, коли кількасот **нелегалів** упродовж годин блокували одне з британських суден.* **		
		* French authorities have banned marches and other demonstrations in the port city of Calais. The country's interior minister, Bernard Kaznev, explained that the decision was made in connection with the action that the anti-Islamic Pegida movement was going to hold in Calais on February 6, which was in favor of tightening immigration laws in Europe. Authorities also fear a recurrence of unrest, similar to those that broke out 2 weeks ago, when about 200 illegal immigrants blocked one of the British courts for several hours.		
		** The French government has banned all demonstrations in the port city of Calais, where thousands of migrants live in a temporary camp. Such a decision was made by the head of the Interior Ministry, Bernard Kaznev, in connection with the March march planned for the anti-migrant movement "Pegida". In addition, the authorities fear disturbances like those that occurred two weeks ago when several hundred illegals blocked one of the British ships for hours.		

This part, which is the beginning of the article, contains captation in all language versions: the structure of the way how the information is put is similar in all the versions. The English version uses distantiation referring to the "*so-called Jungle refugee camp*". The English version mentions "*Right-wing anti-immigration group Pegida*", while in the French version it is referred to as "*le mouvement islamophobe Pegida*". The Russian and the Ukrainian language versions are very close in terms of words and expressions, it seems to be possible that the Ukrainian writers used the Russian text as a basis for the Ukrainian one. For example, the Ukrainian version uses the word "*нелегал*" ("*illegal migrant*"), which is common in the Russian news discourse and less common in the Ukrainian. This reference to refugees as "illegal migrants" in the Russian and Ukrainian versions may be viewed as polarization. At the same time, there is again a difference between the references to the "Pegida" movement: the Russian version refers to it as "*anti-islamic*" and the Ukrainian as "*anti-migrant*". Such synonymic use of descriptions may potentially construct links between religious identities and migration, although initially, the choice of words seems to be aimed at captation of the audience and stylistic variety of the text.

| 3 9 | Middle and end part

Quote in the middle part | *ENG: Cazeneuve said: "In view of these protests and the serious threat to public order they provoked, I asked the prefect of the Calais region — after we discussed the subject with (Calais Mayor) Natacha Bouchart — to ban all demonstrations."*
The ban will concern all rallies which might threaten public order, he said, and will remain in place as long as necessary, no matter who | Captation | Eng: struct.
Ger: struct.
Spa: struct., lex
Fr: struct., lex.
Ru: struct., lex.
Ukr: struct., |

				lex
	CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE	*organises the gatherings. In the 'Jungle' camp on Wednesday (February 3), a group migrants was treated to a performance of Hamlet by English company Shakespeare's Globe.* **Although there were bemused expressions among the crowd, some later said they enjoyed the performance. The theatre company is in the throes of a "Globe to Globe" tour to mark the 450th anniversary of William Shakespeare's birth (1564) and the 400th anniversary of the Bard's death (1616). Before arriving in Calais, Shakespeare's Globe had performed for Syrian refugees in Jordan and Yemenis in Djibouti.**	Legitimation	Fr: struct.
			Polarization	Eng: rhet. Fr: rhet.,

GER:"Angesichts dieser Proteste sowie der ernsthaften Gefährdung für die öffentliche Ordnung und nach Gesprächen mit der Bürgermeisterin von Calais habe ich die Präfektur angewiesen, alle Demonstrationen zu untersagen, die die öffentliche Ordnung gefährden könnten. Egal, wer sie organisiert", sagte Frankreichs Innenminister Bernard Cazeneuve. In Calais leben **unter teils desolaten Bedingungen** *zahlreiche Migranten und Flüchtlinge, die nach Großbritannien weiterreisen wollen. Für das Wochenende waren Kundgebungen angemeldet worden. Eine britische Theatergruppe versuchte unterdessen die Menschen in einem Flüchtlingslager in der Hafenstadt* **mit einer Hamlet-Aufführung zu unterhalten.**

SPA: "Teniendo en cuenta estas manifestaciones y los incidentes muy graves que han ocasionado al orden público, he pedido a la prefecta, tras haber hablado del tema con Natacha Bouchart, que se prohíban todas las manifestaciones, sean quienes sean los organizadores, que son susceptibles de ocasionar problemas al orden público", ha declarado el ministro del Interior francés, Bernard Cazeneuve.

Cazeneuve ha anunciado que se van a instalar controles "en la entrada y la salida" de la Jungla de Calais para luchar contra la inmigración irregular. Unas 3.800 personas **malviven en condiciones inhumanas** *en este campamento, en el norte de Francia, a la espera de poder cruzar el Canal de la Mancha para comenzar una nueva vida en el Reino Unido. Para hacer más llevadera la espera, la compañía británica Shakespeare's Globe representó para ellos Hamlet. Su público, principalmente afganos.* **Esta actuación se enmarca dentro de la gira que esta compañia**

empezó hace dos años para celebrar el 450 aniversario del nacimiento del dramaturgo inglés y los 400 años de su muerte. Antes de llevar Hamlet a Calais, Shakespeare's Globe representó la obra ante refugiados sirios en Jordania y refugiados yemeníes en Yibuti como parte de su gira "Globe to Globe".

FR: "Compte tenu de ces manifestations et des troubles très graves qu'elles ont occasionné, j'ai demandé à la préfète du Pas-de-Calais de procéder à l'interdiction de toutes les manifestations, quels que soient leurs organisateurs, qui sont susceptibles d'organiser des troubles à l'ordre public'', a déclaré Bernard Cazeneuve.

*La "jungle" de Calais, ce vaste bidonville, accueille près de 4.000 migrants dans des conditions insalubres. **Ils rêvent pour la plupart de rejoindre l'Angleterre**. Et ce jour-ci, ce sont des Anglais qui sont venus jusqu'à eux. **Une compagnie de théâtre britannique a joué dans le camp "Hamlet" de Shakespeare. Un spectacle qui a réchauffé les cœurs, même si certains sont restés sans voix**…*

RU: "Учитывая запланированные протесты и серьезную угрозу, которую они представляют для общественного порядка, я обсудил этот вопрос с мэром Кале Наташей Бушар, после чего призвал префекта региона запретить все демонстрации, вне зависимости от того, кто является их организатором"- заявил глава французского МВД.

*В окрестностях Кале расположились импровизированным лагерем тысячи мигрантов, которые стремятся попасть в Великобританию через Ла-Манш. В лагере, получившем название "**Джунгли**", люди живут **в крайне антисанитарных условиях**. 24 января в Кале прошла манифестация в поддержку мигрантов, после чего и произошел инцидент с британским кораблем. Но волонтеры продолжают попытки посильно помочь обитателям лагеря. **Так, лондонский театр "Глобус" представил здесь "Гамлета", раздав зрителям описание сюжета пьесы на их языках**. **

UKR: "З огляду на заплановані протести та серйозну загрозу для громадського порядку, яку вони становлять, я обговорив це питання з

мером Кале Наташею Бушар, а також закликав префекта регіону заборонити всі демонстрації, незалежно від того, хто їх організовує", – заявив очільник Бернан Казнев.

*Порт Кале став прихистком для тисяч нелегалів, які намагаються потрапити до Британії через Ла-Манш. У "джунглях", як назвали мігрантський табір, панують **жахливі санітарні умови**. Чимало волонтерів намагаються підтримати втікачів, які застрягли у Кале. Зокрема, лондонський театр "Глобус" виступив у таборі з виставою "Гамлет". Щоб зробити Шекспіра доступнішим для всіх, глядачам роздавали синопсис драми, перекладений їхніми мовами. ***

http://www.euronews.com/2016/02/03/french-authorities-ban-calais-rallies-ahead-of-planned-pegida-march

* On January 24, a manifestation in support of migrants took place in Calais, after which an incident occurred with a British ship. But the volunteers continue to try to help the inhabitants of the camp as much as possible. Thus, the London Loop Theater presented Hamlet here, distributing to the audience a description of the plot of the play in their languages.

** The port of Calais has become a refuge for thousands of illegal immigrants who are trying to get to Britain via the Channel. In the "jungle", as the migrant camp was called, terrible sanitary conditions prevail. Many volunteers are trying to support fugitives who are stuck in Calais. In particular, the London Globe Theater performed at the Hamlet Theater. To make Shakespeare more accessible to all, viewers were given synopsis of drama, translated into their languages.

This part contains captation, which shows in certain differences in the structure of information. For instance, the English and the Spanish language versions are the most specific about the background of the Shakespeare theatre project: this may give the readers a more precise picture that the theatre performance in the refugee camps is intended not only for entertainment, but also for cultural approximation, which will also represent a component of identity construction and representation. Captation is also contained in the French, Spanish, Ukrainian and Russian language versions with reference to the living conditions of the refugees ("*La "**jungle**" de Calais, ce **vaste bidonville**, accueille près de 4.000 migrants dans des **conditions insalubres**"; "**malviven en condiciones inhumanas**", etc.). The French version contains as argumentation of idyllic place (*ils rêvent…*) (*Et ce jour-ci, ce sont des Anglais qui sont venus jusqu'à eux*) which may be regarded to as legitimation and positive self-representation on the other (see 4.2.2). The sample also contains legitimation by inclusion « *quels que soient leurs organisateurs* » which is omitted in the English version. Polarization is contained in the English language version on the rhetorical level in the wording: "*Although there were*

		bemused expressions among the crowd, some later said they enjoyed the performance". In this part, the news-writers are to some extent dealing with interpretation of body language which also requires additional understanding of the culture. A similar reference is also made in the French language version: "*Un spectacle qui a réchauffé les cœurs, même si certains sont restés sans voix*".		

| 4 0 | Headlnie

CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE | *ENG: MORE CONFRONTATIONS AT CALAIS MIGRANT CAMP AFTER BULLDOZERS MOVE IN*
GER: FRANKREICH: FLÜCHTLINGSLAGER VON CALAIS WIRD TEILWEISE ABGERISSEN
SPA: DISTURBIOS EN CALAIS EN EL DESMANTELAMIENTO DE LA "JUNGLA"
FR: PARIS POURRAIT ACCELERER LE DEMANTELEMENT D'UNE PARTIE DE LA JUNGLE DE CALAIS POUR EVITER UNE AGGRAVATION DES TENSIONS
RU: КАЛЕ: ПОЛИЦИЯ ПЫТАЕТСЯ СДЕРЖИВАТЬ НАТИСК МИГРАНТОВ*
UKR: ПОПРИ СПРОТИВ МІГРАНТІВ ФРАНЦУЗЬКА ВЛАДА ЗНОВУ СПРОБУЄ ДЕМОНТУВАТИ ТАБІР У КАЛЕ**
http://www.euronews.com/2016/03/01/more-confrontations-at-calais-migrant-camp-after-bulldozers-move-in
* KALAIS: POLICE TRIES TO HOLD MIGRANTS INFLUX
**DESPITE MIGRANTS RESISTANCE POLICE WILL AGAIN ATTEMPT TO DISMANTLE THE CAMP | Captation | Eng: struct.
Ger: struct.
Spa: struct., rhet.
Fr: struct., rhet.
Ru: struct.
Ukr: struct. |
| | | | Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. Captation and by metaphor "*jungle*" is used in the Spanish and the French language versions, which may, at the same time, be polarisation (a word with negative connotation to refer to the refugee camp). | |

| 4 1 | Begnining

CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE | *ENG: More confrontations at Calais camp Save the Children condemn forced clearance French government see camp **demolition** as humanitarian action. There were more clashes late Monday evening in northern France as some migrants continued to protest against the clearance of part of the shanty town known as the **Jungle** which lies outside Calais. Riot police were on hand even though **dismantling** the camp was temporarily suspended Monday afternoon – it is set to resume today (March 1).*
GER: Im nordfranzösischen Calais ist ein Teil des | Captation

Distantiation | Eng: struct., lex.
Ger: struct.
Spa: struct., lex.
Fr: struct., lex.
Ru: struct.
Ukr: struct.

Eng: lex.
Ger: lex., rhet. |

		*Flüchtlingslagers geräumt und abgerissen worden. Dabei gab es einige Ausschreitungen. Die lange angekündigte **Räumung** hatte sich letzte Woche verschoben, weil noch ein Gerichtsurteil ausstand. Ein Bericht des Fernsehsenders France 3 aus dem Lager, dem "**Jungle**" (auf Französisch). In dem fraglichen Teil der Slumsiedlung lebten rund tausend Menschen, nach Angaben von Hilfsorganisationen weitaus mehr. Insgesamt sind es in dem Lager von Calais nach der letzten offiziellen Zählung 3700 Menschen.*		Spa: lex., rhet. Ukr: rhet.
			Polarization	Rus: lex

*SPA: Han continuado los enfrentamientos esta noche en Calais entre inmigrantes, activistas y las fuerzas del orden. El desmantelamiento parcial en Francia del campamento conocido como "**la jungla**" tuvo que ser suspendido el lunes. La Policía destruyó algunas chabolas, mientras grupos de activistas que defienden a los inmigrantes quemaban voluntariamente otras para frenar la progresión de los agentes.*

*La prefectura del Paso de Calais no da detalles sobre cuándo se reanudará la intervención policial este martes. El Gobierno francés asegura que el objetivo del **desmantelamiento** de la zona sur del campamento no es expulsar a los inmigrantes, sino mejorar sus condiciones de vida.*

*FR: Un **démantèlement** qui devait prendre un mois ou plus, mais qui sera finalement sans doute bouclé d'ici trois semaines. La préfecture du Pas-de-Calais accuse les militants radicaux de l'association "No Border" d'inciter les migrants à la violence, comme ici, hier soir, lorsqu'une centaine de personnes a attaqué des véhicules en partance pour l'Angleterre.*

*Plus tôt dans la journée, c'est l'incendie, a priori accidentel, d'une cabane qui a mis le feu aux poudres. Trois personnes ont été arrêtées, dont deux activistes No Border.Des activistes qui avaient déjà tenté plus tôt d'empêcher les migrants de monter volontairement dans ces bus en direction de centres d'accueil situés en dehors de la **jungle**.*

L'État s'est engagé à mettre à disposition un millier de places pour les réfugiés évacués, dont 200 dans ces centres d'accueil provisoires, des conteneurs chauffés et disposant de l'eau courante selon le ministère du Logement.

*RU: В окрестностях французского Кале минувшим вечером столкновения между мигрантами и полицией возобновились. **Нелегалы** атаковали не только стражей порядка, но и проезжающие мимо грузовики. В итоге хулиганов удалось оттеснить, а вдоль автодороги выставлено оцепление.*

Беспорядки начались в понедельник днем в ходе сноса палаточного лагеря мигрантов. Неизвестные сначала подожгли одну из палаток, а затем забросали рабочих и полицейских бутылками с "коктейлем Молотова". В ответ правоохранители применили слезоточивый газ. Несколько стражей порядка получили ранения.

*Помимо самих мигрантов в нападениях на полицию участвовали и активисты правозащитной организации "No border", предлагающей разрешить **нелегалам** проследовать в Великобританию. Несколько человек были задержаны.*

*Согласно постановлению суда Лилля, власти должны уменьшить как минимум на половину территорию иммигрантских трущоб близ Кале. **Нелегалов**, после процедуры официальной регистрации, предполагается переселить в установленные рядом контейнеры с электричеством и отоплением. Впрочем, почти никто из мигрантов переезжать не хочет. **

UKR: У понеділок ввечері у французькому портовому місті Кале сталися нові сутички – мігранти і далі чинять спротив і не дозволяють знести самовільний табір, де живуть тисячі людей.

*Демонтаж цього поселення у передмісті Кале, **яке охрестили "джунглями"**, тимчасово припинили, але у вівторок планують відновити роботи. На місці перебувають спецзагони поліції, а також персонал та техніка для демонтажу табору. Протягом дня правоохоронці заарештували кількох людей, серед них активісти британської організації "Ні кордонам", що стала на захист шукачів притулку. Мігранти відмовляються залишати Кале, бо прагнуть звідси перетнути Ла-Манш і потрапити до Великої Британії. Французька*

влада твердить, що хоче не просто знищити табір, а переселити мігрантів до спеціального містечка з контейнерів, розташованого поблизу, або до інших центрів у різних частинах країни. Однак правозахисники заявляють, що запропонованих місць недостатньо, а чимало мігрантів відмовляються їхати з Кале, аби не просити притулку у Франції. **

http://www.euronews.com/2016/03/01/more-confrontations-at-calais-migrant-camp-after-bulldozers-move-in

* Last night, clashes between migrants and the police resumed in the vicinity of the French Calais. Illegals attacked not only law enforcement officers, but also trucks passing by. As a result, the hooligans managed to push aside, and a cordon was set up along the road. The riots began on Monday afternoon during the demolition of the migrants' tent camp. Unknown people first set fire to one of the tents, and then threw the workers and police with bottles with a "Molotov cocktail". In response, law enforcement officers used tear gas. Several law enforcement officers were injured. In addition to the migrants themselves, activists of the human rights organization "No border", which proposed to allow illegal immigrants to proceed to the UK, participated in the attacks on the police. Several people were detained. According to a Lille court ruling, the authorities must reduce by at least half the territory of the immigrant slums near Calais. Illegal immigrants, after the procedure of official registration, are supposed to be relocated to the containers with electricity and heating installed nearby. However, almost no migrant wants to move.

** On Monday night in the French port city of Calais there were new clashes - migrants continue to oppose and do not allow the demolitions of thousands of people to be abducted. The dismantling of this settlement in the suburb of Calais, which was dubbed "jungle", was temporarily suspended, but on Tuesday plans to resume work. On the spot there are special police detachments, as well as personnel and equipment for the dismantling of the camp. During the day, law enforcement officers arrested several people, among them activists of the British organization "No Borders", which became to protect asylum seekers. Migrants refuse to leave Calais, as they seek to cross the Channel and get to Great Britain. The French authorities say they want to not just destroy the camp, but migrate migrants to a special city from containers located nearby or to other centers in different parts of the country. However, human rights defenders say there are not enough places to offer, and many migrants refuse to go to Calais to avoid asylum in France.

The above excerpt is the beginning of the article. It contains distantiation in the English by euphemization: "*clearance*", "*dismantling*" for demolition. In the German language version, similar distantiation is expressed by the word "*Räumung*". Similarly to the previous excerpts, the metaphor "*Jungle*" serves as captation on the one hand, and polarization on the other, as a description of a "*wild*" place. The German version uses distantiation by quotation marks and explication that the word comes from French: "*Jungle" (auf Französisch)*". All versions contain captation by providing background information, although there are some slight differences in their structure.

4 2	Headline	ENG: Kerry says "increasingly concerned" about Syrian refugees	Captation	Eng: struct. rhet.
		GER: Waffenruhe in Syrien: US-Außenminister Kerry kündigt Untersuchungen gegen Verstöße an		Ger: struct. rhet.
		SPA: La tregua **avanza a trompicones** en Siria		Spa: struct. rhet.

	CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE	*FR: **Syrie: Kerry** reconnaît que la crise des réfugiés est une crise mondiale* *RU: **Керри**: миграционный кризис - глобальная проблема** *UKR: **США**: міграційна криза у Сирії - це глобальна загроза*** **http://www.euronews.com/2016/03/01/kerry-says-increasingly-concerned-about-syrian-refugees/** * Kerry: Migration Crisis - A Global problem ** USA: Migration crisis in Syria is a global threat Captation in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article.		Fr: struct. rhet. Ru: struct. rhet. Ukr: struct. rhet.
			Distantiation	Eng: rhet.

This example features captation in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article and also captation by dramatization (argument of global threat). Different language versions focus on different aspects of the article, which may cause different expectations within the target readers. Captation by metaphor appears in the Spanish language version ("*avanza a trompicones*").

4 3	Beginning CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE	*ENG: The United States says it considers the refugee crisis in Syria to be a global problem. Speaking in Washington after talks with his German counterpart, Frank-Walter Steinmeier, the US Secretary of State, John Kerry, said he was concerned the Syrian government was creating obstacles to block aid deliveries. "I want to be clear that the United States considers the refugee crisis to be global. The impact first was felt, obviously, by Jordan and Lebanon and Turkey, and they've borne an unbelievable burden in the course of these four and a half, four-plus years of war," said Kerry. Kerry also said alleged violations of the break in hostilities will be investigated but added there is no evidence to suggest it will destabilise the fragile peace.* *GER: Nach Berichten über einzelne Verstöße gegen die seit Samstagmorgen in Syrien geltene Waffenruhe hat US-Außenminister John Kerry Untersuchungen der Vorfälle angekündigt. Jordanien, der Libanon und die Türkei haben Unglaubliches geleistet während der letzten viereinhalb Jahre Krieg in Syrien. Kerry betonte auf der jüngsten Pressekonferenz in Washington, dass die Flüchtlingskrise ein globales Thema sei: "Aus der Sicht der USA betrifft die Flüchtlingskrise uns alle. Die Auswirkungen des Krieges waren zuerst in Jordanien, dem Libanon und der Türkei zu*	Captation	Eng: struct. rhet. Ger: struct. rhet. Spa: struct. rhet. Fr: struct. rhet. Ru: struct. rhet. Ukr: struct. rhet.
			Unification	Ger: lex.

spüren. Diese Länder haben Unglaubliches geleistet während der letzten viereinhalb Jahre Krieg."

SPA: La tregua avanza a trompicones en Siria. Un millar de rebeldes se sumaron ayer al plan de reconciliación nacional impulsado por el régimen sirio en Daraa, en el suroeste del país, sin embargo, en otros frentes continúan las denuncias de violaciones del fuego impulsado por Estados Unidos y Rusia. Tras reunirse en Washington con su homólogo alemán, el jefe de la diplomacia estadounidense habló de la crisis de los refugiados: "Quiero dejar claro que Estados Unidos considera que la crisis de los refugiados es global", dijo John Kerry. "Primero golpeó a Jordania, el Líbano y Turquía, que han soportado una carga increíble en estos más de cuatro años de guerra".

FR: Malgré des violations isolées dénoncées de part et d'autre, la trêve décrétée samedi en Syrie semble tenir. A Deraa notamment, dans le sud du pays, règne un calme précaire. Mais pour pérenniser le cessez-le-feu, il va falloir relancer le dialogue. Et les Etats-Unis, accusés d'avoir manqué de leadership, sont sous pression pour reprendre la main. Lors d'une conférence de presse avec son homologue allemand, le secrétaire d'Etat américain John Kerry a reconnu que la crise des réfugiés était "une crise mondiale". "Son impact a d'abord été ressenti par la Jordanie, le Liban et la Turquie. Des pays qui portent un poids insoutenable depuis que la guerre a commencé il y a plus de quatre ans et demi", a-t-il rappelé.

RU: Москва и Вашингтон согласовали процесс проверки сведений о нарушении режима прекращения огня в Сирии, вступившего в силу 27 февраля. Об этом заявил госсекретарь США Джон Керри. За время войны в Сирии погибли 250 тысяч человек; более четырех миллионов стали беженцами. По словам Керри, США считают кризис беженцев глобальной проблемой, над которой должны работать все страны. Об этом Керри сказал на совместной пресс-конференции с главой МИД ФРГ Франком-Вальтером Штайнмайером. "Этот кризис, прежде всего, почувствовали Иордания, Ливан и Турция. И они несут невероятную нагрузку в течение четырех с половиной лет войны в Сирии", – отметил дипломат. *

UKR: Сполучені Штати розглядають

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міграційну кризу, спричинену війною у Сирії, як глобальну загрозу. Про це державний секретар Джон Керрі заявив після зустрічі зі своїм німецьким колегою Вальтером Штайнмаєром.Третю добу у Сирії триває припинення вогню. Хоча ситуація непевна, і сторони конфлікту звинувачують одна одну у порушеннях перемир'я. "Хочу чітко заявити, що Сполучені Штати розглядають міграційну кризу як глобальну загрозу. Перший удар прийняли на себе Йорданія, Ліван та Туреччина. Вони витримали нереальне навантаження упродовж понад чотирьох років війни".**

http://www.euronews.com/2016/03/01/kerry-says-increasingly-concerned-about-syrian-refugees/

* Moscow and Washington have agreed on the process of verifying information about the violation of the ceasefire in Syria, which entered into force on February 27. This was stated by US Secretary of State John Kerry. During the war in Syria killed 250 thousand people; over four million have become refugees. According to Kerry, the United States considers the refugee crisis a global problem over which all countries should work. This Kerry said at a joint press conference with German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier.

** The United States views the migration crisis caused by the war in Syria as a global threat. Secretary of State John Kerry announced this after meeting with his German counterpart Walter Steinmeier. For the third time in Syria, the ceasefire continues. Although the situation is uncertain, both parties to the conflict are accused of violating the ceasfire.

This excerpt is the beginning of the article. It contains captation by a short introduction, which has similar structure in all the language versions: interpretation of the quote. The original language of the quote is English. Taken from its original political discourse into the discourse of the news media, the statement gained more captation elements in the English (the language of the original) and the Ukrainian languages. The original expression is "*United States considers the refugee crisis to be global*" The introductory part sais "*The United States says it considers the refugee crisis in Syria to be a global problem*" adding the word "**problem**". The Ukrainian language version talks about "*global threat*", adding the word meaning "threat" to the original quote as well. Thus, after the recontextualisation the wording that in the original quote is unification is represented as polarization in its interpretation. This might shift the focus from unification to deal with the global refugee crisis to construction of threat.

The translation of the quote in the German language version contains some changes of figures as well: "consider... to be global" is put as "*betrifft ...uns alle*" (is related to us all), which implies even stronger figure of inclusivity and **unification** through the addition of the pronoun "us". The argumentation of burden ("they've borne an unbelievable burden")

is translated as "*Diese Länder haben Unglaubliches geleistet"* – "these countries have done the incredible" which omits the burden metaphor and potentiates positive representation.

4 4	Headline and beginning	*ENG: ASTRONAUT SCOTT KELLY RETURNS TO EARTH AFTER LONGEST US SPACE MISSION*	Captation	Eng: struct.
		An American astronaut and Russian cosmonaut have returned to Earth after an unprecedented period of almost a year in space for NASA.		Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct.
	CLUSTER 7 - OTHER	*The time spent by Scott Kelly, 52, and Mikhail Kornienko, 55, on the International Space Station was intended to pave the way for human travel to Mars.*		Ru: struct. Ukr: struct.
		GER: ASTRONAUTEN KOMMEN NACH EINEM JAHR IM ALL ZUR ERDE ZURÜCK *Die Sojus-Raumkapsel mit dem US-Astronauten Scott Kelly, dem Russen Michail Kornijenko und ihrem Kollegen Sergej Wolkow landete am frühen Morgen in der kasachischen Steppe.*		
		FR: DEUX ASTRONAUTES DE RETOUR APRES UN SEJOUR RECORD DANS L'ESPACE *Trois astronautes de la Station Spatiale Internationale (ISS) sont rentrés ce mercredi sur Terre, après avoir passé, poru deux d'entre eux, 340 jours en orbite, soit près d'un an.*		
		RU: КАК НА МАРС: САМЫЙ ДОЛГИЙ В ИСТОРИИ МКС ПОЛЕТ ЗАВЕРШЕН *Первый в истории Международной космической станции почти годовой полет российского космонавта Михаила Корниенко и американца Скотта Келли завершен. **		
		http://www.euronews.com/2016/03/02/astronaut-scott-kelly-returns-to-earth-after-longest-us-space-mission/		
		* JUST LIKE TO MARS: THE LONGEST IN HISTORY ISS FLIGHT IS COMPLETED The first in the history of the International Space Station, the almost annual flight of the Russian cosmonaut Mikhail Kornienko and the American Scott Kelly has been completed.		

This sample consists of the headline and the article beginning. Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the

		article. Captation is represented by the order in which the astronauts are mentioned - national identity construction: The Russian language version mentions the Russian astronaut first, and the English language version mentions the American one first. This article is not available in the Ukrainian language version.			
4 5	Headline and beginning CLUSTER 7 - OTHER	*ENG: NASA SPACEMAN SCOTT KELLY RETURNS TO EARTH AFTER RECORD BREAKING ISS STINT* *NASA astronaut Scott Kelly and Russian cosmonaut Mikhail Kornienko have arrived back on Earth after nearly a year aboard the International Space Station. The record-long spaceflight is intended to pave the way for future human travel to Mars.Accompanied by cosmonaut Sergey Volkov the three safely made a parachute landing in Kazakhstan.* *GER: NACH 340 TAGEN: LANGZEITRAUMFAHRER KELLY UND KORNIJENKO WIEDER AUF DER ERDE* *Die Raumfahrer Scott Kelly und Michail Kornijenko haben die Raumstation ISS nach fast einem Jahr wieder verlassen. Am frühen Morgen landeten sie mit ihrem Kollegen Sergej Wolkow in einer Sojus-Kapsel in der kasachischen Steppe. Die Erkenntnisse aus ihrem Langzeitflug sollen einmal Flügen wie zum Mars zugute kommen.* *Noch länger als ihre 340 Tage waren schon einige sowjetische und russische Raumfahrer im All, damals noch auf der Raumstation "Mir". Rekordhalter ist mit 438 Tagen Waleri Poljakow; sein Flug dauerte von Januar 1994 bis März 1995.* *SPA: RELEVO AL MANDO DE LA ESTACIÓN ESPACIAL INTERNACIONAL.* *El estadounidense Scott Kelly y el ruso Mikhail Kornienko ha regresado hoy a la Tierra tras 340 días en la Estación Espacial Internacional en un programa para comprobar la resistencia humana de cara a una eventual misión a Marte. Han simulado un aterrizaje en el Planeta Rojo de camino a la Tierra.* *FR: FIN DU PLUS LONG SÉJOUR DANS L'ISS* *Scott Kelly et Mikhaïl Kornienko font leurs adieux à la Station spatiale internationale après un séjour*	Captation	Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct. Ukr: struct.	

		record de 340 jours. L'astronaute américain et le cosmonaute russe ont travaillé à bord de l'avant-poste orbital pour préparer une future mission habitée vers Mars.		
		RU: «СОЮЗ ТМА-18М» НАЧАЛ СПУСК С ОРБИТЫ *Космический корабль «Союз ТМА-18М» начал спуск с орбиты. Приземление спускаемого аппарата ожидается в половину восьмого по Москве. На Землю возвращаются россиянин Михаил Корниенко и американец Скотт Келли, которые проработали на орбите 11 месяцев. Командир «Союза» Сергей Волков пробыл на станции 182 дня. **		
		UKR: ЩЕ ОДИН КРОК ДО ПОЛЬОТУ НА МАРС: КОСМОНАВТИ ПОВЕРНУЛИСЯ З МКС ПІСЛЯ ОДНІЄЇ З НАЙДОВШИХ МІСІЙ *Після однієї з найдовших місій в історії космонавтики на Землю повернулися росіянин Міхаїл Корнієнко і американець Скотт Келлі. Вони провели на МКС майже рік. *** **http://www.euronews.com/2016/03/02/nasa-spaceman-scott-kelly-returns-to-earth-after-record-breaking-iss-stint** * EN: "UNION TMA-18M" STARTED THE ORBIT DECAY The Soyuz TMA-18M spacecraft began to descend from orbit. Landing of the descent vehicle is expected at half past seven in Moscow. The Russian Mikhail Kornienko and the American Scott Kelly are returning to Earth, having worked in orbit for 11 months. The commander of the "Union" Sergei Volkov spent at the station for 182 days. ** UKR: ANOTHER STEP TO PLACE ON MARS: COSMONAVT REPROGRADE FROM ISSUES AFTER ONE OF THE FUTURE MISSIONS After one of the longest missions in the history of astronautics, Russians Mikhail Kornienko and American Scott Kelly returned to Earth. They spent almost a year at the ISS.		

	Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. The Russian version mentions the Russian astronaut first, and the English version mentions the American one first. As this type of change was observed more than once (also in Sample 44) it is considered as captation based on the identities.		

| 4 6 | Middle part

 Quote | *ENG: "We are worried from sick, from the cold, we need clothes to our children, we need a place to stay. You see our tents, seven persons, as I say, I tell you we buy these tents," said Intisar Ali, a **pregnant*** | Captation | Eng: rhet.
 Ger: rhet.
 Spa: rhet.
 Fr: rhet. |

| | CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE | *refugee from Iraq.*

*GER: "Die Kälte macht uns Sorgen, dazu Krankenheiten; wir brauchen Sachen für die Kinder und eine Unterkunft", sagt **eine schwangere Frau aus Irak**. "Wir sind sieben Leute im Zelt, und diese Zelte kaufen wir auch noch selbst."*

*SPA: Intisar Ali, **inmigrante procedente de Mosul, Irak**: "Estamos preocupados por las enfermedades, por el frío, necesitamos ropas para nuestros hijos y un lugar donde quedarnos. Vivimos 7 personas en una tienda de campaña que hemos comprado nosotros mismos"*

*FR: Parmi eux, Intisar Ali. "On est malades d'inquiétude, on a froid, on a besoin de vêtements pour nos enfants, d'un endroit où dormir. Vous voyez ces tentes, on y met sept personnes. On a dû les acheter", se désole cette **mère irakienne, enceinte, qui a fui Mossoul**.*

RU: "Мы болеем, нам холодно, нам нужна одежда для детей, нам нужно место, где жить. В наших палатках по семь человек в каждой, и к тому же нам приходится самим эти самые палатки покупать".

*UKR: "Ми хворі, нам холодно, нам потрібен одяг для дітей, нам потрібно місце, де жити. Бачите наші намети, у кожному семеро людей, і до того ж ми їх купуємо, ці намети," – **говорить вагітна жінка з Іраку Інтісар Алі**.*

http://www.euronews.com/2016/03/02/eu-launches-emergency-aid-fund-as-greece-struggles-with-migrant-crisis/ | | Ru: rhet.
Ukr: rhet. |

Many *Euronews* articles published on the official website are written based on pre-edited video spots. Such video spots sometimes contain statements of people speaking a language which is not native for them, as, for example, parts of interviews with migrants and asylum seekers. When quoted in the article, the grammatical and lexical structure of such direct speeches is often kept as in the original. After translation into other languages the attributes of "not native" language are correspondingly lost. Such transformations of the direct discourse can also hardly be referred to as primary discourse. This may be viewed as the way of captation of the audience by focusing on the content. The speaker herself is referred to as a "pregnant woman from Iraq" in the Ukrainian and German versions, "pregnant Iraqi mother" in the French version, "pregnant refugee from Iraq" and "migrant from Mosul, Iraq" in the Spanish version. This shift of focus between gender and

social status of the refugee together with the specification of her health condition may be viewed as captation as well.

4 7	Headline	ENG: *MIGRANTS SEW LIPS TOGETHER TO PROTEST TREATMENT IN CALAIS **JUNGLE***	Captation	Eng: struct. rhet.
		GER: *CALAIS - DER "**DSCHUNGEL**" WIRD GERÄUMT*		Ger: struct. rhet.
		FR: *HUIT MIGRANTS DE CALAIS SE COUSENT LA BOUCHE POUR DÉNONCER LA DÉMOLITION DE LA "**JUNGLE**"*		Spa: struct. rhet.
	CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE	SPA: ***REFUGIADOS** DE CALAIS SE COSEN LOS LABIOS PARA PROTESTAR POR SU DESALOJO*		Fr: struct., rhet
		RU: *МИГРАНТЫ ПРОТЕСТУЮТ ПРОТИВ СНОСА ТРУЩОБ В КАЛЕ*		Ru: struct.
		UKR: *ПРОТЕСТ ПРОТИ ВИСЕЛЕННЯ МІГРАНТІВ З ТАБОРУ ПІД КАЛЕ: 7 **ІРАНЦІВ** ЗАШИЛИ СОБІ РОТИ*		Ukr: struct. rhet
		http://ru.euronews.com/2016/03/02/eu-launches-emergency-aid-fund-as-greece-struggles-with-migrant-crisis		
		* Migrants protest against demolition of slums in Calais		
		** Protest against expulsion of migrants from the camp near Calais: 7 Iranians sew their lips together		

This sample has captation in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. The structure of the headlines is similar, however, it has some differences in different language versions. For example, the German language version, unlike the others, does not mention that the protesters sew their lips together. The Ukrainian language mentions the nationality of the migrants (Iranians). The Spanish language version talks about "refugees", whereby the other language versions use the word "migrant". All these differences are referred to as captation that has different angles of focus on identities.

4 8	Headline	ENG: *Leader of Socialists in Spain fails in first vote to become prime minister*	Captation	Eng: struct.
		GER: *Sánchez-Kandidatur abgeschmettert: "Sie haben keinen Finger gekrümmt"*		Ger: struct., rhet
		SPA: *Pedro Sánchez pierde la primera votación de la investidura*		Spa: struct.
	CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries	FR: *Espagne: le Parlement rejette la candidature de Pedro Sanchez comme chef du gouvernement*		Fr: struct.
		RU: *Испания: парламент не утвердил Педро Санчеса на посту премьера**		Ru: struct.
		UKR: *Іспанські соціалісти у п'ятницю ще раз*		Ukr: struct.

| | | | спробують отримати підтримку парламенту**
 http://www.euronews.com/2016/03/02/leader-of-socialists-in-spain-fails-in-first-vote-to-become-prime-minister/
 * Spain: Parliament did not approve Pedro Sanchez as prime minister
 ** Spanish Socialists on Friday will once again try to get parliamentary support | | |

This excerpt contains captation in the headlines of all the language versions highlighting the key points of the information that will be provided in the article. The focus of the headlines slightly varies in different language versions. The German version contains captation by inserting a quote with metaphor. As this metaphor is inserted from a quote and not put by the news-writers, we consider it as a structural and not rhetorical change.

| 4 9 | Middle part

 Quote

 CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries | *ENG: Pablo Iglesias from the Podemos party said: "Today, once again I extend my hand to you Mr. Sanchez, to ask you that following this failure, negotiate with us."For brotherhood and the interest of the Spanish people negotiate with us for a programme and a government of real change."*

 GER: Deren Chef Pablo Iglesias liess eine Hintertür offen:_"Heute strecke ich wieder einmal meine Hand zu Ihnen aus, Herr Sánchez. Verhandeln Sie mit uns nach dieser Pleite. Im Sinne von Brüderlichkeit und im Interesse aller Spanier, verhandeln Sie mit uns über ein Programm und eine Regierung des echten Wechsels."

 SPA: El Secretario General de Podemos, Pablo Iglesias, criticó con extrema dureza a Sánchez, aunque le invitó a sentarse a negociar: "Hoy le vuelvo a tender la mano Señor Sánchez para pedirle que tras este fracaso negocie con nosotros. Desde la fraternidad y el interés de las gentes y los pueblos de España. Negocie con nosotros un programa y un gobierno de cambio real."

 FR: Mais sans l'appui de Podemos, il n'a aucune chance d'obtenir la confiance du Parlement. "Aujourd'hui, encore une fois, je vous tends la main M. Sanchez lui dit Pablo Iglesias, pour vous demander, de négocier avec nous. Pour la fraternité et l'intérêt du peuple espagnol, négociez avec nous pour un programme et un gouvernement d'un réel changement."

 RU: Глава партии "Подемос" Пабло Иглесиас в свою очередь, в частности, заявил: "Сегодня я вновь протягиваю вам свою руку, господин | Captation

 Distantitation | Eng: rhet.

 Eng: rhet. |

Санчес, приглашаю за стол переговоров. Во имя братства и интересов испанского народа приглашаю вас обсудить с нами программу и правительство действительно реальных изменений".

UKR: Пабло Ітлесіас, лідер партії "Подемос": "Сьогодні я знову простягаю руку панові Санчесу, аби закликати його за підсумками сьогоднішньої невдачі поновити переговори із нами щодо програмних засад уряду змін. І тоді ви отримаєте більше голосів на свою підтримку. Такі переговори будуть в інтересах усіх іспанців".

http://www.euronews.com/2016/03/02/leader-of-socialists-in-spain-fails-in-first-vote-to-become-prime-minister/

The inclusivity of the original quote serving for unification "*Desde la fraternidad y el interés de las gentes y los pueblos de España*" is lost in the translations into other language versions that used "*the Spanish people*". On the one hand, this may be referred to as captation - the grammatical form is preferred to which the target reader is more used. On the other hand, this is also distantiation as the original discourse is simplified, so neither the writers nor the readers have to go into the further details of the original political context.

50	Headline	*ENG: EU LAUNCHES EMERGENCY AID FUND AS GREECE STRUGGLES WITH MIGRANT CRISIS* *GER: LAGE AN GRIECHENLANDS GRENZE ZU MAZEDONIEN KAUM VERÄNDERT* *SPA: LA ONU ALERTA DE UNA CRISIS HUMANITARIA EN GRECIA POR LOS REFUGIADOS* *FR: GRÈCE: BRUXELLES VEUT DÉBLOQUER 700 MILLIONS D'EUROS POUR ÉVITER UNE "CRISE HUMANITAIRE IMMINENTE"* *RU: НПО: СИТУАЦИЯ С «ЗАБЛОКИРОВАННЫМИ» МИГРАНТАМИ ГРОЗИТ ГУМАНИТАРНОЙ КАТАСТРОФОЙ** *UKR: ПРОБЛЕМА МІГРАНТІВ НА КОРДОНАХ ЗАГРОЖУЄ ГУМАНІТАРНОЮ КАТАСТРОФОЮ*** **http://www.euronews.com/2016/03/02/eu-launches-emergency-aid-fund-as-greece-struggles-with-migrant-crisis/**	Captation	Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct. Ukr: struct.
	CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE		Distantiation	Fr: rhet. Ru: rhet.

		* NGO: Situation with "blocked" migrants threatens with humanitarian catastrophe ** Problem of migrants on borders threatens with humanitarian catastrophe		
	Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. The focus of the headlines slightly varies in different language versions. All the language versions except the German one contain argumentation of threat that serves for captation in the headline. The headline in the German language version, on the contrary, emphasizes continuity ("the situation on the Greek border hardly changes").			
5 1	Middle part Quote CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE	*ENG: "I'm planning to go to UK, but how?," he asked. "The border is closed. I cannot live in the Jungle anymore because CRS (French riot police) no leave me alone, destroyed my shelter, and I don't know where my life is going." Sarwar said he did not want to relocate to a container offered by the French government because he said it is like a prison.*	Captation	Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct. Ukr: struct.
		FR: Sarwar, un Irakien avoue son désarroi. "Je veux aller au Royaume-Uni, mais comment ? La frontière est fermée. Je ne peux plus vivre dans la jungle parce que les CRS ne me laissent pas tranquille. Ils ont détruit mon abri et je ne sais pas ce que je vais faire de ma vie."		
		SPA: Sarwar, refugiado del norte de Irak explica: "Planeo ir al Reino Unido, pero ¿cómo? La frontera está cerrada. No puedo vivir en la Jungla más porque los antidistrurbios no me dejan en paz, destruido mi refugio, y no sé que va a ser de mí".		
		RUS: ""Я намерен переехать в Великобританию, но как? Граница закрыта. В этих трущобах я тоже жить не смогу, французские власти разрушили моё пристанище, и я не знаю, что будет с моей жизнью.""		
		UKR: "Я збираюся до Британії. Але як? Кордон закрито. Я не можу більше жити у "Джунглях", бо поліція не дає спокою, знищила мій притулок, і я не знаю, що буде далі зі мною", — розповів мігрант з Іраку на ім'я Сарвар, який прожив у таборі півроку. **http://www.euronews.com/2016/03/03/migrants-sew-lips-together-to-protest-treatment-in-calais-jungle/**		
	Here, the change of primary discourse and adaptation of the quote in translation appear.			

The original English quote is reproduced in other language versions. Similarly to the direct discourse in the Sample 44, the grammatical and lexical structures of the quote are kept similar to the original. After translation into other languages, the attributes of "not native" language are correspondingly lost. Thus, such transformations of the direct discourse can also hardly be referred to as primary discourse anymore. The article uses captation by a personal story, referring to the name of the speaker.

| 5 2 | Headline

CLUSTER 7 - OTHER | ENG: *PANAMA PAPERS: BIGGEST LEAK IN HISTORY PUBLISHED BY GERMAN NEWSPAPER*

GER: *DATENLECK: **"PANAMA PAPERS"** ENTHÜLLEN OFFSHORE-GESCHÄFTE VON PROMINENTEN*

SPA: *#**PANAMAPAPERS** PONE AL DESCUBIERTO LAS CUENTAS SECRETAS DE PERSONALIDADES MUNDIALES*

FR: *PANAMA PAPERS : LA FRAUDE FISCALE MONDIALE RÉVÉLÉE AU GRAND JOUR*

RU: *ФИНАНСОВЫЕ СЕКРЕТЫ МИРОВОЙ ЭЛИТЫ: **ПУТИН, ПОРОШЕНКО, МЕССИ И ДЖЕКИ ЧАН***

UKR: *ПАНАМСЬКІ ДОКУМЕНТИ: ОФШОРНІ КОМПАНІЇ **ПОРОШЕНКА ТА ІНШИХ БАГАТІЇВ** СВІТУ***

http://www.euronews.com/2016/04/03/panama-papers-biggest-leak-in-history-published-by-german-newspaper

* FINANCIAL SECRETS OF THE WORLD ELITE: PUTIN, POROSHENKO, MESSI AND JACKIE CHAN

** PANAMA DOCUMENTS: OFFSHORE COMPANIES OF POROSHENKO AND OTHER RICHMEN OF THE WORLD | Captation | Eng: struct.
Ger: struct., rhet
Spa: struct., rhet
Fr: struct.
Ru: struct.
Ukr: struct. |

Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. The accents of the headlines slightly vary in different language versions. The Russian and the Ukrainian language versions contain captation by surnames of people that share identities with the target readers (the presidents of the respective countries).

| 5 3 | Beginning

CLUSTER 7 - OTHER | ENG: *Details are emerging from **a giant leak** of confidential documents: **the so-called** Panama Papers. Eleven million records expose the offshore holdings of some 140 politicians from more than fifty countries. The information in the leak covers associates of the Russian president, current and former leaders including prime ministers of Iceland and Pakistan, the president of Ukraine, and the king* | Captation | Eng: struct., rhet.
Ger: struct., rhet.
Spa: struct., rhet.
Fr: struct., rhet.
Ru: struct., rhet. |

				Ukr: struct., rhet.
		of Saudi Arabia.		
		*GER: Spitzenpolitiker, Sportstars und Kriminelle sind offenbar in milliardenschwere Geschäfte mit Briefkastenfirmen in mehreren Steueroasen verwickelt. Die "Süddeutsche Zeitung", ARD und andere Medien haben nach eigenen Angaben durch **ein Datenleck historischen Ausmaßes** die Geschäfte von insgesamt 215.000 Briefkastenfirmen offengelegt.* *In den 11,5 Millionen Dokumenten tauchen demnach auch Namen prominenter Sportler, Politiker und **15 deutsche Geldinstitute** auf, die mit "Offshore-Geschäften" Milliardensummen gescheffelt haben sollen.* *SPA: Diversas personalidades conocidas internacionalmente, afectadas por un ataque informático contra el bufete panameño Mossack Fonseca, especializado en la gestión de capitales y patrimonios. Según varios medios agrupados en el denominado Consorcio Internacional de Periodistas, entre ellas figuran más de 70 jefes o exjefes de Estado, como el presidente ruso, Vladímir Putin, y su homólogo argentino, Mauricio Macri. Otros de los clientes del bufete que aparecen en una lista hecha pública por medios internacionales como la cadena británica BBC o el diario francés Le Monde, son el futbolista Lionel Messi, la hermana del rey Don Juan Carlos, Doña Pilar de Borbón, y el director de cine español Pedro Almodóvar.* *FR: La finance offshore et l'évasion fiscale étalée aux yeux de tous. A partir de ce dimanche des dizaines de médias internationaux, dont le Monde en France et la Süddeutsche Zeitung en Allemagne, publient des documents révélant les avoirs cachés, dans des paradis fiscaux, de leaders politiques mondiaux, de réseaux criminels, de stars du football ou de milliardaires.* *RU: Мировые политические лидеры, крупнейшие бизнесмены, голливудские звезды и знаменитые спортсмены стали фигурантами разоблачений Международного консорциума журналистов-расследователей. В основу легли документы панамской оффшорной юридической компании*	Distantiation	Eng: lex.

*Mossack Fonseca. Авторы расследования утверждают, что так или иначе с услугами по отмыванию денег этой фирмы были связаны люди из ближайшего окружения Владимира Путина, президент Украины Петр Порошенко, королевская семья Саудовской Аравии, дети главы Азербайджана Ильхама Алиева и члены ЦК Компартии Китая. Консорциум, в частности, утверждают, что личный друг Путина виолончелист Сергей Ролдугин является оператором группы оффшоров с активами на миллиарды долларов, которые якобы были получены от богатейших российских бизнесменов. В списке тех, кто, возможно, прятал деньги в оффшорах, есть и такие знаменитости, как футболист Лионель Месси, актер Джеки Чан и некоторые чиновники ФИФА. ***

UKR: Журналісти-розслідувачі виявили офшорні рахунки Петра Порошенка та більше сотні багатіїв світу. Видання Süddeutsche Zeitung отримало таємні документи панамської юридичної фірми Mossack Fonseca, що надає послуги з реєстрації офшорних компаній.

*Усі рекорди побило оточення Владіміра Путіна, що провело через офшори близько 2 мільярдів доларів. Петро Порошенко, за даними розслідувачів, заснував компанію на Британських Віргінських Островах, уже перебуваючи на посаді президента України. До того ж, цей актив Порошенко не декларував. У "Панамських документах" фігурують й інші, пов'язані з Україною, особи, зокрема, екс-прем'єр-міністр Павло Лазаренко. Імен інших українців наразі не оприлюднено. ****

http://www.euronews.com/2016/04/03/panama-papers-biggest-leak-in-history-published-by-german-newspaper

* World political leaders, major businessmen, Hollywood stars and famous athletes became defendants in the revelations of the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists. The basis lay documents Panamanian offshore law firm Mossack Fonseca. The authors of the investigation claim that somehow people from the inner circle of Vladimir Putin, President of Ukraine Petro Poroshenko, the royal family of Saudi Arabia, children of the head of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev and members of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee were connected with money laundering services of this company. The consortium, in particular, argues that Putin's personal friend, cellist Sergey Roldugin, is an operator of a group of offshore companies with assets worth billions of dollars, which allegedly were received from the richest Russian businessmen. In the list of those who may have hidden money in offshore, there are such celebrities as footballer Lionel Messi, actor Jackie

		Chan and some FIFA officials. ** Investigative journalists have discovered Petro Poroshenko offshore accounts and more than hundreds of wealthy people in the world. The Süddeutsche Zeitung received secret documents from the Mossack Fonseca, a Panama law firm that provides offshore registration services. All records were beaten by the circles of Vladimir Putin, who conducted around $ 2 billion offshore. According to the investigators, Petro Poroshenko founded the company in the British Virgin Islands, already serving as president of Ukraine. In addition, this asset Poroshenko did not declare. Other Pan-Ukrainian documents, including former Prime Minister Pavel Lazarenko, are included in the Panama documents. The names of other Ukrainians have not been published yet.		

Captation appears in the English and German language versions by dramatization ("*a giant leak*", "*ein Datenleck historischen Ausmaßes*"). The Spanish, Russian, and Ukrainian language versions contain captation by reference to people and organizations that share identities with the target readers. The English version contains distantiation by lexical means ("*so-called*").

5 4	Headline CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE	*ENG: Confrontation at Brenner Pass during a pro-**migrant** rally* *GER: Gewalt bei Protesten am Brenner-Pass* *SPA: Austria enviará el Ejército a los Alpes para frenar a los **refugiados** que lleguen desde Italia* *FR: Manifestation pro-**migrants** à la frontière italo-autrichienne* *RU: Беспорядки на погранпереходе Бреннер: активисты против закрытия границ** *UKR: На австрійсько-італійському кордоні активісти відстоювали права **мігрантів***** Available at: **http://www.euronews.com/2016/04/04/confrontation-at-brenner-pass-during-a-pro-migrant-rally/** * Unrest at the Brenner border crossing: activists against the closure of borders ** At the Austrian-Italian border, activists defended the rights of migrants	Captation	Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct. Ukr: struct.

Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. The focus of the headlines slightly varies in different language versions. Captation is contained in every language version by the emphasis on the tense and dramatic situation. The English, French, and Ukrainian language versions mention the word "migrants", and the Spanish language version talks about "refugees" (differences between these terms will be addressed further in Section 5.2.2).

5 5	Beginning	*ENG: Around 500 demonstrators held a pro-immigration rally on Sunday, crossing the Austrian – Italian border at the Brenner Pass. The event was held to mark the start of tough new controls being*	Captation	Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct.

	CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE	*introduced by Austria which are designed to **limit the influx of migrants** trying to get to northern Europe.*		Ru: struct. Ukr: struct.
			Distantiation	Spa: reht.

*GER: Demonstration gegen EU-Asylpolitik – gewaltsame Auseinandersetzungen bei Protesten am Brenner-Pass. An der österreichisch-italienischen Grenze haben Hunderte gegen die Flüchtlingspolitik und die drohende Schliessung der Grenze durch Österreich demonstriert. Die Tiroler Behörden sprachen von **fünf verletzten Beamten, 50 Demonstranten wurden verhaftet**. Österreich will sich am Brenner unter Einsatz von Soldaten gegen Flüchtlinge abschotten. Das Militär könne beim Grenzschutz unterstützen, bei der Registrierung oder im humanitären Bereich. **Wien nennt als Grund für die geplante Maßnahme die Vermutung, dass Flüchtlinge infolge des EU-Abkommens mit der Türkei zunehmend Ausweichrouten nach Nordeuropa suchen werden**.*

*SPA: Una protesta contra el cierre de fronteras en Europa terminó ayer con **disturbios leves** en la frontera entre Austria e Italia. Alrededor de un millar de personas venidas de Austria, Alemania e Italia se concentraron en el paso de Brenner para exigir vías de entrada seguras a la Unión Europea para los refugiados.*

*FR: "Ouvrez les frontières", c'est le message qu'ont martelé les centaines de manifestants qui s'étaient donné rendez-vous hier au Col de Brenner. Ce poste-frontière des Alpes, qui sépare l'Italie de l'Autriche, doit être équipé prochainement d'un dispositif de contrôle militarisé pour empêcher une hausse du **flux migratoire**.*

*RU: Акция протеста вблизи альпийского погранперехода Бреннер на **границе Италии и Австрии переросла в столкновения с полицией**. В демонстрации приняли участие около тысячи человек. Манифестанты выступили в поддержку беженцев и против намерений австрийских властей задействовать военнослужащих для контроля своей границы. **

UKR: Близько півтисячі маніфестантів вийшли на акцію на захист мігрантів і перетнули кордон між Австрією та Італією. Акцію провели на знак протесту проти нових правил, що вступають у силу в Австрії. Нові обмеження мають скоротити кількість мігрантів, що намагаються потрапити до північної Європи. **

The above sample is the beginning of the article that contains captation in all the language versions. There is also captation by the emphasis on violent demonstrations in the German version and captation by a quote at the beginning of the article in French. The German version also provides background information using metonymy "Wien" ("Vienna") for the Austrian government. Different level of dramatization vs. distantiation is used in various language versions in terms of reference to the level of violence in the demonstration: the German language version specifies details about arrested protesters and injured officials: ("*fünf verletzten Beamten, 50 Demonstranten wurden verhaftet*"), whereby the Spanish language versions talks about "*disturbios leves*". This difference may be perceived as distantiation in the Spanish language version.

| 5 6 | Middle prat

Quote

CLUSTER 1 - MIGRATION IN EUROPE | *ENG: Florian Schoenemann who is a member of Germany's Alliance `90/The Green party said **it was up to Europe** to show the world it is open minded: "I think when everybody in Europe works together it is going to be easy. **They (the migrants) are** not that many people. Europe has so many citizens. It is just a tiny percentage of people that would come here."*

*GER: "Also ich glaube, wenn Europa hat alle zusammen arbeiten, dass es dann einfach wird, dass **es sind nicht so viele Menschen**, Europa hat so viele Bürger, es ist nur ein winziger Prozentsatz, der herkommen würde, und **Europa kann zeigen**, dass wir schafen können und das Zeichen in die ganze Welt senden, dass wir weltoffen sind, dass wir die Zukunft gestalten können".*

*SPA: Florian Schoenemann, Alianza 90/Los Verdes: "Creo que todo sería más fácil si colaborásemos más en Europa. No hay tantos migrantes si lo comparamos con la población total en Europa. Representan sólo un pequeño porcentaje. **Europa debería mostrar** que somos capaces de gestionar esto y que tenemos la mente abierta, que podemos crear futuro"* | Captation

Polarization | Eng: struct.

Eng: lex. |

| | | FR: *"Lorsque tout le monde en Europe travaillera ensemble, ce sera facile, estime Florian Schoenemann, membre des Verts allemands. Les migrants ne sont pas si nombreux. L'Europe a tant de citoyens. Cela ne représente qu'un petit pourcentage de la population. **L'Europe pourrait montrer que l'on peut le faire, montrer au monde entier que nous sommes ouverts d'esprit, que nous pouvons construire l'avenir.**"*

RUS: *Член немецкой партии "зелёных" Флориан Шонеманн говорит: "Я думаю, что если бы все страны Европы сотрудничали друг с другом, то ситуацию было бы контролировать гораздо легче. Мигрантов не так уж много в пропорциональном соотношении к численности населения ЕС, очень небольшой процент. Европа могла бы показать свою открытость, способность справиться с ситуацией, что создать новое будущее".**

UKR: *"Я вважаю, якщо всі у Європі будуть працювати разом, то проблему можна легко вирішити. Мігрантів не так вже й багато. У Європі стільки громадян. Мігранти – це лише дуже малий відсоток населення. Європа могла б показати, на що ми здатні, що ми відкриті, що ми можемо створювати майбутнє," – говорить член німецької партії зелених. ***

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/04/04/confrontation-at-brenner-pass-during-a-pro-migrant-rally/ | | |

This sample is the middle part of the article. The original quote is produced in German. The speaker uses impersonal grammatical structure and talks about "*people*": "*es sind nicht so viele Menschen*". The English version makes a specification in brackets to make it clear to the reader that the speaker is referring to the migrants (captation, which also leads to certain grade of distantiation). The other language versions probably used the English language version as a basis for their texts and already mentioned the word "*migrants*" before mentioning the word "*people*". In the original discourse, the word "*people*" is more inclusive than the word "*migrants*". Thus, this change shifted the focus from unification to distantiation and also polarization through the pronoun "*they*". The original quote in the German language version "*Europa kann zeigen*" contains unification constructing European identity. This unification is maintained in the other language versions with some distinctions in terms of its grammatical structure.

| 5 | Headline | *ENG: POLISH PRO-CHOICE PROTESTERS* | Captation | Eng: struct. |

7	CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries	*RALLY AGAINST ABORTION BAN* *GER: POLNISCHE BISCHÖFE FORDERN VERBOT DER ABTREIBUNG* *FR: POLOGNE: MANIFESTATION POUR LE DROIT À L'IVG* *SPA: MARCHA EN VARSOVIA CONTRA LOS "TALIBANES" PARTIDARIOS DE LA LEY ANTIABORTO* *RU: ПОЛЬША: АКЦИЯ ПРОТЕСТА ПРОТИВ ПОЛНОГО ЗАПРЕТА НА АБОРТЫ** *UKR: ПОЛЯКИ ВІДСТОЮЮТЬ ПРАВО НА АБОРТ*** **http://www.euronews.com/2016/04/04/polish-pro-choice-protesters-rally-against-abortion-ban** * Poland: protest action against complete abortion ban ** The Poles defend their right for abortion		Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct. Ukr: struct.
			Polarization	Spa: lex.

Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. The focus of the headlines slightly varies in different language versions. For instance, the French and the Ukrainian language versions mention that the protesters rally *for* the right to abortion, whereas the Spanish and the Russian versions focus on the fact that the protest is *against* the abortion law. The German language version talks about the Polish Bishops demanding abortion ban. Polarization is expressed by metaphor "*talibanes*" (us vs. them) in the Spanish language version.

58	Beginning CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries	*ENG: Thousands of **pro-choice supporters** in Poland have held a rally outside parliament.* *GER: In Polen **gehen die Frauen für das Recht auf Abtreibung auf die Straße**, denn bisher ist ein solcher Eingriff nur in Ausnahmefällen möglich.* *SPA: **Varios miles de manifestantes** protestaron el domingo en Varsovia frente al Parlamento contra una propuesta de ley del partido conservador en el poder Ley y Justicia para prohibir totalmente el aborto.* *FR: **Des milliers de personnes** ont manifesté hier devant le Parlement, à Varsovie, pour défendre le droit à l'avortement.* *RU: В Варшаве **несколько тысяч человек приняли участие в акции протеста**, организованной после того как премьер-министр Польши Беата Шидло и лидер правящей консервативной партии "Право и справедливость" Ярослав Качиньский заявили, что поддерживают призыв польской католической церкви к полному запрету*	Captation	Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct. Ukr: struct.

		абортов в стране. * *UKR: У Польщі **активісти** протестували проти заборони абортів, за яку напередодні висловилася керівна партія. За це виступають і католицькі єпископи країни. *** Available at: **http://www.euronews.com/2016/04/04/polish-pro-choice-protesters-rally-against-abortion-ban/** * In Warsaw, several thousand people took part in a protest organized after Polish Prime Minister Beat Szydlo and leader of the ruling conservative party Law and Justice Jaroslaw Kaczynski said they support the call of the Polish Catholic Church for a total ban on abortion in the country. ** In Poland activists protested against the prohibition of abortions, which the leadership party said on the eve. For this, the Catholic bishops of the country also stand.		

This sample contains captation by providing key information in the introductory part of the article. Similarly to the Sample 57, various language versions contain different focus in terms of the motivation of the protesters: The English and the German language versions start the article focusing on the protestors rally for abortion right, whereby the rest of the versions focus on protest against the actions of the government and the clergy. Captation by numbers is present in the English, Spanish, French and Russian versions. There are some differences in the inclusivity of the wording selected by different language versions. For example, the German language version refers to the female protestors while in other language versions, no details on gender are specified.

| 5 9 | Middle part

 CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries | *ENG: Poland already has one of the most restrictive abortion laws in the European Union, but the Church wants to tighten legislation even further.*

 *GER: Folgt die Regierungsmehrheit dem Dogma der Kirche und der Abtreibungsgegner und beschließt ein generelles Schwangerschaftsabbruchsverbot, **Polen hätte ein restriktiveres Abtreibungsgesetz als der Iran**.*

 *SPA: En las pancartas, los manifestantes trataban de "**talibanes**" a los partidarios del proyecto y calificaban a Polonia como "**el infierno de las mujeres**".*

 *FR: La Pologne, qui n'autorise l'IVG que dans le cas d'un danger grave pour la mère, l'enfant, ou encore en cas de viol, envisage maintenant de l'interdire, **purement et simplement**.*

 UKR: Польща вже має одне з найсуворіших у | Captation

 Polarization | Eng: struct.
 Ger: rhet..
 Spa: struct. rhet.,
 Fr: struct., rhet
 Ukr: struct

 Spa: lex.
 Ger: rhet. |

		Європі законодавств стосовно переривання вагітності.* http://www.euronews.com/2016/04/04/polish-pro-choice-protesters-rally-against-abortion-ban/ *Poland already has one of Europe's most stringent laws on abortion.		

The above sample contains differences in the structure and components of information which imply captation. It also contains polarization (us vs. them) by metaphor ("*talibanes*") in Spanish. Polarization in German based on the background knowledge of the target readers mentioning that the Polish abortion law could have been more restrictive than that of Iran. The Russian language version is not represented in this sample as the news text is limited to one extended sentence quoted in Sample 59.

| 60 | Headline

CLUSTER 3 - EU external policy | *ENG: THE DUTCH VOTE THAT COULD **SPELL MORE TROUBLE FOR THE EU***

GER: NIEDERLANDE: REFERENDUM ÜBER EU-ABKOMMEN MIT DER UKRAINE

*SPA: EL REFERÉNDUM SOBRE UCRANIA PONE A PRUEBA **EL EUROPEÍSMO HOLANDÉS***

FR: PAYS-BAS: UN RÉFÉRENDUM CONTRE L'EUROPE ?

*RU: НИДЕРЛАНДЫ: **ОПАСНЫЙ РЕФЕРЕНДУМ** ДЛЯ ЕС, **ТЕМ БОЛЕЕ** - ДЛЯ УКРАИНЫ**

*UKR: РЕФЕРЕНДУМ В НІДЕРЛАНДАХ ОДНАКОВО **ВАЖЛИВИЙ** ДЛЯ ЄВРОПИ ТА УКРАЇНИ***

http://www.euronews.com/2016/04/05/the-dutch-vote-that-could-spell-more-trouble-for-the-eu

* NETHERLANDS: DANGEROUS REFERENDUM FOR THE EU, FURTHERMORE - FOR UKRAINE

** REFERENDUM IN THE NETHERLANDS IS EQUALLY SIGNIFICANT FOR EUROPE AND UKRAINE | Captation

Legitimation | Eng: struct.
Ger: struct.
Spa: struct.
Fr: struct.
Ru: struct, rhet.
Ukr: struct.

Ukr: rhet, |

Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. The focus of the headlines slightly varies in different language versions. Legitimation in the Ukrainian version (European identity construction) referring to the referendum as important. Captation through dramatization appears in the English version ("*could spell more trouble*") and in the Russian language version ("*dangerous referendum*").

| 61 | Headline | *ENG: FRENCH FRONT NATIONAL DENIES IMPLICATION IN PANAMA PAPERS* | Captation | Eng: struct.
Ger: struct. |

	CLUSTER 7 - OTHER	*GER: PANAMA-PAPIERE: FRANZÖSISCHE MEDIEN BESCHULDIGEN UMFELD DER FN-FÜHRUNG* *SPA: "PAPELES DE PANAMÁ": EL FRENTE NACIONAL DICE QUE CUALQUIER VINCULACIÓN CON SU PARTIDO ES UNA "**DIFAMACION**"* *FR: PANAMA PAPERS: **L'EMPIRE LE PEN CONTRE-ATTAQUE*** *RU: НАЦФРОНТ: МАРИН ЛЕ ПЕН НЕ ИМЕЕТ ОТНОШЕНИЯ К СКАНДАЛУ ВОКРУГ "ПАНАМСКИХ ДОКУМЕНТОВ"** *UKR: ФРАНЦІЯ: "ПАНАМСЬКІ ПАПЕРИ" ЗАЧЕПИЛИ "НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ФРОНТ"*** **http://www.euronews.com/2016/04/05/french-front-national-denies-implication-in-panama-papers** * NATIONAL FRONT: MARIN LE PEN DOES NOT HAVE A RELATION TO THE SCANDAL AROUND "PANAMA DOCUMENTS" ** FRANCE: "PANAMA PAPERS" TOUCHED "NATIONAL FRONT"	 Distantiation	Spa: struct. Fr: struct., rhet. Ru: struct. Ukr: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: rhet.

Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. The focus of the headlines slightly varies in different language versions. The French language version contains captation by metaphoric reference to a Star Wars movie "*The Empire Strikes Back*", where the "Empire" is the villain party in the movie. Distantiation in the German language version is expressed by reference to the French media. Quotation marks express distantiation in the Spanish language version.

| 6 2 | Middle part

 Quote

 CLUSTER 7 - OTHER | *ENG: "What he claims to have done – and clearly the examining magistrates instruction have already looked into it, is perfectly legal. All that will be done to try to connect this to the Front National or to Marine Le Pen will simply be defamation," said the party's Vice-President Florian Philippot. In a press release the Front National warns that "the party is not implicated in the Panama Papers affair", and "will not tolerate things being scandalously mixed up behind its back". The party's ex-leader is also threatening legal action. His right-hand man is **reportedly** the beneficiary of an offshore firm worth over two million euros. Le Monde **claims** French investigators into money-laundering have found links between the company and Jean-Marie Le Pen.*

 GER: Alles sei von den Ermittlungsrichtern schon | Captation

 Distantiation

 Polarization | Eng: struct.
 Ger: struct., rhet.
 Spa: struct.
 Fr: struct.
 Ru: struct.
 Ukr: struct.

 Eng: lex.
 Ger: lex.

 Ukr: rhet. |

*untersucht worden, es **sei** völlig legal, sagt Florian Philippot, ein stellvertretender Parteivorsitzender. Was auch immer versucht **werde**, um eine Verbindung herzustellen zur Partei oder zu Marine Le Pen, sei einfach nur Verleumdung.*

Auch Jean-Marie Le Pen, der Vater, bestreitet eine Verbindung zu der Firmengründung (mit einem Kapital von über zwei Millionen Euro) seines Vertrauten Gérald Gérin.

*Damit habe er nichts zu tun, es sei nicht sein Geld, sagt der frühere Parteivorsitzende: **Wer das behaupte, werde eine Verleumdungsklage an den Hals bekommen**.*

SPA: Un argumento respaldado por el vicepresidente del Frente Nacional, Florian Philippot: "Lo que ha dicho, según él, después de haber pasado por las manos del juez de instrucción que ya está investigándolo, es que es perfectamente legal. Y todo lo que se haga para intentar unir esto al Frente Nacional o a Marine Le Pen, será, simplemente, una difamación".

Y desde la página oficial del partido de extrema derecha se advierte: El Frente Nacional no ha estado implicado en el asunto de los "Papeles de Panamá" y no tolerará que se hagan amalgamas escandalosos a sus espaldas".

*El fundador del Frente Nacional, Jean Marie Le Pen **ya había sido implicado en investigaciones sobre su fortuna, depositada en paraísos fiscales**.*

*Ahora los documentos se centran en **el sofisticado sistema financiero con el que, según el diario Le Monde, sacaban dinero gracias a empresas offshore en Hong Kong, Singapur, las islas Vírgenes británicas y Panamá**.*

FR: L'intéressé évoque de simples investissements en Asie. Une enquête judiciaire n'a jamais pu démontrer que ces fonds seraient revenus dans les caisses du Front national.

"Ce qu'il a dit, ce sont ses dires, et manifestement, ça a été entre les mains des juges d'instruction, c'est parfaitement légal. Et tout ce qui sera fait pour essayer de relier cela au Front national ou à Marine Le Pen, ce sera tout simplement de la diffamation", a déclaré Florian Philippot, le vice-président du parti.

Dans un communiqué officiel, le parti menace de

poursuivre en diffamation les médias qui lieraient le Front national au scandale des "Panama papers".

Ces menaces ont été réitérées par le fondateur du parti. ***La cellule anti-blanchiment du ministère des Finances auraient pourtant trouvé des liens entre Jean-Marie Le Pen et une société offshore, dotée de 2,2 millions d'euros.***

RU: Сам Шатийон перевод денег объяснил решением инвестировать в Азию. На своей странице в Facebook он написал: "Совершенно очевидно, что Национальный фронт не имеет ничего общего с этим частным делом."

Вице-президент партии Флориан Филиппо заявил французским СМИ: "По его словам (Шатийона), и судьи уже это рассматривали, – все там – абсолютно законно. И все, что будет сделано, чтобы попытаться связать это с Нацфронтом, или с Марин Ле Пен, будет просто клеветой".

*В пресс-релизе Национального фронта, выпущенном еще в понедельник, говорится о том, что партия не имеет отношения к "панамскому архиву", не потерпит нападок, очерняющих руководство НФ и не позволит скандально мешать в кучу все факты. ***

UKR: На своїй сторінці у Facebook Шатійон заперечив, що ця справа має щось спільне з "Національним Фронтом". Флоріан Філіппо, віце-президент "Національного Фронту": "Згідно з ним, і судді вже це розглядали, – все там – абсолютно законно. І все, що робиться, аби пов'язати це з "Національним Фронтом" або Марін Ле Пен, становитиме звичайний наклеп".

*Інша особа, **що фігурує у документах** – автор економічної частини виборчої програми Ле Пен 2012 року Ніколя Кроше. **Він тоді запропонував, аби офшорна фірма його брата виставила фальшивий рахунок, начебто, за створення вебсторінки кампанії.** Le Monde твердить, що Шатійон та Кроше разом вивели із Франції 275 тисяч євро за два роки.*

Нагадаємо, що партія Ле Пен 2014 року одержала позичку на 11 мільйонів євро від банку, пов'язаного з Росією. Тоді французькі політики та медіа стверджували, що кошти

було надано в обмін на публічну підтримку крайніми правими російських дій в Україні. "Національний Фронт" тоді заявляв, що результати референдуму у Криму по його анексії Росією були легітимними. Партія також критикувала санкції ЄС проти Росії через події в Україні. **

http://www.euronews.com/2016/04/05/french-front-national-denies-implication-in-panama-papers

* Chatillon himself explained the money transfer decision to invest in Asia. On his Facebook page, he wrote: "It's clear that the National Front has nothing to do with this private matter."

Party Vice-President Florian Filippo told the French media: "According to him (Chatillon), and the judges have already considered this, everything is completely legal. And everything that will be done to try to connect it with the National Front, or with Marine Le Pen, will be just slander. "

The press release of the National Front, which was released on Monday, says that the party is not related to the "Panama papers", will not tolerate attacks denigrating the leadership of the NF and will not allow all facts to be scandalous.

** On his Facebook page, Chatillon denied that this case has something in common with the "National Front". Florian Filippot, Vice President of the National Front: "According to him, and the judge has already considered it - everything is there - absolutely lawful. And all that is done to link it to the "National Front" or Marine Le Pen, will be ordinary slander. "

Another person who is figuring out in the documents is the author of the economic part of the 2012 Le Pen election program, Nicolas Kroshe. He then suggested that the offshore company of his brother put out a fake bill for, alledgedly, creating a campaign webpage. Le Monde states that Chatillon and Crochet together brought out 275 thousand euros from France for two years.

In 2014 Le Pen's party received a loan of 11 million Euros from a bank related to Russia. Then French politicians and media argued that the money was provided in exchange for public support for the extreme right of Russian action in Ukraine. The "National Front" then claimed that the results of the referendum in Crimea, following its annexation by Russia, were legitimate. The party also criticized the EU sanctions against Russia because of events in Ukraine.

This excerpt contains captation by changes to the structure of information and rhetorical figures. For instance, the German language version contains captation by metaphor: " *eine Verleumdungsklage an den Hals bekommen*". Captation is present in the Ukrainian language version by adding background information in the concluding part of the article: the added piece of information refers to the stance of the National Front towards the events in Ukraine. This element may be viewed as polarization through drawing a line of argumentation as "they who support them". Distantiation in the German language version is expressed by grammatical forms of *Konjunktiv I*, including in the reported speech. The English language version contains distantiation by words and expressions "*reportedly*" or "*Le Monde claims*".

6 3	Headline	ENG: UKRAINE ENVOY CALLS DUTCH VOTE 'A REFERENDUM FOR EUROSCEPTICS' GER: "KIEW WIRD DIE REFORMEN	Captation	Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct.

	CLUSTER 6 – UKRAINE AND RUSSIA	*FORTSETZEN"* *SPA: UCRANIA QUIERE SEGUIR ACERCÁNDOSE A LA UE* *FR: L'UKRAINE COMPTE POURSUIVRE SA MARCHE VERS L'UE* *RU: УКРАИНСКИЙ ДИПЛОМАТ: "РЕФЕРЕНДУМ БЫЛ ДЛЯ ЕВРОСКЕПТИКОВ"** *UKR: ПОСОЛ УКРАЇНИ В НІДЕРЛАНДАХ: "РЕФЕРЕНДУМ ДЛЯ ЄВРОСКЕПТИКІВ"*** **http://www.euronews.com/2016/04/07/ukraine-envoy-calls-dutch-vote-a-referendum-for-eurosceptics** * UKRAINIAN DIPLOMAT: "REFERENDUM WAS FOR EUROSCEPTICS" ** AMBASSADOR OF UKRAINE IN THE NETHERLANDS: "REFERENDUM FOR EUROSCEPTICS "		Ru: struct. Ukr: struct.

Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. The accents of the headlines slightly vary in different language versions. The English, Russian and Ukrainian language version use the quote of the Ukrainian diplomat referring to the Dutch vote as "referendum for eurosceptics". The original quote implies an intention to proceed with the chosen policy and is an element for discursive construction of European Identity. The Spanish and French language versions provide a slightly more distantiated headline, referring to the intention of Ukraine to approach the EU, where EU is represented as "something to long for". The German language version provides a quote mentioning that Kiev (metonymy kept from the original interview text in the English language version) will continue the reforms, without reference to Ukraine's EU aspirations.

6 4	End CLUSTER 6 – UKRAINE AND RUSSIA	*UKR: Horin: Kyiv will continue to go ahead with the reforms in the country and it seems to me that this is one of the most important factors that **will lead Ukraine to the family of European <u>people</u>. By the way, we are part of the family!*** *GER: Oleksandr Horin: "Kiew wird seine Reformen fortsetzen. Dieses ist meiner Ansicht nach einer der wichtigsten Faktoren, der **die Ukraine auf die Familie der europäischen <u>Völker</u> zuführt. Im Übrigen sind wir ein Teil dieser Familie.***" *SPA: Horin: "Kiev va a seguir adelante con las reformas en el país y creo que es uno de los factores más importantes **para que Ucrania se acerce a <u>la familia europea</u>. De hecho somos parte de la familia***".	Unification	Eng:lex. Ger: lex. Spa: lex. Fr: lex. Ru: lex. Ukr: lex.

		*FR: Olexandre Horin: « Kiev va poursuivre sur la voie des réformes et il me semble que c'est l'un des facteurs les plus importants qui **mènera l'Ukraine vers <u>la famille européenne</u>. En fait, nous faisons partie de la famille**. »* *RU: Александр Горин: Киев будет продолжать осуществление в стране реформ. Я вижу в этом самый важный фактор, который ведёт Украину в **семью европейских народов**. Кстати, мы часть этой семьи. ** *UKR:Олександр Горін: Київ буде продовжувати йти вперед з реформами в країні, і це, мені здається, один з найбільш важливих факторів, які приведуть Україну **до сім'ї європейських народів**. До речі, ми є частиною цієї родини! *** **http://www.euronews.com/2016/04/07/ukraine-envoy-calls-dutch-vote-a-referendum-for-eurosceptics**		
	The original interview is produced in English. The primary discourse contains captation and unification through the metaphor of family which is maintained in the other language versions. In the original English language quote, the speaker refers to "*the family of European people*" which may be understood as one people or multiple individuals with the same identity. Other language versions vary in the translations: the Spanish and the French versions refer to "European family" and the German, Ukrainian and Russian versions refer to the family of European peoples (or nations, depending on the focus). These differences on lexical level occur in terms of unification for construction of European identity.			
6 5	Headline CLUSTER 3 - EU external policy	*ENG: FRANCE AND GERMANY BACK EU-UKRAINE DEAL DESPITE DUTCH 'NO' VOTE* *GER: **SICHERHEIT UND FLÜCHTLINGE**: DEUTSCH-FRANZÖSISCHES MINISTERTREFFEN IN METZ* *SPA: PARÍS Y BERLÍN **PRIORIZAN LA PROTECCIÓN DE LAS FRONTERAS EXTERIORES DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA*** *FR: PARIS ET BERLIN **INSISTENT SUR LA PROTECTION DES FRONTIÈRES EXTÉRIEURES DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE*** *RU: ОЛЛАНД И МЕРКЕЛЬ ВЫСКАЗАЛИСЬ **ЗА КОНТРОЛЬ НА ВНЕШНИХ ГРАНИЦАХ ШЕНГЕНА*** *UKR: ФРАНЦІЯ ТА НІМЕЧЧИНА ВИКОНУВАТИМУТЬ У СЕБЕ УГОДУ ПРО*	Captation	Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct. Ukr: struct.

		АСОЦІАЦІЮ З УКРАЇНОЮ - ОЛЛАНД**		
		http://www.euronews.com/2016/04/07/france-and-germany-back-eu-ukraine-deal-despite-dutch-no-vote		
		* HOLLAND AND MERKEL REMAINED FOR CONTROL ON THE SCENGEN'S EXTERNAL BORDERS		
		** FRANCE AND GERMANY WILL COMPLY WITH ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT WITH UKRAINE - HOLAND		

Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. Each headline is adapted to the most relevant issue. The accents of the headlines slightly vary in different language versions. Some of the headlines are focused on different topics covered by the article and not related to each other. For example, the German language version focuses on the security and migrant issues, while the Ukrainian language version talks about the association agreement with the EU.

The headlines contain different levels of metonymy with reference to the countries in different language versions: "France and Germany" in the English and Ukrainian language version, "Paris and Berlin" in Spanish and French and "Hollande and Merkel" in the Russian language version. The German language version talks about "*Deutsch-Französisches Ministertreffen*" putting the reference to Germany first.

| 6 6 | Beginning

CLUSTER 3 - EU external policy | *ENG: France and Germany are to continue to back the EU agreement on closer ties with Ukraine, despite Dutch voters' rejection of the pact. The pledge came from President Hollande during the latest joint meeting of both governments, who added that the accord would be applied in both countries. The meeting at Metz in eastern France covered the European economy, tax evasion, counter-terrorism, and the refugee crisis.* **Both leaders stressed the need to secure the EU's external borders – but** *open up internal frontiers again after some were closed to keep out migrants.* "**We must** *come back as quickly as possible to the Schengen procedures, while ensuring the dignified return of those who were unable to stake their claim to settle in Europe, and that's the sense of what's been found with the accord on Turkey and Greece," François Hollande said during a joint news briefing.*

GER: Minister **aus Deutschland und Frankreich** *haben in der französischen Stadt Metz gemeinsam beraten. Diese Treffen finden im Großen und Ganzen einmal im Jahr statt, seit 2003. Zu den Schwerpunkten gehörten diesmal der Kampf gegen Terroristen und die Flüchtlingskrise. Europa müsse* | Captation

Unification | Eng: struct.
Ger: struct.
Spa: struct.
Fr: struct.
Ru: struct.
Ukr: struct.

Ger: lex., rhet. |

möglichst schnell zu den Regeln des Schengenabkommens zurückkehren, sagte Frankreichs Präsident François Hollande.

*SPA: Francia y Alemania relanzan su cooperación en inmigración, terrorismo y aseguran que combatirán las sociedad pantalla como las denunciadas en los "papeles de Panamá". François Hollande y Angela Merkel se han reunido junto a 15 ministros en Metz para celebrar el 18 **Consejo de Ministros franco-alemán**. En completa sintonía, ambos dirigentes han nombrado a Libia y Turquía para insistir en que el control de las fronteras exteriores europeas, para combatir el terrorismo, no debe aplicarse en detrimento de los derechos de los refugiados. "Debemos regresar lo antes posible al **procedimiento de Shengen**, asegurando con dignidad el retorno de los que no pueden hacer valer sus derechos para que se instalen en Europa, y es en este sentido en el que se ha alcanzado el acuerdo con Turquía para Grecia", explicó el presidente francés François Hollande.*

*FR: Le 18ème Conseil des **ministres franco-allemand** s'est tenu ce jeudi à Metz. De nombreux thèmes ont été abordés, de la relance économique à la lutte anti-terroriste, en passant par les réfugiés. François et Hollande et Angela Merkel ont insisté sur **la nécessité de protéger les frontières extérieures de l'Union européenne face au défi migratoire**. Le président français a défendu l'accord controversé sur les migrants conclu avec la Turquie, qui a du mal à se mettre en place."Nous devions **revenir le plus vite possible aux procédures de Schengen**, tout en assurant avec dignité le retour de ceux qui ne pouvaient pas faire valoir de droit à s'installer en Europe, et c'est le sens de ce qui a été trouvé avec l'accord sur la Turquie et sur la Grèce", a déclaré le président français.*

*RU: Вопросы двустороннего сотрудничества, борьбы с терроризмом, скандал вокруг "панамских документов" и другие темы обсудили на франко-германском саммите в Меце президент Франции Франсуа Олланд и канцлер **ФРГ** Ангела Меркель. Но в центре внимания оказалась тема кризиса с мигрантами в Европейском Союзе. Париж и Берлин выступили за обеспечение действенного контроля на внешних границах шенгенской зоны. Олланд: "В ходе переговоров с канцлером*

| | | *Германии Ангелой Меркель, мы пришли к единому мнению относительно того, что необходимо как можно быстрее вернуться к существующим процедурам работы шенгенской зоны, к контролю над нашими внешними границами, обеспечивая в то же время достойное возвращение тех, кто не смог получить статус беженца и остаться в Европе на законных основаниях. И в этом заключается смысл соглашения с Турцией."* *

 UKR: **Франція та Німеччина і надалі підтримуватимуть угоду про щільніші зв'язки між ЄС та Україною та виконуватимуть її, незважаючи на результат голландського референдуму. Щодо ЄС, то він "імплементує те, що може". Про це сказав президент Франції Франсуа Олланд на спільній пресовій конференції з канцлером Німеччини Анґелою Меркель у французькому Метці.** *Їхня зустріч була, головним чином, присвячена міґраційній кризі. Щодо останньої Франсуа Олланд зазначив: "Ми повинні якнайшвидше повернутися до шенґенських процедур і забезпечити повернення назад без утрати гідності тих, що не могли шукати права на проживання у ЄС. І саме у цьому – сенс того, що міститься в угоді щодо Туреччини та Греції".**

 http://www.euronews.com/2016/04/07/france-and-germany-back-eu-ukraine-deal-despite-dutch-no-vote

 * Questions of bilateral cooperation, the fight against terrorism, the scandal around the "Panamanian documents" and other topics were discussed at the Franco-German summit in Metz, French President Francois Hollande and German Chancellor Angela Merkel. But the focus was on the topic of the crisis with migrants in the European Union. Paris and Berlin were in favor of ensuring effective control at the external borders of the Schengen zone.

 ** France and Germany will continue to support an agreement on closer ties between the EU and Ukraine, in spite of the result of the Dutch referendum. As for the EU, he "implements what he can." French President Francois Hollande has said this at a joint press conference with German Chancellor Angela Merkel in the French city of Metz.Their meeting was mainly devoted to the migration crisis. | | |

This excerpt is the beginning of the article. Similarly to the headline in the previous example, the beginning of the article also focuses on the corresponding issues most relevant for the target readers and their identities – this can be referred to as captation.

The Ukrainian and English language versions start with information about the results of agreements on Ukraine, while the beginnings of the other language versions do not refer to this information at all, which is also captation by structural change. Another captation

by order of words is observed between the German and French language version, where reference to Germany or France follows first respectively (similarly to the previous Sample 65).

Unification in the direct discourses expressed by "we must". The language of the original quote is French. In the German language version, the direct discourse is transformed into indirect, and the unifying "**we**" pronoun is lost. The Russian translation of the direct discourse is extended at the beginning and says, "in the course of discussions with Angela Merkel we have agreed that it is necessary …" This translation of the extended quote shows the rhetoric of unification for European identity construction, by inclusion of the whole Europe to the agreements of the heads of two EU-member states.

| 6 7 | Middle part Quote CLUSTER 3 - EU external policy | *ENG: "For security reasons as well as for reasons of gaining people's trust, **we have to** show **we can protect our external borders. You can see that Europe's territory is diverse:** that maritime borders are harder to protect than land borders; and that **we need** cooperation with our neighbours. This applies to Turkey and this will apply now for Libya," Angela Merkel added." Angela Merkel added.*

*GER: Die deutsche Kanzlerin Angela Merkel verwies darauf, dass eine sichere europäische Außengrenze Grundlage sei für die Eingliederung von Flüchtlingen. „Und aus Sicherheitsgründen und natürlich aber auch aus Gründen des Vertrauens der Menschen **in unseren Ländern, müssen wir** zeigen, dass wir die Ausengrenzen schützen können. Und wer sich die territorialen Gegebenheiten Europas anschaut, der weiss, **dass unsere Nachbarschaft vielfälltig ist**, und dass Seegrenzen schwieriger zu schützen sind als Landgrenzen, und dass man dort Kooperation braucht mit der Nachbarschaft. Das gilt für die Türkei, das wird jetzt fÿr Lybien gelten".*

*SPA: A lo que la canciller alemana Angela Merkel añadió que "por razones de seguridad, a la vez que de confianza **de las poblaciones de nuestros países** debemos mostrar que somos capaces de proteger nuestras fronteras exteriores. Si se observa la situación territorial **en Europa se comprueba que la vecindad es diversa**, que es más difícil proteger las fronteras marítimas que las terrestres. Y que necesitamos la cooperación entre vecinos. Y esto incluye a Turquía e incluirá ahora a Libia".*

*FR: "Pour des raisons de sécurité **et de confiance*** | Captation | Eng: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct. Ukr: struct. |

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de nos peuples, *nous devons montrer que nous sommes capables de protéger nos frontières extérieures. Si vous regardez la situation géographique de l'Europe, vous aurez que **nous avons un entourage** très divers, que les frontières maritimes sont plus difficiles à protéger que les frontières terrestres, et que nous devons collaborer avec nos voisins. Cela s'applique à la Turquie et va s'appliquer désormais à la Libye"*, a prévenu la chancelière allemande Angela Merkel.

*RU: Меркель: "Из соображений безопасности, **ради доверия наших граждан**, мы должны показать, что мы в состоянии защитить наши внешние границы. Если вы посмотрите на географическое положение Европы, вы увидите ситуацию, и поймете, что морские границы труднее защитить, чем сухопутные и, что нам нужно сотрудничать с нашими соседями. Это относится к Турции, и теперь это будет касаться Ливии."*

*UKR: Канцлер Німеччини Анґела Меркель: "З міркувань безпеки, а також із міркувань довіри до **нас народів наших країн** ми маємо продемонструвати, що ми здатні захистити наші зовнішні кордони. Якщо поглянете на всю територію ЄС, то побачите різну ситуацію: зокрема, морські кордони важче захистити, ніж кордони на суходолі. Тож потрібна співпраця із нашими сусідами. Це стосується Туреччини, а тепер це стосуватиметься також Лівії"*.

http://www.euronews.com/2016/04/07/france-and-germany-back-eu-ukraine-deal-despite-dutch-no-vote

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This quote is translated from the German language close to the original; at the same time, some slight changes may be observed. For instance, the unifying element in the German language version "*aus Gründen des Vertrauens der Menschen **in unseren Ländern**"* is omitted in the English language version and translated as "*for reasons of gaining people's trust"*. Some other figures of unification through the pronoun "**we**" are also lost in translation. The part "*Und wer sich die territorialen Gegebenheiten Europas anschaut, der weiss, **dass <u>unsere</u> Nachbarschaft vielfälltig ist**"* is translated as "***You can see that Europe's territory is diverse***" in the English language version. These changes may be regarded to as captation on the structural level, which entails the loss of linguistic

elements that form part of discursive identity construction (European identity in this case).

6 8	End	ENG: *Both France and Germany have reaffirmed their support for Libya's unity government, which is struggling to assert its authority from Tripoli. The French president said Libya in chaos could give human smugglers the chance to bring tens of thousands of people to Europe.*	Captation	Eng: struct.
				Ger: struct.
				Spa: struct.
				Fr: struct.
	CLUSTER 3 - EU external policy	GER: *Mit Blick auf mögliche neue Flüchtlingsströme über das Mittelmeer setzen beide auf eine Stabilisierung der Lage in Libyen. Einer der Hauptfluchtwege nach Europa führt über Libyen. Es ist gleichzeitig der gefährlichste Fluchtweg, er wird aber mit der Abriegelung der "Balkanroute" wieder mehr genutzt. Auch beim Thema Eingliederung wollen beide Länder enger zusammenarbeiten. Man könne nur gemeinsam besser werden, sagte Merkel. Zusammen mit Hollande nahm sie dazu einen Bericht entgegen: Das Papier führt viele Bereiche auf, in denen die beiden Länder voneinander lernen sollen – von Bildungschancen für Flüchtlinge bis hin zum Kampf gegen Radikalisierung.*		Ru: struct.
				Ukr: struct.
		SPA: *Francia y Alemania seguirán apoyando el acuerdo de asociación con Ucrania a pesar de la victoria del no en el referéndum en Holanda. Igual en que confían en que tras las crisis financieras se potencie la eurozona. Podrán en marcha una institución franco-alemana de integración para reducir la fractura social registrada en ambas sociedades.*		
		FR: *Les deux chefs d'Etat ont aussi minimisé l'impact de la victoire du non au référendum néerlandais, au sujet de l'accord d'association conclu entre Bruxelles et Kiev. Ils ont affirmé que l'Union européenne appliquera malgré tout "ce qui peut l'être" de l'accord.*		
		RU: *В ходе саммита Франсуа Олланд заявил, что Франция и Германия, невзирая на результаты референдума в Нидерландах, продолжат оказывать поддержку соглашению между Европейским союзом и Украиной. Меркель выразила уверенность в том, что Нидерландам и институтам ЕС удастся решить этот трудный вопрос. **		
		UKR: *Опріч зустрічі провідників двох країн, дискусії у Метці мали також делегації міністрів Франції та Німеччини. Це було 18-те із черги засідання ради франко-німецьких*		

		*міністрів. Вони обговорювали також терористичну загрозу і домовилися створити спільний комітет з інтеґрації біженців. **		
		http://www.euronews.com/2016/04/07/france-and-germany-back-eu-ukraine-deal-despite-dutch-no-vote		
		* During the summit, Francois Hollande said that France and Germany, despite the results of a referendum in the Netherlands, will continue to provide support agreement between the European Union and Ukraine. Merkel expressed confidence that the Netherlands and the EU institutions will be able to solve this difficult issue.		
		**Besides the meeting of the two countries' leaders, the discussions in Metz also had a delegation of ministers from France and Germany. It was the 18th out of the session of the council of the Franco-German ministers. They also discussed the terrorist threat and agreed to establish a joint committee on the integration of refugees. While beginning of the article was focused on the most relevant issues for the target readers, its concluding part contains the "missing" elements. Thus, the structure information in the article was change and its structural elements maintained. This may be regarded to as captation by changing the order of paragraphs.		

This excerpt is the end of the article. Similarly to the beginning of the same article (Sample 66), it contains structural changes for captation. The Spanish, French, and Russian language versions contain information about the EU relations with Ukraine that did not appear at the beginning of the articles in the other language versions (See Samples 65 and 66).

6 9	Headline CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries	*ENG: QUESTIONS RAISED ABOUT GERMAN SECRET SERVICE LINKS IN NEO-NAZI MURDER CASE* *GER: NEUE FRAGEN UM DIE ROLLE DER VERFASSUNGSSCHÜTZER BEI DER AUFKLÄRUNG DER NSU-MORDSERIE* *SPA: MIEMBROS DE UN GRUPO NEONAZI ALEMÁN HABRÍAN TRABAJADO PARA UN ANTIGUO INFORMANTE DEL SERVICIO SECRETO DE ALEMANIA*	Captation	Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct., rhet Ukr: struct., rhet.
		FR: ALLEMAGNE: DES CRIMINELS NÉO-NAZIS AURAIENT TRAVAILLÉ POUR UN INFORMATEUR DES SERVICES SECRETS		
		*RU: СПЕЦСЛУЖБЫ ФРГ ЗНАЛИ О ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ НЕОНАЦИСТОВ? **		
		*UKR: НІМЕЧЧИНА: СПЕЦСЛУЖБИ ЗНАЛИ ПРО ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ НЕОНАЦИСТСЬКОГО ТРІО? ***		
		http://www.euronews.com/2016/04/07/questions-raised-about-german-secret-service-links-in-neo-nazi-murder-case		
		* SPECIAL SERVICES OF FRG KNOWED ABOUT THE ACTIVITIES OF NEONAZI?		
		** GERMANY: SPECIAL SERVICES KNEW ABOUT THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NEO-NAZI TRIO?		

Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. The focus of the headlines slightly varies in different language versions. The German language version mentions the abbreviated name of the neo-Nazi party (NSU) as it does not need explanation for the readers. The other language versions contain captation by the reference to the party's orientation. The Ukrainian and the Russian language versions contain captation by question marks. Similarly to Sample 2, the Russian language version uses abbreviation "*ФРГ*" to refer to Germany (FRG as an abbreviation for the Federal Republic of Germany).

70	Middle part		Captation	Eng: struct.
		*ENG: The covert cell **it is claimed** they formed, called the National Socialist Underground (NSU), **allegedly** carried out a series of racially-motivated murders between 2000 and 2007 that claimed the lives of ten people, mostly of Turkish background.*		Ger: struct.
				Spa: struct.
				Fr: struct.
				Ru: struct.
	CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries	*GER: Das NSU-Trio – bestehend aus Uwe Mundlos, Uwe Böhnhardt und Beate Zschäpe – soll zwischen 2000 und 2007 zehn Menschen erschossen haben, neun von ihnen mit einem **Migrationshintergrund**.*		Ukr: struct.
			Distantiation	Eng: lex.
		SPA: Beate Zschäpe participó, junto a Uwe Mundlos y Uwe Böhnhardt en el asesinato de ocho personas de nacionalidad turca, otra griega y una mujer policía alemana.		Ger: lex.
		FR: Le groupe est accusé d'avoir commis dix meurtres dans différentes villes d'Allemagne sur une durée de sept ans. La plupart des victimes étaient des immigrés turcs. Un Grec et une policière avaient également été tués.		
		*RU: Беата Чепе обвиняется в соучастии в убийстве 10 человек в основном на национальной почве. Жертвами трио, в которое она входила, стали 8 турецких и 1 греческий мигрант, а также женщина-немка, сотрудник полиции. **		
		*UKR: Прокуратура звинувачує Беату Чепе та двох її, нині покійних, спільників, у вбивстві вісьмох турецьких та одного грецького іммігранта. Десятою жертвою стала співробітник поліції — німкеня. ***		
		http://www.euronews.com/2016/04/07/questions-raised-about-german-secret-service-links-in-neo-nazi-murder-case		
		* Beata Chepe is accused of complicity in the murder of 10 people mainly on a national basis. The victims of the trio she entered were 8 Turkish and 1 Greek migrant, as well as a German woman, a police officer.		
		** The prosecutor's office accused Beat Chepe and two of her, now deceased, accomplices in the murder of eight Turkish and one Greek immigrant. The		

		tenth victim was a police officer - a German woman.		

This part contains captation by providing background information in all the language versions. All the versions focus on the origin of the victims. The German version does not specify nationalities but mentions that the victims have "*migration background*", which is distantiation from specifying nationalities on the one hand, but polarization between migrants and non-migrants on the other. The English version contains distantiation through adding expressions as "*it is claimed*" and "*allegedly*". Captation by providing additional information is present in the English version.

7 1	Headline CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries	*ENG: King of Spain dissolves parliament* *GER: Gescheiterte Regierungsbildung in Spanien: König und Parlamentspräsident setzen Neuwahlen an* *SPA: El Parlamento español es disuelto tras el fracaso para formar Gobierno.* *FR: Espagne: retour aux urnes le 26 juin* *RU: Король Испании подписал указ о роспуске парламента и назначил вторые за полгода выборы** *UKR: Іспанія: король розпустив парламент*** **http://www.euronews.com/2016/05/03/king-of-spain-dissolves-parliament** * The king of Spain signed a decree dissolving parliament and called the second election in six months ** Spain: The king dissolved parliament	Captation	Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct. Ukr: struct.

Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. The highlighted information is the same in all the language versions, although the main points of the headlines slightly vary.

7 2	Beginning CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries	*ENG:* **What happened in December?** *The new ballot follows four months of fruitless coalition talks between Spain's four main parties in the wake of the last election. The* **conservative People's Party (PP)** *of acting prime minister Mariano Rajoy won the most votes but lost its majority. The election marked the end of the dominance of the two traditional parties, the PP and the Socialists. Their power base was eroded by the* **anti-austerity newcomers Podemos**, *who may team up with the* **far-left Izqueirda Unida**. *GER: Die Partei Podemos um Pablo Iglesias,* **dem Shooting-Star der Wahlen**, *will nun mit Verstärkung der Kommunisten antreten. Weil* **Podemos** *den strikten Sparkurs ablehnt und ein*	Captation	Eng:rhet., struct. Ger: rhet., struct. Spa: rhet., struct. Fr: rhet., struct. Ru: rhet., struct. Ukr: rhet., struct.

*Unabhängigkeitsreferendum für Katalonien erlauben will, war eine Koalition mit den Sozialisten und **Ciudadanos** nicht zustande gekommen.*

*SPA: **La formación Podemos**, representada por Pablo Iglesias, obtuvo 69 escaños y el partido de Albert Rivera**, Ciudadanos, logró 40**. En menos de seis meses, España ha tenido que vivir una situación inédita. Con la repetición de las elecciones en junio, los partidos corren el riesgo de que aumente la abstención, o de que se repitan los resultados del pasado 20 de diciembre*

*FR: Les deux grands partis traditionnels ont été fortement ébranlés par deux nouveaux venus. **D'une part Podemos, un parti de la gauche radicale**, et d'autre part, au centre, par **la formation libérale Ciudadanos**. Jusqu'à présent les sondages prédisent pour juin un résultat équivalent aux élections de décembre.*

*RU: При этом впервые с момента падения диктаторского режима Франко новые партии – **Podemos и Ciudadanos** – составили серьезную конкуренцию **консервативной Народной партии и Испанской социалистической рабочей партии**… Филипп VI предложил лидеру социалистов Педро Санчесу сформировать кабинет. Но и тот, после переговоров с Podemos и Ciudadanos, отказался от этого намерения. ***

*UKR: Третьою силою стала партія "Подемос" на чолі з Пабло Іґлесіасом, яка потіснила монополію соціалістів на лівий електорат. На правому полі з'явилася **ліберальна партія "Громадяни" на чолі з Альбертом Ріверою** – вони зайняли на виборах четверте місце. Жодна з цих політичних сил не хоче об'єднуватися з суперниками, а на одноосібну перемогу не вистачає сил. ****

http://www.euronews.com/2016/05/03/king-of-spain-dissolves-parliament

* At the same time, for the first time since the fall of the dictatorial regime of Franco, the new parties - Podemos and Ciudadanos - made a serious competition to the conservative People's Party and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party... Philip VI suggested that the leader of the socialists, Pedro Sanchez, form a cabinet. But he, after negotiations with Podemos and Ciudadanos, refused this intention.

** The third force was the "Podemos" party headed by Pablo Iglesias, which pushed the socialist monopoly on the left-wing electorate. The liberal party "Citizens" led by Albert Rivera appeared on the right-field - they took the fourth place in the elections. None of these political forces wants to unite with rivals, and there is not enough strength on individual victory.

Captuage appears in the English language version by introducing the article with a question. Various language versions provide background information on the political orientation of different parties. While the Spanish language version only uses the names of the parties, other language versions add attributions to their political spectrum ("*far-left Izuqierda Unida*" in the English version, " *D'une part Podemos, un parti de la gauche radicale, et d'autre part, au centre, par la formation libérale Ciudadanos*" in the French version, etc.). In some cases, only names of political parties are provided, without any or with little background information. This may result into different perceptions of news in terms of details of the described situation in different language versions.

7 3	Headline CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries	*ENG: COLOGNE ATTACKS:* ***ALGERIAN MAN*** *ACQUITTED OF ATTEMPTED SEXUAL ASSAULT* *ER: KÖLNER SILVESTERNACHT:* ***VERDÄCHTIGER*** *VON VORWURF DES SEXUALDELIKTS FREIGESPROCHEN* *SPA: ABSUELTOS LOS PRIMEROS PROCESADOS POR LOS ABUSOS SEXUALES DE LA NOCHEVIEJA DE COLONIA* *FR: EN ALLEMAGNE, PROCÈS DE* ***PLUSIEURS SUSPECTS*** *DES AGRESSIONS DE COLOGNE* *RUS: НОВОГОДНИЕ НАПАДЕНИЯ В КЁЛЬНЕ:* ***ПОСТРАДАВШИЕ НЕ ОПОЗНАЛИ ПОДОЗРЕВАЕМЫХ**** *UKR: У КЕЛЬНІ СУДЯТЬ* ***АЛЖИРЦЯ*** *У СПРАВІ ПРО "НОВОРІЧНІ НАПАДИ"*** **http://www.euronews.com/2016/05/06/cologne-attacks-algerian-man-acquitted-of-attempted-sexual-assault** * NEW YEAR ATTACKS IN COLOGNE: THE VICTIMS DID NOT RECOGNIZE THE SUSPECTS ** In Cologne an Algerian is in court in connection with the case of "New Year's attacks"	Captation Polarization	Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct. Ukr: struct. Eng: struct. Ukr: struct.
	Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. The accents of the headlines slightly vary in different language versions. The English and the Ukrainian headlines are mentioning the nationality of an acquitted suspect. The other language versions mention multiple suspects without mentioning any nationalities.			
7 4	Beginning CLUSTER 5	*ENG: A Cologne court has acquitted **a 26-year-old Algerian man** of a charge of attempted sexual assault on a woman during the German city's New Year's celebrations. No proof was found of his*	Captation	Eng: sruct., Ger: sruct., Spa: sruct., Fr: sruct.,

- National policies and events in EU countries	*participation in an **alleged** group attack on a woman in which she says she was surrounded by ten men and groped.*			Ru: sruct., Ukr: sruct..
	*GER: Es war die erste Anklage wegen eines Sexualdelikts in der Silvesternacht. Vor dem Amtsgericht Köln konnte ein beschuldigter **26-jährigen Algerier** nun aber nicht als einer der Angreifer identifiziert werden.*		Distantiation	Eng: lex. Spa: struct. Fr: lex.
	SPA: Los primeros procesados por los abusos sexuales cometidos durante la Nochevieja en Colonia han sido absueltos después de que la víctima no consiguiera reconocerlos durante la vista inaugural del juicio que se ha celebrado este viernes en la ciudad alemana.			
	*FR: En Allemagne, 4 mois plus tard, **un algérien de 26 ans** était le premier suspect à être jugé, pour **sa participation supposé** à l'agression d'une jeune femme, dont il aurait aussi volé le téléphone. Mais la victime n'ayant pas pu le reconnaître physiquement, les charges ont été abandonnées.*			
	*RU: Один из подсудимых, 26-летний **гражданин Алжира,** обвинялся в попытке изнасилования. Другой, **23-летний алжирец**, подозревался в краже мобильного телефона. Поскольку пострадавшие не смогли их опознать, эти обвинения были с них сняты. Тем не менее, оба получили по полгода условно за то, что разбили стёкла автомобиля. **			
	*UKR: **26-річний алжирець** – перший та єдиний, кого притягують до відповідальності за сексуальні домагання та спробу зґвалтувати. За версією обвинувачення, він був з-поміж 10 чоловіків, котрі оточили та напали на жінку на головній залізничній станції Кельна. ****			
	http://www.euronews.com/2016/05/06/cologne-attacks-algerian-man-acquitted-of-attempted-sexual-assault			
	* One of the defendants, a 26-year-old Algerian citizen, was accused of attempted rape. Another, a 23-year-old Algerian, was suspected of stealing a mobile phone. Since the victims could not identify them, these charges were dropped from them. Nevertheless, both received a half a year conditional for breaking the windows of the car.			
	**The 26-year-old Algerian is the first and only one to be held accountable for sexual harassment and attempted rape. According to the prosecution, he was among the 10 men who surrounded and attacked a woman at the main train station in Cologne.			

This part, which is the beginning of the article, contains captation by mentioning facts about the suspect related to his identity (age, gender nationality). This is mentioned in every language version except the Spanish one, which, in this case, may be referred to as

distantiation. The Russian version refers to an "Algerian citizen". The structure of information differs slightly in all the language versions. Distantiation in the English and the French versions is expressed by the words "*alleged*" and "*supposé*".

| 7 5 | Middle part

CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries | *ENG: Prosecutors in Cologne received 1,170 criminal complaints relating to the evening of New Year's Eve, 492 of which were allegations of sexual assault. They were reportedly carried out by **men of North African and Arab appearance prompting questions over Germany's 'open door' migration policy**.*

*FR: Pour cette seule nuit au total 1527 plaintes ont été enregistrées, un évènement qui a profondément choqué les allemands. 120 suspects **ont été identifiés, la plupart originaires d'Algérie et du Maroc. Certains sont arrivés récemment en Allemagne, d'autres sont présents depuis plusieurs années**.*

*SPA: En los días posteriores fueron identificados 120 sospechosos, **la mayoría de origen magrebí. Algunos acababan de llegar a Alemania y otros vivían allí desde hacía años**.*

*RU: Нападения отмечались и в других городах Германии, но именно в Кёльне они носили массовый характер. Происшествие широко освещалось в СМИ и **привело к ужесточению в стране миграционного законодательства**. **

*UKR: Групи агресивних **та напідпитку молодиків африканської та арабської зовнішності влаштували масові напади на жінок у ніч та ранок 1 січня. Більшість з них – прохачі статусу біженця**. ***

http://www.euronews.com/2016/05/06/cologne-attacks-algerian-man-acquitted-of-attempted-sexual-assault

* The attacks were also noted in other cities of Germany, but they were massive in Cologne. The incident was widely reported in the media and led to a tightening of immigration laws in the country.

** Groups of aggressive and drunk young men of African and Arabic appearance made mass attacks on women at night and on the morning of January 1. Most of them are applicants for refugee status. | Captation | Eng: struct., rhet.
Ger: struct.
Spa: struct.
Fr: struct.
Ru: struct.
Ukr: struct. |

This part contains captation in all the language versions on the structural level. The English language version creates a link between the events, the origin of the potential perpetrators, and the "*Germany's 'open door' migration policy*" (a metaphoric expression). This may be referred to as captation on the rhetoric level. The English and the Ukrainian version mention that the assaults were reportedly carried out "by men of North African and Arab appearance". The Ukrainian version writes that these were drunken young men and that most of them were

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asylum seekers. The reference to the appearance implies profiling. No other language version mentions the status of the potential perpetrators as asylum seekers, but the English and the Russian version write that the event impacted migration policy. The French version mentions that the majority of the identified suspects were of Algerian and Marroquin origin. The Spanish version mentions the same piece of information and refers to the identified majority as "Maghreb origin". None of the version mentions any other nationalities, origins or ethnic identities of those suspects that were part of the minority. None of the versions besides the Ukrainian mention that the men were asylum seekers. The French and the Spanish version say that some of the men arrived recently and some of them resided there before (without specification of their status as asylum seekers or any other reference to the status of their residence). Even though different language versions are not in the same manner specific about the identities of the suspects, the background knowledge of the readers can form a link between the event and the wave of migration. Thus, in all cases, this may be referred to as polarization and negative representation of the others.

7 6	Headline CLUSTER 2 - BREXIT	*ENG: PRO-BREXIT UK FISHERMEN LOOK TO NON-EU NORWAY FOR INSPIRATION* *GER: BRITISCHE FISCHER KRITISIEREN EU-REGELN* *SPA: ¿LARGAR AMARRAS O QUEDARSE AMARRADO? LOS PESCADORES BRITÁNICOS MIRAN A NORUEGA ANTE EL BREXIT* *FR: LE BLUES DES PÊCHEURS BRITANNIQUES* *RU: БРИТАНИЯ И ЕС: МНЕНИЕ РЫБАКОВ** *UKR: РИБАЛКИ В БРИТАНІЇ ОБУРЕНІ КВОТАМИ ЄС І ВКАЗУЮТЬ НА ДОСВІД НОРВЕГІЇ*** **http://www.euronews.com/2016/06/02/pro-brexit-uk-fishermen-look-to-non-eu-norway-for-inspiration** * BRITAIN AND THE EU: THE OPINION OF FISHERMEN ** Fishermen in Britain are indignated by EU regulations and mention the Norwegian experience	Captation	Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct., rhet. Fr: struct., rhet. Ru: struct.. Ukr: struct.

Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. The accents of the headlines slightly vary in different language versions. Captation by metaphor is contained in the Spanish (*¿Largar amarras o quedarse amarrado?*) and French ("*Le blues des pêcheurs britanniques*")

language versions, which may be referred to as rhetorical change. The Russian version remains distantiated.

7 7	Beginning CLUSTER 2 - BREXIT	*ENG: Many British fishermen believe European Union rules mean that too often they are confined to port. A majority are expected to vote 'leave' in this month's referendum on the UK's EU membership.* *GER: **Auslaufen oder im Hafen bleiben**? Das ist das Dilemma der britischen Fischer angesichts des Referendums über den Verbleib in der Europäischen Union. Im Hafen von North Shields an der Nordseeküste **ist die Stimmung schlecht**.* *SPA: **¿Largar amarras o quedarse amarrado?** Este es el dilema para los pescadores británicos que viven con inquietud los días previos al referéndum sobre la permanencia del Reino Unido en la Unión Europea.* *FR: **Prendre le large ou rester au port?** C'est le dilemme aussi pour les pêcheurs britanniques à l'approche du référendum sur l'appartenance à l'Union Européenne. Dans le port de North Shields, sur la côte de la mer du Nord, **l'ambiance est morose**. Alan Jenkins, pêcheur depuis l'âge de 8 ans, ne voit pas d'avenir pour la pêche.* *RU: **Отплыть или остаться в порту?** Это дилемма для британских рыбаков перед лицом предстоящего референдума о членстве в Евросоюзе. В порту Норт Шилдс на побережье Северного моря **настроение мрачное**. Алан Дженкинс, рыбак с восьми лет, не видит будущего для рыбной ловли.* *UKR: **Вирушити в море, чи залишитися в порту?** Незручна дилема для британських морських рибалок, особливо напередодні референдуму щодо членства їхньої країни в ЄС. У порту Норз-Шілд на узбережжі Північного моря **настрої похмурі**. Алан Дженкінз працює рибалкою з 8 років. Майбутнього для своєї професії він не бачить: Їм просто не дозволяють ловити рибу. Водночас французькі рибалки можуть сюди припливати, іспанські також.* http://www.euronews.com/2016/06/02/pro-brexit-uk-fishermen-look-to-non-eu-norway-for-inspiration	Captation	Eng: struct. Ger: struct., rhet. Spa: struct., rhet. Fr: struct., rhet. Ru: struct., rhet. Ukr: struct., rhet.

The above part contains captation by ship metaphor which is used as one of argumentation and identity construction tools. The metaphor is maintained in all the language versions

		except the English version. It is not clear, which is the language of the original article. The name of the author appears only in the French version (*Beatriz Beiras*), the other language versions do not specify the name of the author other than "*Euronews*".		
7 8	Middle part Quotes CLUSTER 2 - BREXIT	*ENG: At North Shields on England's northeast coast the white fishing industry has been in decline. For many of the fishermen, catching prawns and lobster is the only way to make a living.* ***Many fear further changes to the European Union's quota system will make things worse.*** *Alan Jenkins, 63, has been fishing for more than half a century.* *"I don't know what's going to happen now, but the EU fishing policies is not doing us much good at all. Just being an inshore fisherman, you know. Might change if* ***we come out of the EU, we never know****," he said. Campaigners for the UK to remain in the European Union argue that most British catch is sold to other EU states. Countries can exchange their quotas, but fishermen here say they can't afford to buy shares under the transferable system.* *"The EU is doing nothing for the fishermen here,* ***they*** *cut down the quotas, it's based on a quota system, and they just not allowed to go out and fish. And yet French fishermen can come in and Spanish fishermen can come in, and* ***they*** *can all just take the fish around British waters. So what's that all about?" asks Paul Fletcher, manager at Lindsay brothers fish retailer.* *The reason is that under the Common Fisheries Policy, European fishing fleets are given equal access to EU waters and fishing grounds up to 12 nautical miles from member states' coastlines. How a decision to leave the EU would affect the UK's fishing waters might depend on the access Britain granted to foreign vessels. Many in the British fishing industry look to Norway****, which lies outside the European Union but signed up to the European Economic Area (EEA) agreement****. Fishing was a deciding factor in the 1972 referendum that rejected EU membership, as fishermen struggled to preserve rights in their own waters. Many argue being outside has left them better off.* *GER: Alan Jenkins, der mit acht Jahren zum ersten Mal fischte, blickt pessimistisch in die Zukunft. Er meint, "ich weiß nicht, wie es weitergeht, aber die EU-Fischpolitik tut* ***uns*** *nicht gut. Aber das wird*	Captation	Eng: struct., rhet. Ger: struct. Spa: struct., Fr: struct., Ru: struct.. Ukr: struct.

*sich vielleicht ändern, wenn **wir** aus der EU austreten."*

An diesem Tag bleiben die Netze leer. Die Fischer beschweren sich, sie könnten die Fischquoten nicht erfüllen, die ihnen von der EU auferlegt werden. Paul Fletcher, Manager beim Lindsay Brothers Fischgroßhändler beschwert sich:

*"Die EU tut nichts für die Fischer hier, **sie** drücken die Quoten nach unten. Alles basiert auf einem Quotensystem. Sie dürfen nicht ausfahren, um zu fischen. Französische und spanische Fischer können allerdings kommen und uns die britischen Gewässer leer fischen. Wie kann das sein?"*

*Großbritannien blickt nach Norwegen, das sich 1972 **gegen Europa entschied**, aber das zum europäischen Wirtschaftsraum gehört. Ein guter Kompromiss, meint Tyrgve Myrvang von der Vereinigung der norwegischen Amateurfischer.*

*SPA: En el puerto de North Shields, al nordeste del país, a orillas del Mar del Norte el horno no está para bollos. Alan Jenkins es pescador desde los ocho años, ahora no ve futuro: "No sé qué va a pasar ahora, pero la política pesquera europea no **nos** está haciendo ningún bien. Quedarnos como pescadores de bajura. Quizás esto cambie si salimos de la Unión Europea, nunca se sabe", explica Alan.*

Hay días en los que no hay pescado que vender en la lonja. Los pescadores se quejan de no poder pagar las cuotas de pesca impuestas por la Unión Europea.

*"La Unión Europea no hace nada por los pescadores de aquí. **Reducen** las capturas, basadas en un sistema de cuotas y no nos dejan salir a pescar. Y resulta que vienen los pescadores franceses, los españoles, que pueden faenar en aguas británicas. ¿Pero esto qué és?", comenta Paul Fletcher, responsable de Lindsay Brothers, uno de los distribuidores de pescado de North Shields. El Reino Unido mira a Noruega, país que en 1972 **dijo no a su entrada en el entonces Mercado Común** aunque forma parte del llamado Espacio Económico Europeo (EEE).*

FR: "Je ne sais pas ce qui va se passer maintenant, mais les politiques de pêche de l'Union Européenne ne nous font pas de bien du tout. Je suis un simple pêcheur côtier, cela pourrait changer si nous sortons de l'Union Européenne, on ne sait jamais."

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Ce jour-là, pas de poisson à la criée. Les pêcheurs se plaignent de ne pas pouvoir payer des parts de quotas de pêche imposés par l'UE.

*"L'Union européenne ne fait rien pour les pêcheurs **ici** indique paul Flechter, **elle** a diminué les prises basées sur un système de quotas qu'on ne peut pas dépasser. Et pourtant, les pêcheurs français viennent **ici** tout comme les pêcheurs espagnols, et **ils** peuvent prendre le poisson dans les eaux britanniques. Mais qu'est-ce que ça veut dire !? "*

*Le Royaume-Uni regarde vers la Norvège, qui en 1972 **avait dit non à l'Europe**, mais qui fait partie de l'Espace Economique Européen. Un bon arrangement, selon l'Association d'Armateurs de Pêche norvégienne.*

*RU: "Не знаю, что будет теперь, но политика ЕС в отношении рыболовства не делает **нам** ничего хорошего. Я просто прибрежный рыбак, вы знаете. Это может измениться, если мы выйдем из ЕС, кто знает," – говорит 63-летний Дженкинс.*

*Сегодня в сетях пусто. Рыбаки жалуются, что не в состоянии оплатить рыболовные квоты, **навязанные** Британии Евросоюзом.*

*"ЕС ничего не делает для местных рыбаков, **он** только урезает квоты, все построено на системе квот, и они просто не дают нам выходить в море и ловить рыбу. Да еще и французские рыбаки могут приплыть, испанцы тоже, и все они могут брать рыбу в британских водах. Вот что это такое?," – спрашивает Пол Флетчер, менеджер в рыбном магазине братьев Линдсэй.*

*Великобритания поглядывает в сторону Норвегии, **которая сказала нет Европе** еще в 1972 году, но тем не менее состоит в Европейской экономической зоне. Неплохая сделка, считают в норвежской Ассоциации любителей рыбалки.*

UKR: "Я не знаю, що трапиться далі. Проте регуляції ЄС щодо рибальства не допомагають нам узагалі. Тож ми надає перевагу місцевому вилову. Ситуація може змінитися, якщо ми вийдемо з ЄС, хто його знає."

Перш за все рибалки скаржаться на квоти, які встановив ЄС. Сьогодні, наприклад, для них роботи не було, кажуть в компанії роздрібної риботоргівлі Landsay brothers:

		*"ЄС нічого не робить для місцевих рибалок. **Вони** знизили квоти, усе зараз базується на такому принципі принципі. Їм просто не дозволяють ловити рибу. Водночас французькі рибалки можуть сюди припливати, іспанські також, вони усі можуть ловити рибу в британських водах. Що це все значить?"* *Велика Британія дивиться в бік Норвегії, що в 1972 **році** сказала **"ні"** **Європейському Спільному ринку**, проте є частиною Європейського Економічного простору. Вдалий компроміс, кажуть в Асоціації власників норвезьких риболовецьких суден.* http://www.euronews.com/2016/06/02/pro-brexit-uk-fishermen-look-to-non-eu-norway-for-inspiration		

| | | Captation on the structural level may be observed in all language versions as the structure is similar. In some cases, certain elements before and after quotes are omitted. Although it is not clear, in which language the article was written originally, the language of the original quote (English) can be identified. The above quote contains polarization between the EU and non-EU, which shows in the use of pronouns (*we, they*). There are differences in translations of these pronouns into different languages. In the Original English language version, the speaker refers to the EU as "they", whereby the French and the Russian translations use third person singular. In the final part of this quote, different levels of metonymy are used referring to "Europe", "EU" and the "common market". These differences may be referred to as captation on the rhetorical level. | | |

79	Headline CLUSTER 3 - EU external policy	*ENG: EU EXTENDS SANCTIONS AGAINST RUSSIA OVER UKRAINE* *GER: EU VERLÄNGERT SANKTIONEN GEGEN RUSSLAND* *SPA: BRUSELAS PROLONGA SEIS MESES LAS SANCIONES ECONÓMICAS CONTRA RUSIA* *FR: L'UE PROLONGE LES SANCTIONS CONTRE LA RUSSIE, MOSCOU MENACE* RU: ***МОСКВА БРЮССЕЛЮ: ПОЛИТИКА ЕС "НЕДАЛЬНОВИДНА"**** UKR: ЄС-РОСІЯ: САНКЦІЇ І РИНКИ** http://www.euronews.com/2016/07/01/eu-extends-sanctions-against-russia-over-ukraine * MOSCOW TO BRUSSELS: EU POLICY IS SHORT-SIGHTED **EU-RUSSIA: SANCTIONS AND MARKETS	Captation	Eng: struct., rhet. Ger: struct., rhet. Spa: struct., rhet. Fr: struct., rhet. Ru: struct., rhet. Ukr: struct., rhet.
			Legitimation	Ru: struct., rhet.
			Distantiation	Ukr: struct.

| | | Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise | | |

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information to be provided in the article. The accents of the headlines slightly vary in different language versions. Legitimation through positive self-representation is contained in Russian "*Moscow to Brussels: EU policy is short-sighted*" which serves for identity construction and perpetuation. Distantiation by generalization is contained in the Ukrainian version. The strategy, which is most often applied in headlines, is captation – in order to engage the reader to click on the link and proceed with the reading of the article. Yet, legitimation through positive representation also occurs in connection with identity construction. This example contains positive self-representation in the Russian headline: "*The policy of the EU is "short-sighted*", carrying out a function of identity maintenance (perpetuation), whereas other headlines talk about sanctions against Russia.

| 80 | Beginning

CLUSTER 3 - EU external policy | ENG: *The Council of the EU has extended economic sanctions targeting specific sections of the Russian economy in connection with the ongoing conflict in eastern Ukraine. They will now be in place until 31 January, 2017. Has this come as a surprise? No.*
GER: *"**Wie du mir, so ich dir**": Russland hat sein Importverbot für Lebensmittel aus der EU und den USA verlängert. Und die EU behält ihre Sanktionen gegen Russland bis Januar 2017 bei. Beide zahlen einen hohen Preis, die Verluste gehen in die Milliarden.*
SPA: *Tras hacerse pública la noticia, el ministerio de Exteriores ruso ha publicado una nota en su página web en la que advierte de que: "La Unión Europea corre riesgo de perder definitivamente varios segmentos relevantes del mercado ruso".*
FR: *La Russie avertit l'Union européenne: les sanctions économiques imposées par les 28 **pourraient bien se retourner contre eux**. L'UE pourrait perdre des marchés précieux en Russie, et endommager durablement sa propre situation économique.*
RU: *Европейский Союз продлил санкции против России ещё на полгода. **В ответ российский МИД заявил, что санкции "нелегитимны с точки зрения международного права", а политику Брюсселя назвал "недальновидной".** В Москве считают, что новое решение ЕС приведёт к тому, что Европа потеряет значительную часть российского рынка, которую уже успешно занимают Китай и Бразилия. ** *
UKR: *Оцінивши реалізацію Мінських угод, Рада* | Captation

Legitimation | Eng: struct.
Ger: struct.
Spa: struct.
Fr: struct.
Ru: struct.
Ukr: struct.

Ru: struct. |

		ЄС вирішила продовжити термін дії санкцій проти Росії ще на шість місяців – до 31 січня 2017 року. **Таке офіційне формулювання висновку Брюсселя, що було очікуваним після закликів лідерів ЄС досягти більшого прогресу у врегулюванні конфлікту в Україні.** ** http://www.euronews.com/2016/07/01/eu-extends-sanctions-against-russia-over-ukraine * European Union extended sanctions against Russia for another six months. In response, the Russian Foreign Ministry said that the sanctions are "illegitimate from the point of view of international law," and called the policy of Brussels "short-sighted". Moscow believes that the new EU decision will lead Europe to lose a significant part of the Russian market, which China and Brazil are already successfully occupying. ** Assessing the implementation of the Minsk agreements, the EU Council has decided to extend the sanctions against Russia for another six months - until January 31, 2017. This is the official formulation of the Brussels conclusion, which was expected after the calls of EU leaders to achieve more progress in resolving the conflict in Ukraine.		

This excerpt contains captation by emphasizing different aspects of the news and by additions. The Ukrainian language version contains reference to the relevance of the event for Ukraine, and the French version refers to the relevance for the EU. The Russian language version contains captation, which is, at the same time, legitimation by positive self-representation through reference to the quote of the Ministry of the interior.

8 1	Headline CLUSTER 2 - BREXIT	*ENG: BREXIT SPARKS A **POLITICAL DRAMA** IN THE UK LIKENED TO THE HOUSE OF CARDS* *GER: **SHAKESPEARE-TRAGÖDIE** NACH BREXIT* *SPA:"BREXIT": PEQUEÑAS Y GRANDES TRAICIONES ENTRE AMIGOS* *FR: BREXIT: UNE **AMBIANCE "HOUSE OF CARDS"** DANS LES ALCÔVES DU POUVOIR BRITANN* *RU: "БРЕКСИТ": **ШЕКСПИРОВСКИЕ СТРАСТИ** БРИТАНСКОЙ ПОЛИТИ** *UKR: НАД БРИТАНСЬКОЮ ПОЛІТИЧНОЮ ДРАМОЮ **"ПЛАКАВ БИ САМ ШЕКСПІР"***** http://www.euronews.com/2016/07/01/brexit-sparks-a-political-drama-in-the-uk-likened-to-the-house-of-cards *Brexit: Shakespearean Passions of the British Politics ** Over British political drama "Shakespeare himself would have cried".	Captation	Eng: struct., rhet. Ger: struct., rhet. Spa: struct., rhet. Fr: struct., rhet. Ru: struct., rhet. Ukr: struct., rhet.

This part contains captation in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. The accents of the headlines slightly vary in different language versions. Captation also appears by Shakespeare metaphors for BREXIT. French is the language of the original. The author is specified in all the language

versions (Sophie Desjardin). No translator´s name is mentioned as it is the case in the other analysed articles as well. The metaphor of theatre and stage (captation) is contained in the English language version.

8 2	Beginning CLUSTER 2 - BREXIT	*ENG: What words could be sufficient to **carry the historical weight of events** which unfolded on June 24. A **divorce** from the European Union was never meant to be in the script or the implosion of the Tory Party. Like the plot of a Shakespeare play there were to be twists and turns and bodies everywhere.* *GER: Der 24.Juni 2016 wird zweifellos in die Geschichtsbücher als historischer Tag für Großbritannien eingehen. Der Tag, an dem das Land **der Europäischen Union die Scheidung eingereicht hat**.* *SPA: El 24 de junio de 2016 pasará sin duda a la historia del Reino Unido: fue **el día del divorcio de la UE** y el día en que la frágil paz entre los conservadores británicos saltó por los aires.Una detonación espectacular, con un escenario digno de una tragedia de Shakespeare con su lote de pequeñas y grandes traiciones entre amigos.* *FR: Le 24 juin 2016 restera sans nul doute un jour historique en Grande-Bretagne. Le jour où le pays **a divorcé de l'Europe**. Le jour aussi où la classe politique britannique a **volé en éclat**. Une **détonation** digne d'une **tragédie grecque**, avec son lot de coups de théâtre et de petites trahisons entre amis.* *RU: Неожиданная для британского истэблишмента победа «брэксита» на референдуме породила целую серию драматических **событий шекспировского масштаба**. ** *UKR: 23 червня 2016 року, без сумніму, став історичним днем для Великої Британії. Днем, коли країна вирішила **розлучитися** з Європою. А також днем, коли почало трусити політичний клас країни. Потрясіння, гідне **грецької трагедії**, чи то п'єси Шекспіра, з несподіваними поворотами і зрадами друзів. *** **http://www.euronews.com/2016/07/01/brexit-sparks-a-political-drama-in-the-uk-likened-to-the-house-of-cards** * The Brexit victory in the referendum, unexpected for the British establishment, gave rise to a series of dramatic Shakespearean events. **On June 23, 2016, undoubtedly, became a historic day for the Great Britain. In the afternoon, when the country decided to part with Europe. And also in	Captation	Eng: struct., rhet. Ger: struct., rhet. Spa: struct., rhet. Fr: struct., rhet. Ru: struct., rhet. Ukr: struct., rhet.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>the afternoon, when the political class of the country began to shake. Shock, worthy of the Greek tragedy, or a play of Shakespeare, with unexpected twists and betrayal of friends.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

This excerpt is the introductory part of the article where French is the language of the original. The author is specified in all the language versions. No translator´s name is mentioned. However, each language version seems to be a compilation of translation and rewriting. Spanish version of the article is the closest to the original although with some changes.

The article contains captation by family metaphor (divorce from the European Union), which, at the same time, is a rhetorical figure implying unification. The metaphor is maintained almost in all language versions except the Russian version, where the captation is produced by reference to Shakespeare, which also appears in the English and Spanish language versions. The French original, however, does not refer to Shakespeare play, but to "*tragédie grecque*" ("Greek tragedy), which is maintained in the Ukrainian translation. This excerpt also contains other captation metaphors that are to different extent maintained in the other language versions.

<table>
<tr>
<td>8 3</td>
<td>Middle part

CLUSTER 2 - BREXIT</td>
<td>*ENG: All was not as it seemed. It was a* **Lady McBeth** *who reportedly brought about* **a seismic change in the race for Downing Street***. Sarah Vine, a well known columnist in the Daily Mail is the wife of Michael Gove.*

GER: Doch was folgte war **ein Donnerschlag,** *eine weitere unerwartete Wendung für die* **eine Frau verantwortlich sein soll** *– Sarah Vine, eine bekannte Kolumnistin für die konservative "Daily Mail" und Frau von Michael Gove.*

SPA: Pero en realidad, había más de lo que se veía. Un correo electrónico de Sarah Vine, columnista en Daily Mail y mujer de Michael Gove, cambió radicalmente el curso de los acontecimientos. En el correo, dirigido a un amigo y misteriosamente filtrado masivamente, la periodista, a quien ahora llaman **Lady McGove***, ponía en entredicho la capacidad de Johnson para ocupar el cargo de primer ministro.*

FR: Il fallait bien un nouvel épisode. Il est arrivé. **Et c'est une femme qui a tenu cette fois-ci le rôle principal***. L'épouse de Michael Gove à l'origine d'un courriel diffusé par erreur dans la presse mercredi et dans lequel, Sarah Vine, éditorialiste au Daily Mail remet en cause les aptitudes de Boris Johnson à occuper le poste de Premier ministre.*

RU: В этом неожиданном повороте сюжета не</td>
<td>Captation</td>
<td>Eng:rhet.
Ger: rhet.
Spa: rhet.
Fr: rhet.
Ru: rhet.
Ukr: rhet.</td>
</tr>
</table>

		*обошлось без коварной женщины. В роли главной интриганки выступила жена Гоува и публицист консервативной газеты «Дэйли Мэйл» Сара Вайн. После того как Сара Вайн выступила в роли **леди Макбет, Майкл Гоув оказался в роли Брута из другой трагедии Шекспира**.* * *UKR: Першим струсом став лист колумністки The Daily Mail, дружини Майкла Гоува, що начебто випадково потрапив у руки громадськості. У ньому вона поставила під сумнів придатність Джонсона щодо керівництва урядом.* ** **http://www.euronews.com/2016/07/01/brexit-sparks-a-political-drama-in-the-uk-likened-to-the-house-of-cards** * This unexpected twist of the plot did not happen without an insidious woman. In the role of the main intrigue was the wife of Gove and the publicist of the conservative newspaper "Daily Mail" Sarah Vine. After Sarah Vine played the role of Lady Macbeth, Michael Gove appeared in the role of Brutus from another Shakespeare tragedy. ** The first concession was the letter from The Daily Mail, Colonelist, the wife of Michael Gove, who allegedly accidentally got into the hands of the public. In it, she questioned Johnson's suitability for government leadership.		

The language of the original article is French. The original sentence «*c'est une femme qui a tenu cette fois-ci le rôle principal*» is creatively translated into English with reference to Lady McBeth, which is further maintained in the Russian and Spanish language versions.

8 4	End CLUSTER 2 - BREXIT	*ENG: But this is no play or political thriller. The United Kingdom **has left Europe** and is without an effective leader with no clear vision of how Brexit will work and what the **impact on the people** will be.* *GER: Aber hier geht es nicht um einen Politthriller oder ein Theaterstück. Großbritannien verlässt die **Europäische Union** ohne klare Vision. Viele Fragen bleiben unbeantwortet, wie beispielsweise der Brexit praktisch umgesetzt werden soll und welche Auswirkungen dieser Schritt **für die Briten** konkret haben wird.* *SPA: Lo cierto es que el país está dando **sus primeros pasos fuera de Europa** sin una visión clara de cómo va a funcionar en la práctica el "Brexit" y sin líderes, porque los conservadores no son los únicos en plena implosión.* *FR: Après l'incrédulité, l'épilogue de l'histoire est un flou artistique et un vide politique. **Le Royaume-Uni a quitté l'Europe** mais sans leader efficace et sans vision claire sur le fonctionnement du Brexit et l'impact qu'il aura sur **la population et le pays**.*	Captation Distantiation	Eng: rhet. Ger: rhet. Spa: rhet. Fr: rhet. Ru: rhet. Ukr: rhet. Eng: lex Ger: lex

		RU: *Промежуточный итог драмы "Брексит": у выходящей из **Евросоюза** Великобритании нет ясности относительно нового лидера и даже в лагере "брексита" царит если не раскол, то растерянность.* *		
		UKR: *Тож в кризовий для Британії момент країна опинилася без лідера та стратегії, у політичному вакуумі. А дехто навіть називає це анархією.* **		
		http://www.euronews.com/2016/07/01/brexit-sparks-a-political-drama-in-the-uk-likened-to-the-house-of-cards		
		* The intermediate result of the drama "Brexit": Britain leaving the European Union has no clarity about the new leader and even confusion reigns even in the Brexit camp, if not split.		
		** So, in a crisis for Britain, the country was without a leader and strategy, in a political vacuum. And some even call it anarchy.		

The language of the original article is French. In the original article, Europe is used as a synonym for the European Union ("*Le Royaume-Uni a quitté l'Europe*"), which may be viewed as unification (not considered in the analysis as it originates in the primary discourse and not in the result of any transediting procedures). This element was maintained in the English and Spanish versions and was transformed into "*European Union*" in the German and Russian language versions. The phrase from the French original "*la population et le pays*" is translated as less distantiated "*impact on the people*" in the English language version and more distantiated "*für die Briten*" in the German language version. These changes may be referred to as captation.

| 85 | Headline

CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries | ENG: *MAN JAILED BY GERMAN COURT FOR STABBING MAYOR OF COLOGNE*
GER: *14 JAHRE GEFÄNGNIS FÜR REKER-ATTENTÄTER*
FR: *ALLEMAGNE: L'HOMME QUI A POIGNARDÉ HENRIETTE REKER ÉCOPE DE QUATORZE ANS DE PRISON*
SPA: *CONDENADO A 14 AÑOS DE CÁRCEL POR AGREDIR A **UNA CANDIDATA ALEMANA QUE ESTABA A FAVOR DE ACOGER A REFUGIADOS***
RU: *ФРГ: 14 ЛЕТ ТЮРЬМЫ ЗА НАПАДЕНИЕ НА МЭРА КЕЛЬНА**
UKR: *НАПАДНИКА НА МЕРА КЕЛЬНА ЗАСУДИЛИ ДО 14-РІЧНОГО УВ'ЯЗНЕННЯ***
http://www.euronews.com/2016/07/02/man-jailed-by-german-court-for-stabbing-mayor-of-cologne | Captation | Eng: sruct.
Ger: sruct.
Spa: sruct.
Fr: sruct.
Ru: sruct.
Ukr: sruct. |

		*FGR: 14 Years of Prison for Attacking the Mayor of Cologne ** Former Attacker on Cologne Mayor was sentenced to 14 years in prison		
		Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. The focus of the headlines slightly varies in different language versions. The Spanish version is extended with additional information focusing on the refugee policy.		
8 6	Article quoted in full CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries	*ENG: The 45-year-old named as Frank S was found guilty of attempted murder. The presiding judge said he wanted to send a signal to the government about refugee policy and c**reate a climate of fear**. During his trial the man said he didn't intend to kill but targeted the politician **for her pro-refugee stance**. He admitted **previous links to neo-Nazi groups**.*	Captation	Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct. Ukr: struct.
		*GER: Einen Tag vor der Bürgermeisterwahl von Köln hat Frank S. versucht, die damalige Kandidatin Henriette Reker zu töten. Jetzt verurteilte ihn das Oberlandesgericht Düsseldorf wegen versuchten Mordes zu 14 Jahren Haft. Der 45jährige hatte der heutigen Oberbürgermeisterin am 17. Oktober vergangenen Jahres ein großes Jagdmesser in den Hals gerammt und außerdem vier weitere Menschen verletzt. Reker schwebte in Lebensgefahr und lag mehrere Tage lang im künstlichen Koma. Im Prozess hatte Frank S., **der in den 1990er Jahren der rechtsextremen Szene angehört hatte**, ausgesagt, er habe Reker nicht töten, sondern sie lediglich wegen ihrer «linksradikalen Esoterik-Politik» als Oberbürgermeisterin verhindern wollen.*	Distantiation	Ger: struct.
			Polarization	Ger: lex.
		*SPA: Un tribunal alemán condenó a un hombre de 45 años que en vísperas de las elecciones municipales de Colonia atacó con un cuchillo a la candidata a la alcaldía Henriette Reker. La Fiscalía pedía para el **agresor, que tenía antecedentes ultraderechistas**, cadena perpetua porque consideraba que él había actuado con la intención de matar a su víctima. Sin embargo, la defensa solicitó un máximo de 15 años de cárcel alegando **que el procesado sufre trastornos psíquicos**.*		
		FR: Quatorze ans de prison ont été décidés à l'encontre de Frank Steffen en Allemagne; il a été reconnu coupable de "tentative de meurtre aggravé" sur la personne d'Henriette Reker, la maire de Cologne. En pleine campagne électorale, elle avait été poignardée le 17 octobre dernier sur		

		*un marché par cet homme proche des milieux d'extrême droite. Encore dans le coma, elle avait été élue dès le lendemain au premier tour à la mairie de Cologne. Au moment de l'agression, Henriette Reker dirigeait le service s'occupant **de prendre en charge et loger les migrants à leur arrivée dans la ville**. Le condamné a reconnu avoir agi par hostilité à la politique d'accueil des réfugiés de l'Allemagne.* *RU: В Германии суд приговорил к 14 годам заключения ультраправого активиста, напавшего на мэра Кельна Генриетту Рекер. Председатель суда заявила, что таким образом подсудимый пытался* **"повлиять на миграционную политику властей и создать в обществе атмосферу страха".*** *UKR: Чоловік, що завдав поранення кандидатові у мери Кельна, яка на наступний день по тому була обрана на цю посаду, у п'ятницю був засуджений до 14-річного ув'язнення. 45-річний Франк С. у жовтні 2015 року завдав незалежному кандидатові Генріетте Рікер удар ножем у шию під час передвиборчого заходу.* ***Суд у Дюссельдорфі встановив, що причиною нападу було прихильне ставлення Рікер до біженців, які у той час масово прибували до Німеччини.*** *Нападник – безробітний маляр – у 1990-ті роки був зв'язаний із крайніми правими угрупованнями у Бонні.* *** **http://www.euronews.com/2016/07/02/man-jailed-by-german-court-for-stabbing-mayor-of-cologne** * The chairman of the court stated that in this way the defendant tried to "influence the migration policy of the authorities and create an atmosphere of fear in the society". ** The court in Düsseldorf found that the cause of the attack was the favorable attitude of Ricker to the refugees who at that time arrived in Germany massively. The striker, an unemployed painter, was linked to extreme right-wing factions in Bonn in the 1990s.		
	Here, the German language version of the news does not mention the fact that the supposed reason for the crime was favourable refugee policy, but makes polarization between right and left political spectrum with distantiation by quote (*wegen ihrer «linksradikalen Esoterik-Politik»*). The Spanish version also does not mention this allegation but contains some additional information about the alleged mental disorders ("*alegando que el procesado sufre trastornos psíquicos*").			
8	Headline	*ENG: TURKEY CALLS AUSTRIA **'RACIST'***	Captation	Eng: rhet.

| 7 | CLUSTER 3 - EU external policy | GER: ANKARA **SCHIMPFT**: ÖSTERREICH IST "RASSISTISCH"

 SPA: EL JEFE DE LA DIPLOMACIA TURCA CALIFICA A AUSTRIA DE "CAPITAL DEL RACISMO RADICAL"

 FR: LA TURQUIE ACCUSE L'AUTRICHE DE "RACISME RADICAL"

 RU: **СЛОВЕСНАЯ ВОЙНА** МЕЖДУ ТУРЦИЕЙ И АВСТРИЕЙ НАБИРАЕТ ОБОРОТЫ*

 UKR: МІНІСТР ЗАКОРДОННИХ СПРАВ ТУРЕЧЧИНИ НАЗВАВ АВСТРІЮ "СТОЛИЦЕЮ РАДИКАЛЬНОГО РАСИЗМУ"**

 http://www.euronews.com/2016/08/05/turkey-calls-austria-racist
 * War of Words Between Turkey And Austria Gains Momentum
 ** Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey Named Austria "Capital of Radical Racism" | | Ger: rhet.
 Spa: rhet.
 Fr: rhet.
 Ru: rhet.
 Ukr: rhet. |
| | | | Distantiation | Eng: rhet.
 Ger: rhet.
 Spa: rhet.
 Fr: rhet.
 Ukr: rhet |

Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. The accents of the headlines slightly vary in different language versions. The headline contains captation by dramatization and polarization in the quoted argument. Distantiation is expressed by the quotation marks.

| 8 8 | Beginning

 CLUSTER 3 - EU external policy | ENG: **The war of words** between Austria's Foreign minister Sebastian Kurz, and his Turkish counterpart Mevlut Cavusoglu has escalated – or, rather descended into **ugly name-calling**. After **Austria suggested Turkey was heading towards "dictatorship," and EU membership talks should end as a result**, Ankara hit back on Friday (August 5). Speaking on national television, Cavusoglu said: "The Austrian chancellor should first take a look at his own country. One of the trends that is an enemy of human rights and values is racism, and today, Austria is the capital of radical racism." | Captation | Eng: rhet., struct.
 Ger: rhet., struct.
 Spa: rhet., struct.
 Fr: rhet., struct.
 Ru: rhet., struct.
 Ukr: rhet., struct. |
| | | GER: Angesichts der Forderung Österreichs nach einem Ende der EU-Beitrittsgespräche mit der Türkei hat die Regierung in Ankara **der Alpenrepublik "Rassismus" vorgeworfen**. Der türkische Außenminister Mevlüt Cavusoglu verschärfte auch seine Kritik an Medien. **Er warf auch deutschen Medien vor, fremdgesteuert gegen die Türkei und ihren Präsidenten Recep Tayyip Erdogan Stimmung zu machen**. "Heute ist Österreich die Hauptstadt des radikalen Rassismus", sagte Cavusoglu dem regierungsnahen Sender TGRT wörtlich in einem live übertragenen Interview. | Distantiation | Eng: rhet.
 Ger: rhet.
 Spa: rhet.
 Fr: rhet.
 Ru: rhet.
 Ukr: rhet |

SPA: *La tensión diplomática entre Austria y Turquía ha alcanzado **el rango de guerra dialéctica** entre los ministros de Exteriores de ambos países. Un día después de que el jefe de la diplomacia austríaca pidiera el cese de las negociaciones de adhesión de Turquía a la Unión Europea, su homólogo turco **ha devuelto la andanada**, calificando a Austria de "capital del racismo radical". "El canciller austríaco haría mejor en mirar hacia su propio país. Una muestra de que es enemigo de los derechos humanos es el racismo y hoy día Austria es la capital del racismo radical", afirmó Mevlut Cavusoglu en una entrevista televisada.*

FR: *Le ton est de plus en plus acerbe entre la Turquie et l'Autriche. Ankara n'a guère apprécié la suggestion du gouvernement autrichien de rompre les pourparlers d'adhésion à l'Union européenne en cours avec la Turquie, **une réaction aux purges lancées par Erdogan après le coup d'Etat raté**. Le chef de la diplomatie turc Mevlut Cavusoglu a répliqué sévèrement. "Le chancelier autrichien ferait mieux de regarder son propre pays. Le racisme est l'ennemi des droits de l'Homme", a t-il lancé, et "aujourd'hui l'Autriche est la capitale du **racisme radical**".*

RU: ***Первой искрой стало заявление канцлера Австрии Кристиана Керна, который 3 августа призвал прекратить переговорный процесс о вступлении Турции в Евросоюз,** предложив вынести этот вопрос на рассмотрение ближайшего саммита ЕС 16 сентября.*

*После этого министр Турции по делам ЕС Омер Челик, публично зачислил австрийского канцлера в стан **"правых экстремистов"**. В эту пятницу в эфире национального телевидения глава турецкого МИДа Мевлют Чавушоглу продолжил пикировку: "Австрийский канцлер должен сперва оглянуться на свою страну. Одна из тенденций состоит в том, что Австрия — враг прав человека, в ней сегодня правит расизм. Австрия — **столица радикального национализма**".**

UKR: *Триває **війна слів** між Туреччиною та Австрією, пов'язана з діями Анкари по невдалій спробі державного перевороту. **Після обмеження в Туреччині громадянських свобод і здійснення масових арештів та звільнень з***

		*роботи канцлер Австрії Крістіан Керн заявив, що ЄС має припинити переговори з Анкарою щодо членства в організації. У відповідь турецький міністр Чавушоглу звинуватив Австрію в расизмі. Мевлут Чавушоглу, міністр закордонних справ Туреччини: "Канцлер Австрії спочатку повинен подивитися на свою власну країну. Одним із головних ворогів прав людини і людських цінностей є расизм. І сьогодні Австрія є столицею радикального расизму".*** http://www.euronews.com/2016/08/05/turkey-calls-austria-racist*		
		* The first spark was the statement by Austrian Chancellor Christian Kern, who on August 3 called for the end of the negotiation process on Turkey's accession to the European Union, proposing that this issue be submitted to the next EU summit on September 16. After that, Turkey's Minister for EU Affairs, Omer елиelik, publicly enrolled Austrian Chancellor to the camp of "right-wing extremists". This Friday on the air of national television, the head of the Turkish Foreign Ministry Mevlüt ававuşо пlu continued his pick-up: ** a war of words between Turkey and Austria is struck, linked to the actions of Ankara in the failed attempt of a coup. Following restrictions in Turkey on civil liberties and mass arrests and dismissals, Austrian Chancellor Christian Kern said the EU should stop negotiations with Ankara on membership in the organization. In response, the Turkish minister Chavusoglu accused Austria of racism. Mevlut Cavusoglu, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey:		
		Captation by metaphor ("*the war of words*") and evaluative adjectives ("*ugly name-calling*") appears in the English language version. All the language versions contain distantiation through quotation marks. Captation is also present on the structural level in the German version by addition of information referring to the German Media. The phrase "*radical racism*" (in the Turkish original primary discourse "*radikal ırkçılığın*") is translated as "*radical nationalism*", which is different from the other language versions.		
8 9	End CLUSTER 3 - EU external policy	*ENG: On Twitter, the Austrian foreign minister urged his counterpart to "show restraint," and called on Turkey to "moderate its choice of words and its course of action at home." Amid the tension, fears are mounting in the EU that the deal struck with Turkey to stop illegal migration via its shores could collapse. Ankara has complained Europe is not living up to its side of the pact, which promised cash, visa-free travel and speedier talks on EU membership.* *GER: Österreichs Außenminister Sebastian Kurz forderte über Twitter, die türkische Regierung müsse sich sowohl in der Wortwahl als auch beim Vorgehen im Land mäßigen. Gemeinsam mit Ländern wie Slowenien, Kroatien und Mazedonien hatte Wien 2015 beschlossen, die Balkanroute dicht zu machen, über die massenweise Flüchtlinge nach Österreich und auch nach Deutschland gekommen*	Captation Distantiation	Eng: struct., Ger: struct., Spa: struct., rhet. Fr: struct., Ru: struct., Ukr: struct., Eng: rhet. Ger: lex. Spa: rhet. Ru: rhet.	

waren. Seitdem sind die Flüchtlingszahlen deutlich gesunken.

[Extensive addition of background information provided after the paragraph]

*SPA: El cruce de acusaciones ha dado después el salto a las redes sociales. Desde Twitter, el ministro austríaco de Exteriores a recomendado a Turquía que **"modere su lenguaje y sus actos"**. Así las cosas el pacto entre Ankara y la Unión Europea firmado en marzo para frenar el flujo masivo de inmigrantes **se parece cada vez más a papel mojado**.*

*FR: Son homologue autrichien, Sebastian Kurz a immédiatement réagi sur Twitter, en appelant le ministre "**à faire preuve de retenue. La Turquie doit modérer (…) son langage et ses actes**", a t-il écrit. En mars, Erdogan a signé avec l'UE **un pacte destiné à tarir l'afflux de migrants en Europe**, en échange de contreparties politiques et financières, dont l'accélération des négociations d'adhésion.*

*RU: Ответ главы МИДа Австрии Себастьяна Курца не заставил себя ждать. В своем микроблоге в Twitter он призвал турецкие власти **"умерить тон высказываний"**: "Призываю турецкого министра к сдержанности и резко отвергаю его критику", – написал он в частности. Два дня назад глава МИДа Австрии призвал ЕС задуматься об **альтернативе сделке с Турцией по беженцам**. По его мнению, ЕС нуждается для начала "в эффективной пограничной и береговой охране". Мигрантов, задержанных на внешних границах ЕС, следует направлять в "созданные на островах центры" и затем депортировать в их родные страны или безопасные транзитные государства. Он также отметил, что ограниченное число беженцев может легально принять и Европа. **

*UKR: Міністр закордонних справ Австрії Себастіан Курц відреагував на це у мережі Twitter: "Я закликаю міністра закордонних справ Туреччини до стриманості і твердо відкидаю його критику. Туреччина мусить вибирати слова і стримувати свої дії". Напруженість між двома країнами зростає з липня. 21 липня Відень викликав турецького посла для пояснень щодо причетності офіційної Анкари до демонстрацій на підтримку президента Ердогана в Австрії. **У ЄС***

		побоюються, що відмова від перемов про членство Туреччини може призвести до відходу Анкари від угоди щодо сирійських біженців і до нової міґраційної кризи. ** http://www.euronews.com/2016/08/05/turkey-calls-austria-racist * Two days ago, the Austrian Foreign Minister urged the EU to think about an alternative to the refugee deal with Turkey. According to him, for the beginning, the EU needs "an effective border and coast guard". Migrants detained at the external borders of the EU should be sent to "island centers" and then deported to their home countries or safe transit states. He also noted that a limited number of refugees can legally accept and Europe. ** The tension between the two countries is increasing since July. On July 21, Vienna summoned a Turkish ambassador to explain the involvement of the official Ankara in demonstrations in support of President Erdogan in Austria. The EU fears that rejection of the talks on Turkey's membership might lead Ankara to withdraw from an agreement on Syrian refugees and to a new migration crisis.		

The structure of this sample is similar in all the language versions with some differences in its final part, which may be referred to as captation. The quotation marks in the part "*moderate its choice of words*", including reported speech, are maintained in all the language versions except the German one. Distantiation by quotation marks appear in the English, German, Spanish and Russian language versions. If the quotation marks are used for a complete quote and not for separate words and expressions from the quote we do not consider it as distantiation in this analysis.

90	Headline CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries	*ENG: STURGEON WARNS SCOTLAND WILL DECIDE ITS EUROPEAN FUTURE INDEPENDENTLY* *GER: SCHOTTLAND TRIFFT VORBEREITUNGEN FÜR ERNEUTES UNABHÄNGIGKEITSREFERENDUM* *SPA: NICOLA STURGEON REMUEVE LAS BRASAS DEL INDEPENDENTISMO ESCOCÉS* *FR: ÉCOSSE: VERS UN NOUVEAU REFERENDUM SUR L'INDÉPENDANCE?* *RU: ШОТЛАНДИЯ ДУМАЕТ, КАК ОСТАТЬСЯ В ЕС** *UKR: ШОТЛАНДІЯ НА ШЛЯХУ ДО ДРУГОГО РЕФЕРЕНДУМУ ПРО НЕЗАЛЕЖНІСТЬ*** http://www.euronews.com/2016/09/06/sturgeon-warns-scotland-will-decide-its-european-future-independently * **Scotland thinking** how to stay in the EU ** Scotland is on the way to the second referendum on Independence	Captation	Eng: struct., rhet. Ger: struct., Spa: struct., rhet. Fr: struct., rhet. Ru: struct., rhet. Ukr: struct.

Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. The accents of the headlines slightly vary in

different language versions. Captation by metaphor is present in the Spanish language version. The French language version contains captation by question mark. The headline of the Russian language version in focused on Scotland "*thinking*" about how to remain within the EU.

| 9 1 | Beginning and middle part

Quote in the middle part

CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries | *ENG: The **people of Scotland** have made two recent choices in referendum votes. One, **entirely theirs**, saw them vote to narrowly stay part of the United Kingdom. But now **the UK has dragged Scotland out of the EU**, the Scots want another crack at independence so they can remain.*

*"To ensure that all options are open to **us**, this programme for government makes clear that **we will** consult on the draft referendum bill so it is ready for immediate introduction if **we conclude** that independence is the best or only way **to protect Scotland's interests**," said Scotland's First Minister Nicola Sturgeon on Tuesday.*

*GER: Angesichts des bevorstehenden Austritts Großbritanniens aus der Europäischen Union erwägt Schottland ein zweites Unabhängigkeitsreferendum. Schottlands Regierungschefin Nicola Sturgeon sagte im Regionalparlament in Edinburgh, alle Optionen müssten auf dem Tisch bleiben: "Dieses Regierungsprogramm macht klar, dass **wir** über einen Gesetzentwurf für ein Referendum beraten werden, damit dieser vorliegt, sobald **wir** zu dem Schluss kommen, dass Unabhängigkeit der beste oder der einzige Weg ist, um **Schottlands Interessen zu wahren**."*

*SPA: Dos meses después del **sí británico a la salida de la Unión Europea**, la primera ministra escocesa, Nicola Sturgeon, ha presentado ante el parlamento una iniciativa destinada a convocar una nueva consulta sobre la pertenencia al Reino Unido. Sturgeon argumenta que **el brexit no puede estar por encima de las aspiraciones europeístas de Escocia**: "Para garantizar que tendremos todas las opciones abiertas, dejaremos claro en el proyecto de ley de referéndum que si decidimos que la independencia es la mejor o la única forma de **proteger los intereses de Escocia**, estaremos listos para realizarlo".*

*FR: Ce mardi à Edimbourg, la Première ministre écossaise Nicola Sturgeon a confirmé devant le Parlement son intention d'organiser un nouveau référendum sur l'indépendance de l'Écosse. **Elle** | Captation | Eng: struct., rhet.
Ger: struct.,
Spa: struct.,
Fr: struct.,
Ru: struct.,
Ukr: struct.. |

estime que le Brexit en menace les intérêts et s'est dite toujours aussi déterminée à trouver les moyens de *protéger le mieux possible la place de la nation septentrionale du Royaume-Uni en Europe*.

"Pour veiller à ce que toutes les options soient ouvertes, le gouvernement discute d'un projet de loi sur l'organisation d'un référendum qui sera présenté dès lors que nous arriverons à la conclusion que l'Indépendance est la meilleure ou la seule façon de préserver les intérêts de l'Écosse", a dit Nicola Sturgeon.

RU: *"**Шотландия должна остаться** в составе ЕС", – **Первый министр региона** и и лидер Шотландской национальной партии Никола Стерджен обещает сделать для этого все возможное. Во вторник она объявила о запуске кампании с целью созвать второй референдум о независимости. Первым этапом подготовки к нему станет общенациональный опрос, по результатам которого правительство примет решение:*

"Мы используем все возможности, программа правительства со всей ясностью демонстрирует наше намерение провести консультации по законопроекту об организации референдума и составлению соответствующего документа. Он войдет в силу немедленно, если мы решим, что независимость – лучший и единственный способ защитить интересы Шотландии".*

UKR: *"**Використати усі можливості, щоб захистити"** місце Шотландії у Європі обіцяє **перший міністр країни** Нікола Стурджен. У вівторок вона оголосила про старт загальнонаціонального опитування, за результатами якого шотландський уряд ухвалюватиме рішення щодо другого референдуму про незалежність.*

"Ми використовуємо усі можливості, і ця урядова програма ясно демонструє наш намір провести консультації щодо законопроекту про організацію референдуму. Цей документ набере чинності негайно, якщо ми дійдемо висновку, що незалежність – найкращий чи єдиний спосіб захистити інтереси Шотландії ".**

http://www.euronews.com/2016/09/06/sturgeon-warns-scotland-will-decide-its-european-future-independently

*"Scotland should remain in the EU", - The First Minister of the region and

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<table>
<tr>
<td colspan="6">the leader of the Scottish National Party, Nicola Sturgeon, promises to do everything possible for this. On Tuesday, she announced the launch of a campaign to convene a second referendum on independence. The first stage of preparation for it will be a nationwide survey, according to the results of which the government will decide:

**"Use All the Opportunities to Protect" Scotland's Place in Europe Promises the First Minister of the country Nicola Sturgeon. On Tuesday, she announced the launch of a nationwide poll, according to which the Scottish government will decide on a second referendum on independence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="6">Certain structural differences in the introductions to the quotes in all the language versions may be referred to as captation. The English language version uses metaphors for captation. The structure of the sample is maintained in all the language versions. The Ukrainian language version uses "Europe" as the synonym for "European Union". The Russian language version refers to Nicola Sturgeon as "the First Minister of the region" and the Ukrainian version as to the "the First Minister of the Country".</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 2</td>
<td>End

CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries</td>
<td colspan="2">ENG: Sturgeon has been busy working out her Brexit response over the Summer break and that policy announcement at the start of a new parliamentary session spells potential trouble for Prime Minister Theresa May in London, who is likely to reject any such initiative. Former Scottish nationalist leader Alex Salmond, who saw Scotland vote 55-45% to stay in the UK last year, said after the loss that it would be a "once in a generation" vote. But one of the entirely predictable, and predicted results of the Brexit vote was renewed urgency for Scots to consider a life divorced from the Brussels counterweight to London, and decide they wanted no part of it. Victory in a second independence referendum would be the only way of possibly retaining membership as an independent member state. And this is exactly what has happened. Increasingly it looks more like a question of when, rather than if a new vote will take place in Scotland.

GER: EU-Mitgliedschaft war ein entscheidendes Kriterium, als sich die schottischen Wähler vor zwei Jahren für den Verbleib im Vereinigten Königreich aussprachen. Im Referendum im Juni stimmten mehr als 60 Prozent der Schotten gegen den Austritt aus der EU.

SPA: En el referéndum sobre el brexit, Escocia se mostró claramente a favor de seguir dentro de la UE. A pesar de la decepción que el resultado final provocó en una buena parte de la población, una reciente encuesta muestra que la mayoría de los escoceses quieren seguir siendo británicos.</td>
<td>Captation</td>
<td>Eng: struct., rhet.

Ger: struct.

Spa: struct.

Fr: struct.

Ru: struct., lex.

Ukr: struct.</td>
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*FR: La semaine dernière Nicola Sturgeon avait lancé une grande consultation pour savoir si ses compatriotes étaient favorables à un nouveau référendum sur l'indépendance. Car le 23 juin dernier, les Écossais avaient voté à 62 % **pour rester dans l'Union européenne**.*

*RU: **Угроза** нового шотландского референдума **нависла** после "брексита", когда 52% британцев проголосовали за выход страны из ЕС, а 62% процента шотландцев – против. Это изменило настроения в Шотландии, 2 года назад проголосовавшей за союз в Великобританией. Теперь, по данным экспертов, большинство шотландцев выскажутся за независимость, чтобы сохранить членство в ЕС. ***

*UKR: **Про новий референдум заговорили** у Шотландії одразу після "Брекзиту", коли 52% британців проголосували за вихід країни з Євросоюзу. Водночас 62% шотландців висловились за членство у ЄС. Таку ж позицію поділяють і жителі Північної Ірландії. ****

http://www.euronews.com/2016/09/06/sturgeon-warns-scotland-will-decide-its-european-future-independently

* The threat of a new Scottish referendum loomed after the "Brexit", when 52% of Britons voted for the country's withdrawal from the EU, and 62% of the Scots opposed. This changed the mood in Scotland, 2 years ago, voted for the union in the UK. Now, according to experts, the majority of Scots will vote for independence in order to maintain EU membership.

** A new referendum was held in Scotland immediately after the Breckish Party, when 52% of Britons voted to leave the country from the European Union. At the same time, 62% of Scots spoke in favor of EU membership. The same position is shared by the inhabitants of Northern Ireland.

</td></tr>
</table>

The structure of this sample has some differences in various language versions that may be referred to as captation. For instance, the English language version provides more details and is, therefore, the longest one. It also uses metaphor for captation ("*spells potential trouble*"). The Russian language version talks about the approaching "threat" of a new referendum.

9 3	Headline CLUSTER 2 - BREXIT	*ENG: UK'S MAY **LOOKS TO POST-BREXIT BRITAIN*** *GER: THERESA MAY **VERTEIDIGT BREXIT-VOTUM*** *SPA: MAY INTENTA ATRAER **EL INTERÉS DE LA CLASE TRABAJADORA*** *FR: THERESA MAY **CONFIRME SA LIGNE SUR LE BREXIT***	Captation	Eng: struct., Ger: struct., Spa: struct., Fr: struct., Ru: struct., Ukr: struct.,

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		*RU: БРИТАНСКИЙ ПРЕМЬЕР **ИДЁТ ЗА ЕВРОСКЕПТИКАМИ*** *UKR: ЛІДЕР БРИТАНІЇ ОБІЦЯЄ: BREXIT МАЄ **ПОКРАЩИТИ ЖИТТЯ БРИТАНЦІВ*** http://www.euronews.com/2016/10/05/uk-s-may-looks-to-post-brexit-britain ** British Prime Minister Follows Eurosceptic* *** Britain's leader promises Brexit to improve life of the British*		
	Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. The focus of the headlines slightly varies in different language versions.			
9 4	Beginning CLUSTER 2 - BREXIT	*ENG: Prime Minister Theresa May said on Wednesday that the country's Conservative government must do more to champion the cause of working-class people. After just three months in the job, May used a speech at the party's annual conference to sketch out her view of a post-Brexit Britain. She said that **the Tory party** should now be the party of **those 'blue-collar' voters, who had voted to quit the European Union** and who might have traditionally voted **Labour**. "So if you're a boss who earns a fortune but doesn't look after your staff, an international company that treats tax laws as an optional extra …, a director who takes out massive dividends while knowing that the company pension is about to go bust, I'm putting you on warning," May told delegates, referring to a recent scandal in which major retailer BHS went bust.* *GER: Die britische Premierministerin Theresa May hat bei ihrer Abschlussrede auf dem Parteitag der Konservativen das Brexit-Votum verteidigt. Die Abstimmung sei ein Protest gegen die EU und die Eliten gewesen, sagte May in Birmingham. Sie fügte hinzu: "Weil wir die EU verlassen und **unser Schicksal selbst bestimmen**, wird es dringlicher denn je, langjährige Herausforderungen Großbritanniens in den Angriff zu nehmen, darunter genügend Menschen für die Berufe der Zukunft vorzubereiten."* *SPA: La primera ministra británica, Theresa May, se ha dirigido a la clase trabajadora en la conferencia del Partido Conservador en Birmingham. En su discurso ha recordado que su Gobierno hará aquello por lo que la gente votó: sacar al Reino Unido de la UE: "Al dejar la Unión Europea y **tomar el control de nuestro propio destino**, la tarea de hacer frente a algunos de los*	Captation	Eng: struct., Ger: struct., Spa: struct., Fr: struct., Ru: struct., Ukr: struct.,

desafíos británicos, como la formación de suficientes personas para ocupar los empleos del futuro, es ahora aún más urgente".

*FR: La Première ministre britannique durcit sa ligne politique à propos du Brexit. Lors de la clôture du congrès du Parti conservateur, Theresa May a confirmé qu'elle ne comptait pas lâcher du lest auprès de ses partenaires européens en matière de politique migratoire. « Alors que **nous quittons l'Union européenne et que prenons le contrôle de notre propre destinée,** la mission de relever de profonds défis britanniques (...) est encore plus urgente », affirme-t-elle.*

RU: Тереза Мэй обязалась использовать предстоящий выход Великобритании из Евросоюза на благо страны. Премьер-министр сказала на конференции консерваторов в Бирмингеме, что хочет привлечь на свою сторону рабочий класс и с его помощью обеспечить экономическую самостоятельность Соединённого Королевства.

*"**Покидая ЕС, мы возвращаем себе контроль над собственной судьбой** и приступаем к поиску ответов на давно брошенные Британии вызовы, – сказала Мэй. – Становится всё более актуальной задача обучить достаточное количество людей профессиям будущего".**

UKR: Прем'єр-міністр Британії Тереза Мей розповіла, якою бачить свою країну після виходу з Євросоюзу. На з'їзді владної Консервативної партії вона закликала однопартійців більше дбати про робітничий клас і змінити імідж партії, яка захищає багатих за рахунок бідних:

*"Оскільки **ми виходимо з ЄС і перебираємо контроль над нашою власною долею,** ми повинні вирішити деякі з давніх проблем Британії – наприклад, як навчити достатньо людей, що зможуть виконувати роботу майбутнього. Це стає ще більш актуальним".***

http://www.euronews.com/2016/10/05/uk-s-may-looks-to-post-brexit-britain

* Teresa May committed herself to use the upcoming British exit from the European Union for the benefit of the country. The Prime Minister said at a conservative conference in Birmingham that she wants to win over the working class and with its help ensure the economic independence of the United Kingdom.

** British Prime Minister Teresa May described what his country sees after leaving the European Union. At a congressional meeting of the Conservative Party, she urged party members to take more care of the working class and

		change the image of the party, which protects the rich at the expense of the poor.		

Captation by differences in the structure. The English language version uses a different quote at the beginning of the article than the other language versions. The English language version mentions the names of the political parties, which do not appear in the other language versions.

| 9 5 | Headline

CLUSTER 4 - EU INTERNAL Policy | *ENG: ETA LEADER ARRESTED IN SOUTHWESTERN FRANCE - SPANISH OFFICIALS*

GER: ETA-CHEF MIKEL IRASTORZA IN FRANKREICH FESTGENOMMEN

SPA: DETENIDO EN FRANCIA EL JEFE MILITAR DE ETA, MIKEL IRASTORZA

FR: L'UN DES DERNIERS DIRIGEANTS D'ETA ARRÊTÉ SAMEDI EN FRANCE

RU: НА ЮГО-ЗАПАДЕ ФРАНЦИИ ЗАДЕРЖАН ЛИДЕР ЭТА*

UKR: У ФРАНЦІЇ ЗААРЕШТОВАНО ОДНОГО З ПРОВІДНИКІВ ЕТА**

http://www.euronews.com/2016/11/05/eta-leader-arrested-in-southwestern-france-spanish-officials

* ETA Leader Detained In the South-West of France

** One of ETA leaders arrested In France | Captation *All* | Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct. Ukr: struct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|

Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. The structure of the headlines slightly varies in different language versions in terms of details, although the main components remain the same.

| 9 6 | Beginning

CLUSTER 4 - EU INTERNAL Policy | *ENG: The head of the Basque militant separatist group ETA **is said to have been arrested** in south-western France. Mikel Irastorza was detained in Ascain, a village near the Pyrenees mountains, according to the Spanish interior ministry. In a statement, it said the 41-year-old had been on the run from authorities and is the leader of the illegal organisation. The ministry said the investigation remains open, and there could be further arrests.*

Formed in the late 1950s, ETA has been aiming to establish an independent Basque state in northern Spain and southern France. It killed hundreds of people over several decades through bombings and execution-style killings. Scores of ETA members have been arrested in recent years, severely weakening the group. It called a unilateral ceasefire in 2011 and pledged to turn in its | Captation

Distantiation | Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct. Ukr: struct.

Eng: struct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|

weapons

*GER: **Die französische Polizei** hat am Samstagmorgen den mutmaßlichen Chef der baskischen Untergrundorganisation ETA, Mikel Irastorza, festgenommen. Irastorza wurde in einer gemeinsamen Operation mit der spanischen Guardia Civil in Ascain im französischen Teil des Baskenlandes aufgegriffen. Irastorza steht nach Angaben der Sicherheitsorgane seit der Festnahme von David Pla und Iratxe Sorzabal im September 2015 an der Spitze der ETA. Irastorza ist der siebte ETA-Chef, der seit der Einstellung des bewaffneten Kampfes durch ETA am 20. Oktober 2011 festgenommen wurde.*

Nach Ansicht der spanischen Sicherheitsbehörden sind nur noch fünf ETA-Mitglieder auf freiem Fuß. Sie verfügen jedoch über keine operativen Kapazitäten mehr. Mitte Oktober war in einem Wald in Nordfrankreich ein Versteck mit 145 Waffen entdeckt worden, das die spanischen Sicherheitsorgane ETA zuschrieben. Es war der größte ETA-Waffenfund seit 2004. Zusammen mit Irastorza wurde ein spanisch-französisches Paar (ein 59-jähriger Spanier und eine 56-jährige Französin) festgenommen, die den ETA-Chef in ihrem Haus beherbergt hatten.

SPA: La policía francesa ha detenido al presunto jefe militar de ETA. Se trata de Mikel Irastorza, al frente de la banda terrorista desde 2015, cuando sustituyó a David Pla e Iratxe Sorzabal.

*El arresto se ha producido en la localidad de Ascain, en el País Vasco francés, **gracias a la colaboración de la Guardia Civil española**. Junto a Irastorza, la policía francesa ha arrestado a una pareja, formada por un español y una francesa, que eran quienes le albergaban en su casa. "La investigación sigue abierta". Irastorza es el séptimo jefe de ETA detenido desde que el grupo terrorista anunciara "el cese definitivo de su actividad armada", hace cinco años. Hace dos semanas, la policía francesa localizó en un bosque al norte de París un zulo de ETA con el mayor arsenal encontrado desde 2004.*

*FR: **La France et l'Espagne ont**, semble-t-il, porté samedi un nouveau coup dur à l'organisation séparatiste basque ETA, avec l'arrestation de l'un de ses derniers chefs présumés dans la clandestinité. Mikel Irastorza, 41 ans, a été interpellé, à l'aube, au domicile d'un couple*

franco-espagnol qui l'hébergeait dans une petite commune, Ascain (Pyrénées-Atlantiques), tout près de la frontière, côté français, lors d'une opération menée conjointement par les polices des deux pays.

Selon le ministère espagnol de l'Intérieur, Irastorza est "le plus haut dirigeant actuel d'ETA à avoir encore échappé à la justice". Il aurait succédé à deux hommes arrêtés, également en France, en septembre 2015. ETA a renoncé en 2011 à la lutte armée mais elle a toujours refusé de rendre les armes et de se dissoudre. Le 12 octobre, la France et l'Espagne avaient annoncé le démantèlement d'une importante cache d'armes... au nord de Paris.

*RU: **Французские и испанские спецслужбы** в результате совместной операции задержали одного из последних лидеров вооружённой организации баскских сепаратистов ЭТА. Микель Ирасторса был задержан в городке Аскен, в департаменте Атлантические Пиренеи, на юго-западе Франции. ЭТА объявила о прекращении вооружённой борьбы в 2011 г., но отказалась сдать оружие и самораспуститься. Микель Ирасторса возглавил организацию в сентябре 2015 г. после ареста его предшественников Давида Пла и Ираче Сорсобаля. 12 октября этого года **французские и испанские спецслужбы** обнаружили на севере Парижа крупный склад оружия и взрывчатки, принадлежащий ЭТА. В рамках расследования дела о терроризме, которое проводит французская прокуратура, Микель Ирасторса и трое других подозреваемых будут переправлены в Париж. **

*UKR: Одного з провідників баскських сепаратистів з екстремістської організації ETA на ім'я Мікель Ірасторса було заарештовано у Франції, у селищі Аскаїн, що неподалік кордону з Іспанією. Операцію з арешту Ірасторси було здійснено **французькою службою внутрішньої розвідки та іспанською поліцією**. 64-річний ватажок ETA переховувався від поліції вже впродовж певного часу і йому інкримінується керівництво забороненою організацією. Останньо, ETA було серйозним чином послаблено по тому, як сотні її членів було заарештовано і конфісковано велику кількість зброї. ETA проголосила одностороннє*

		припинення вогню 2011 року і пообіцяла скласти зброю. ** **http://www.euronews.com/2016/11/05/eta-leader-arrested-in-southwestern-france-spanish-officials** * As a result of the joint operation, French and Spanish special services detained one of the last leaders of the armed organization of the Basque separatists ETA. Mikel Irastorza was detained in the town of Ascain, in the department of the Atlantic Pyrenees, in southwestern France. ETA announced the cessation of armed struggle in 2011, but refused to surrender its weapons and disband. Mikel Irastorsa headed the organization in September 2015 after the arrest of his predecessors David Pla and Irache Sorsobal. On October 12 of this year, French and Spanish intelligence services discovered a large arms and explosive storehouse belonging to ETA in the north of Paris. As part of the investigation into the terrorism case, which is being conducted by the French prosecutor's office, Mikel Iastorsa and the three other suspects will be sent to Paris. ** One of the leaders of the Basque separatists from the extremist organization, ETA, in the name of Mikel Irastorza, was arrested in France, in the village of Asaiin, near the border with Spain. The operation was carried out by the French Internal Intelligence Service and the Spanish Police. The 64-year-old ETA has been hiding from the police for some time and has been charged with banning the organization. Lastly, the ETA was severely weakened by the arrest and seizure of hundreds of its members by large numbers of weapons. ETA proclaimed unilateral ceasefire in 2011 and promised to make weapons.		

Captation is present in all the languages versions by providing background information, whereby the structure contains some differences. Different details are also provided regarding the authorities that carried out the arrest operation. The English language version contains distantiation ("*is said to have been arrested*").

| 97 | Headline

 CLUSTER 3 - EU external policy | *ENG: EUROPE PROTESTS AGAINST TURKISH ARRESTS*

 *GER: NACH FESTNAHMEN: PROTESTE IN DER **TÜRKEI, DEUTSCHLAND UND FRANKREICH***

 *SPA: MANIFESTACIONES EN **TURQUÍA Y VARIOS PAÍSES EUROPEOS** CONTRA LAS DETENCIONES DE MIEMBROS DEL PARTIDO PROKURDO HDP*

 *FR: **TURQUIE**: DES MILLIERS DE KURDES DANS LA RUE CONTRE ERDOGAN*

 *RU: **ТУРЦИЮ И ЕВРОПУ** ОХВАТИЛИ АКЦИИ ПРОТЕСТА ПРОТИВ АРЕСТА ТУРЕЦКИХ ОППОЗИЦИОНЕРОВ**

 *UKR: **ТУРЕЧЧИНА**: МАНІФЕСТАЦІЇ ПРОТИ **"ЧИСТОК"** І ТИСКУ НА ОПОЗИЦІЮ І ПРЕСУ***

 http://www.euronews.com/2016/11/05/europe-protests-against-turkish-arrests

 * Turkey And Europe Seized by Protest Against Arrest Of Turkish Oppositionioners
 ** Turkey: Demonstrations Aagainst "Cleanings" and Pressure on Opposition and Press | Captation | Eng: struct.
 Ger: struct.
 Spa: struct.
 Fr: struct.
 Ru: struct.
 Ukr: struct. | |

Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. The focus of the headlines slightly varies in different language versions.

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9 8	Middle part CLUSTER 3 - EU external policy	ENG: *Around 6,500 Kurdish supporters demonstrated peacefully in the German city of Cologne on Saturday.***They criticised Germany for not doing enough to stop Erdogan's government from detaining and suspending officials, including judges, teachers, police and civil servants in the wake of a failed military coup in July.** GER: *Auch in Deutschland mobilisierten die Inhaftierungen Tausende Menschen. In Köln zogen am Samstag mehr als 6000 Kurden durch die Innenstadt.* **Sie riefen zum Widerstand gegen den türkischen Staatspräsidenten auf.** *Die Teilnehmer riefen Parolen wie "Terrorist Erdogan" und zeigten Plakate mit Aufschriften wie "Stoppt die Erdogan-Diktatur!". Ähnliche Proteste* **gegen das Vorgehen der türkischen Regierung** *gab es am Samstag auch in der französischen Hauptstadt Paris.* SPA: *Preocupación, también, en Europa, el Partido de la Izquierda Europea que agrupa a una treintena de partidos en el continente ha pedido la liberación inmediata de los dos colíderes kurdos del HDP. En la ciudad alemana de Colonia,* **varios miles de kurdos se han manifestado este sábado contra lo que consideran una "purga" del gobierno turco para debilitar al partido.** *La marcha ha sido convocada por la asociación Nav-Dem, considerada por los servicios secretos alemanes como una organización que agrupa a colectivos próximos al PKK.* FR: *Un sentiment partagé à travers le monde. D'autres manifestations ont eu lieu comme en Allemagne à Cologne. Des drapeaux du HDP dans ce pays qui compte une communauté kurde estimée à 1 million d'individus. Enfin à Paris, la manifestation a rassemblé moins de monde, mais les slogans sont les mêmes.* **Non à Erdogan et sa politique hostile aux kurdes. Une manière d'interpeller les opinions d'Europe de l'ouest.** RU: *Не скрывают своего гнева в связи с проводимой президентом Турции Реджепом Тайипом Эрдоганом политикой и многие турки и курды, проживающие в Европе. На манифестацию в немецком Кельне вышли более 6 тысяч человек. Эксперты опасаются, что рост напряженности в отношениях между двумя общинами, а также между сторонниками и противниками Эрдогана, может перекинуться и на Германию.* **Сотни**	Captation	Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: rhet., struct. Fr: rhet., struct. Ru: rhet., struct. Ukr: rhet., struct.
			Distantiation	Spa: rhet

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		людей вышли в субботу поддержать арестованных турецких политиков и журналистов на улицы Парижа, Марселя, Афин и других городов Европы. * *UKR: До турецьких громадян у висловленні обурення діями уряду Ердогана приєдналася курдська діаспора у країнах Європейського Союзу. У німецькому Кельні на акцію протесту вийшли більше 6 тисяч курдів. **Маніфестанти засуджували затримання курдських політиків у Туреччині та критикували уряд Німеччини, стверджуючи, що він робить недостатньо, щоб змусити Реджепа Таїпа Ердогана зупинити масові "чистки".** Маніфестації курдської спільноти відбулися також у Франції. Сотні курдів вийшли на вулиці Парижа і Марселя, щоби висловитися проти тиску турецької влади на пресу і опозицію.* ** **http://www.euronews.com/2016/11/05/europe-protests-against-turkish-arrests** * Do not hide their anger in connection with the policy pursued by Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan and many Turks and Kurds living in Europe. More than 6 thousand people came to the demonstration in the German Cologne. Experts fear that the growth of tension in relations between the two communities, as well as between supporters and opponents of Erdogan, may spread to Germany. Hundreds of people came out on Saturday to support the arrested Turkish politicians and journalists on the streets of Paris, Marseille, Athens and other European cities. ** Turkish citizens joined the Kurdish diaspora in the countries of the European Union in expressing indignation at the actions of the Erdogan government. More than 6,000 Kurds came to protest in German Cologne. The demonstrators condemned the detention of Kurdish politicians in Turkey and criticized the German government, arguing that it was not doing enough to force Recep Tayyip Erdogan to stop mass "cleansing". Manifestations of the Kurdish community were also held in France. Hundreds of Kurds went out on the streets of Paris and Marseilles to speak out against the pressure of the Turkish authorities on the press and opposition.		
	Captation by differences in the structure of information appears in various language versions. For instance, the English and the Ukrainian versions contain information that the protesters were criticizing the government, which is not mentioned in the other language versions. Distantiation is used in the Spanish language version: "*contra lo que consideran una "purga" del gobierno turco*".			
9 9	Headline CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries	*ENG: HOLLANDE'S DECISION NOT TO STAND PROFOUNDLY POLITICAL* *GER: HOLLANDE: **DEN EINEN NICHT LINKS, DEN ANDEREN NICHT AMBITIONIERT GENUG*** *SPA: FRANCIA: HOLLANDE **TIRA LA TOALLA*** *FR: **LE DÉPART LUCIDE** DE FRANÇOIS HOLLANDE*	Captation	Eng: struct., Ger: struct., rhet. Spa: struct., rhet. Fr: struct., rhet. Ru: struct., rhet. Ukr: struct.,

		RU: ФРАНСУА ОЛЛАНД: ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ ПРОВАЛ ИЛИ "СМИРЕНИЕ"?*		rhet.
		UKR: ФРАНСУА ОЛЛАНД ВІДМОВИВСЯ ВІД "ВЕЛИКИХ ПЕРЕГОНІВ"**		
		http://www.euronews.com/2016/12/02/hollande-s-decision-not-to-stand-profoundly-political		
		*Francois Hollande: Political Failure Or "Humility"? **Francois Hollande Abandoned The "Great Race"		

Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. The focus of the headlines slightly varies in different language versions. The Spanish language version contains captation by metaphor ("*tira la toalla*"). It is not clear who is the author of the original article and in what language it was composed initially. It will be seen in the following examples from this article that the structure and the order of information are preserved in most cases in all the language versions. The name of the author indicated in the English - Christopher Cummins with Agencies, in the French version - Sophie Desjardin, In the German version - Andrea Buring, In the Spanish, Russian and Ukrainian version - Euronews.

100	Beginning	ENG: *"The Power, the exercise of power, the places of power, the rites of power have never made me lose my clarity and today I am aware of the risks of my approach. So I have decided not to stand in the presidential election." And* **there in a whirl** *the most unpopular president in the history of the 5th French Republic becomes the first president not to stand for a second term.* **At least now he will be free from the avalanche of criticism that has dogged his presidency**.	Captation	Eng: rhet.
				Ger: struct., rhet.
	CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries			Spa: rhet.
				Fr: rhet.
				Ru: rhet.
				Ukr: rhet.
		GER: *"Noch nie habe ich* **angesichts der Zeichen von Macht oder ihrer Ausübung** *den Durchblick verloren. Heute bin ich mir der Risiken einer erneuten Kandidatur bewusst, die nicht genügend Menschen unterstützen würden. Deswegen habe ich entschieden, nicht erneut anzutreten." Dieser für François Hollande schwere Schritt ist zugleich eine traurige Premiere:* **Seit dem Zweiten Weltkrieg kandidierte bisher jeder französische Präsident für eine weitere Amtszeit**. *Allerdings war keiner seiner Vorgänger* **dermaßen unbeliebt und umstritten**.		
		SPA: **François Hollande, presidente de Francia:** *"El poder, el ejercicio del poder, los lugares del poder, los ritos del poder no me han hecho perder la lucidez nunca. Y hoy, soy consciente de los riesgos que conllevaría mi candidatura, que no reúne todos los consensos. He decidido no ser*		

candidato a las elecciones presidenciales." Así ha sido la renuncia del presidente más impopular de la historia de **la Quinta República francesa.** *Una primicia que no sorprende tanto como debería, porque tampoco antes ningún presidente había recibido* **tal aluvión de críticas.**

*FR: "**Le pouvoir, l'exercice du pouvoir, les lieux du pouvoir, les rites du pouvoir** ne m'ont jamais fait perdre ma lucidité. Et aujourd'hui, je suis conscient des risques que ferait courir une démarche, la mienne, qui ne rassemblerait pas largement autour d'elle. Aussi, j'ai décidé de ne pas être candidat à l'élection présidentielle". Ainsi, le plus impopulaire président de l'histoire* **de la 5e République française** *se retire-t-il de la course, une première. Jamais, sous cette République, un président ne s'était pas présenté à un second mandat.* **Mais, jamais un président n'avait essuyé un tel déluge de critiques.***

*RU: "Власть, властные полномочия, властные ритуалы никогда не кружили мне голову. И сегодня я осознаю риски, которые повлёк бы за собой мой шаг, не одобренный большинством. Поэтому я решил не выставлять свою кандидатуру на президентских выборах".Самый непопулярный президент в истории **Пятой французской республики отказался бороться за второй мандат. Такого в истории Пятой республики** не было. Также, впрочем как и президента, вызывающего **столь мощный шквал критики**.* *

*UKR: "Влада, здійснення влади, владні місця, обряди влади ніколи не змушували мене втрачати ясність, і сьогодні я розумію ризики мого підходу. Проте я вирішив не йти на президентські вибори", – заявив напередодні Франсуа Олланд. Таким чином найменш популярний очільник в історії **5-ї Французької Республіки** також першим не балотуватиметься на другий термін. **Принаймні, він уникне тієї лавини критики, що переслідувала його президентство**.* **

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* The most unpopular president in the history of the Fifth French Republic refused to fight for the second mandate. There was no such thing in the history of the Fifth Republic. Also, however, as well as the president, causing such a powerful barrage of criticism.

** Thus, the least popular leader in the history of the 5th French Republic will also not be the first to run for a second term. At the very least, he would escape the avalanche of criticism that followed his presidency.

		All the language versions contain captation by quote as an introductory part of the article (without any comments before except the Spanish version). The structure of the quote differs slightly in various language versions in terms of length and components of the sentences.		
1 0 1	Middle part and End CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries	*ENG: Even his **progressive policies such as same sex marriage split the nation and protests continue to demand "traditional family values."** On January 7,2015 life in France changed the Charlie Hebdo massacre quickly followed by the mass killings in Paris and the carnage in Nice left the French in shock and in a state of emergency to this day. The deprivation of nationality plan to withdraw French citizenship from dual nationals **convicted of crimes against the state** caused further uproar and division **in a nation with a Muslim minority of around five million**.* *Proposed **changes to France's stringent labour laws, the so-called 'El-Khomri law,'** saw Hollande's support among left-leaning voters wither, his natural constituency had deserted. During his time in the Élysée Palace five ministers tendered resignations, some because he was not left-leaning enough, others because he lacked ambition. Potential Socialist candidates are now jockeying for position in the leadership stakes, on a day President François Hollande appeared… presidential.* *GER: **In die Geschichte wird sicherlich die Reform zur Eheschließung für gleichgeschlechtliche Partnerschaften eingehen**. Sie wurde begleitet von monatelangen Protesten, die von der Zerissenheit der Franzosen zeugen. In seine Amtszeit fällt auch die Eskalation des islamistischen Terrors: das Massaker bei Charlie Hebdo, dann die Attentate vom 13. November. Der Präsident gab sich kämpferisch, was seine Umfragewerte kurzfristig beflügelte. Doch das geplante Gesetz zum Entzug der Staatsbürgerschaft von **Terrorverdächtigen** führte zu neuen Spannungen. Eine Ministerin Christiane Taubira trat zurück, der Entwurf wurde schließlich zurückgenommen, was Hollande bedauert.* *Für große Kritik bei vielen sozialistischen Wählern sorgte auch Hollandes Unterstützung für das El Khomri-Gesetz zur Reform des Arbeitsmarktes. Erneut zogen wochenlang Demonstranten auf die*	Captation	Eng: struct., rhet. Ger: struct., rhet. Spa: struct., rhet. Fr: struct., rhet. Ru: struct., rhet. Ukr: struct., rhet.
			Distantiation	Eng: rhet. Ru: lex., rhet

Straße.

Hollande, den einen nicht links genug, den anderen nicht ambitioniert und innovativ genug. Fünf Minister verließen die Regierung. Die Bilanz ist bitter: Es gelang dem scheidenen Präsidenten weder, die Wähler noch seine eigene Mannschaft zu mobilisieren. Das Spiel ist für ihn gelaufen.

*SPA: **La gran reforma social que marcará la historia de su mandato es el matrimonio para todos,** reclamado por gran parte de la izquierda pero aprobado con forcéps tras un encarnizado combate de varios meses librado en la calle con sus detractores. La onda expansiva de la masacre en Charlie Hebdo y posteriormente, los atentados del 13 de noviembre, alteraron las prioridades nacionales. Reaccionar de inmediato, y proteger y tranquilizar a la población pasó a ser lo más importante. Durante un tiempo, la popularidad del presidente remontó, pero las divisiones llegaron pronto. El proyecto de ley que tenía como finalidad quitarle la nacionalidad **a los franceses que tuvieran relación con el terrorismo** cristalizó las tensiones. Elaborada en una situación de urgencia, la ley contraria a los valores tradicionales de la izquierda, llevó a la dimisión de una ministra y a una larga crisis legislativa que culminó con su abandono. Una de las cosas que lamenta Hollande. De la llamada ley El Khomri, en cambio, no se arrepiente, aunque fue la última estocada del presidente socialista a su electorado. Considerada demasiado pro patronal y demasiado liberal**, fue aprobada por decreto** pese a las manifestaciones en contra.*

Poco izquierdista para unos, no lo suficientemente ambicioso para otros, al final, cinco ministros han dimitido del Ejecutivo Hollande, dejando en evidencia que su proyecto no ha calado ni entre los franceses en general, ni en su familia política en particular.

*FR: **La grande réforme sociétale qui restera sans doute dans l'histoire de son mandat, c'est celle du mariage pour tous,** voulue par une grande partie de la gauche, mais accouchée dans la douleur au terme d'un combat acharné et de plusieurs mois de manifestations qui mettent en lumière **la division de la société française.** Avec la terreur qui s'abat sur la France, l'onde de choc provoqué par le massacre*

*à Charlie Hebdo, puis les attentats du 13 novembre, l'agenda du président est bouleversé. Il faut réagir, protéger, sécuriser. La cote du président remontera un temps, mais très vite, d'autres déchirures arrivent. La **loi sur la déchéance de la nationalité** cristallise les tensions. Pensée dans l'urgence, à l'encontre des valeurs de la gauche traditionnelle, elle entraîne la démission d'une ministre, Christiane Taubira, et une longue crise législative à l'issue de laquelle elle sera finalement abandonnée. Un regret exprimé jeudi soir par François Hollande.*

***La loi travail, dite loi El Khomri, en revanche ne figure pas parmi ses regrets**. C'est pourtant l'ultime estocade d'un Président socialiste à son électorat. Une loi considérée comme trop libérale, et pro-patronale, **imposée par l'article 49.3 de la Constitution,** malgré de violentes et nombreuses manifestations.*

Pas assez à gauche pour les uns, pas assez innovant et ambitieux pour d'autres… Cinq ministres ont claqué la porte du gouvernement sous la présidence Hollande pour cause de désaccord: Arnaud Montebourg, Aurélie Filipetti, Benoît Hamon, Christiane Taubira et finalement Emmanuel Macron. Un constat s'impose: il n'a pas réussi à rassembler, ni les Français, ni son clan, autour de son projet. La bataille pour sa succession est ouverte.

*RU: После этого **о затеянной им реформе, разрешившей однополые браки и названной "брак для всех", стали говорить как о "браке для всех, кроме президента".** Эта реформа, популярная среди левых партий, вызвала мощное сопротивление консерваторов и раскол французского общества. Волна террора, накрывшая Францию, шок, вызванный бойней в "Шарли Эбдо", а затем терактами 13 ноября, заставила Олланда действовать. Нужно было реагировать, защищать, обеспечивать безопасность. На какое-то время популярность президента выросла. Но ненадолго.*

*В спешке придуманный **закон о лишении гражданства** вызвал новое напряжение в обществе, в том числе и среди левых, поскольку противоречил их традиционным ценностям. После отставки министра юстиции и продолжительного политического кризиса от*

закона пришлось отказаться.

*Не меньше **наэлектризовал обстановку** во Франции и закон Эль-Комри **о либерализации трудового законодательства**. Он был воспринят избирателями президента-социалиста, как предательство. Несмотря на массовые манифестации этот закон был утверждён, **минуя парламент**.*

Недостаточно левый для одних, слабый и слишком неамбициозный для других, президент Олланд не сумел объединить вокруг себя ни французов, ни даже свой политический клан. Пять министров покинули правительство за время его мандата. Теперь некоторые из них претендуют на его кресло. *

*UKR: **Навіть його прогресивна політика, зокрема узаконення одностатевих шлюбів, розколола суспільство.** Протести на захист традиційних сімейних цінностей тривають і досі. Життя у Франції завмерло після атаки на редакцію сатиричного тижневика "Шарлі Ебдо", смертельні теракти у Парижі та Ніцці, що шокували країну. Було введено надзвичайний стан, що триває і досі. До розколу в уряді та парламенті призвів законопроект про **позбавлення злочинців-терористів, з подвійною національністю, французького паспорта**.*

*Далі були зміни трудового кодексу, **що полегшили звільнення працівників.** Цьому передували численні демонстрації та страйки. Чимало виборців, лівого спрямування, відмовилися його підтримувати. Під час президентства Олланда 5 його міністрів пішли у відставки. Одні вважали його недостатньо лівим політиком, інші – через брак амбіції. Тож потенційні кандидати в президенти від соціалістичного табору нині на низькому старті, готуючись до внутрішньопартійних виборів в січні. ***

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* After that, they started to talk about the reform that had instigated to allow same-sex marriages called "marriage for all" as "marriage for everyone except the president". This reform, popular among the left parties, provoked strong resistance from the conservatives and a split in French society. The wave of terror that swept France, the shock caused by the massacre at Charlie Hebdo, and then by the terrorist attacks on November 13, forced Hollande to act. It was necessary to react, protect, provide security. For a while, the president's

		popularity has grown. But not for long. The law on deprivation of citizenship invented hurry, caused new tensions in the society, including among the left, because it contradicted their traditional values. After the resignation of the Minister of Justice and a prolonged political crisis, the law had to be abandoned. No less was the situation in France electrified also by the El-Komrie law on the liberalization of labor legislation. He was perceived by the voters of the socialist president as a betrayal. Despite the mass demonstrations this law was approved, bypassing the parliament. Not left enough for ones, weak and too unambitious for others, President Hollande failed to unite around him neither the French, nor even his political clan. Five ministers left the government during his term. Now some of them claim his chair.		
		** Even his progressive policy, in particular the legalization of same-sex marriages, has split society. Protests in defense of traditional family values continue to this day. Life in France has stalled after the attack on the editorial office of the satirical weekly Charlie Ebdo, the deadly attacks in Paris and Nice shocking the country. A state of emergency has been introduced that continues to this day. The split in the government and parliament has led to a bill on the deprivation of terrorist criminals, with dual nationality, a French passport. Then there were changes to the labor code, which facilitated dismissal of employees. It was preceded by numerous demonstrations and strikes. Many voters, left-wing, refused to support him. During the presidency of Hollande, 5 of his ministers resigned. Some thought it was not enough left-wing politician, others because of the lack of ambition. So, the potential candidates for the presidency from the socialist camp are now at a low start, preparing for the intra-party elections in January.		

Captation may be observed in all the language versions: the main structure of information is maintained similar in all the language versions with some slight differences. Most of the changes associated with captation take place at the rhetorical level and include, in particular, stylistic shifts in translation. Structurally, captation is used by introducing the article with a quote. The Spanish language version introduces the authorship of the quote at the beginning. There are also some slight differences in the components of separate elements which required additional explanation or background information in some language versions. For instance reference to the changes in the labour legislation: "*la loi travail, dite loi El Khomri, en revanche ne figure pas parmi ses regrets*" is put as "the El-Komrie law on the liberalization of labor legislation" in the Russian and "changes to the labor code, which facilitated dismissal of employees" in the Ukrainian language version.

The middle part of the article contains information about Hollande's reform on same-sex marriages, which is represented as positive in all the language versions except the Russian one. The Russian version uses the verb "*затеять*" (meaning to start or instigate), which is often used in collocations with references to complicated and intricate events. This may be viewed as distantiation. Distantiation in the English language version is expressed by quotation marks referring to *"traditional family values"*.

| 1 0 2 | Middle part Quote | *ENG: Van der Bellen said the election is "not only about two people. It is also about **the direction in which our country will go**".* *(...)* *"I get asked by a lot of media representatives, 'Will Austria quit the European Union?' No. **Austria's** * | Captation | Eng: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct. Ukr: struct. |
| | | | Distantiation | Ukr: struct. |

	CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries	*duty as a country in the middle of Europe is to develop this union,"* Hofer told his final campaign rally in the Austrian capital.		

*GER: "Es geht nicht nur um zwei Personen. Darum geht es natürlich auch. Aber es geht auch darum, in welche Richtung **unsere Heimat, dieses Österreich** sich entwickeln soll", so van der Bellen.*

(...)

*"Ich habe von vielen Medienvertretern schon gehört in den letzten Tagen und hier beim Reingehen: Wird Österreich aus der Europäischen Union austreten? Nein, Österreich hat **die Aufgabe**, als Land **im Herzen Europas**, diese Union weiterzuentwickeln."*

*SPA: El ecologista van der Bellen subraya lo mucho que se juega Austria: "Esta elección no va solo de dos candidatos, de personas, sino también sobre en qué dirección **va a ir nuestro país**".*

(...)

*"Muchos representantes de los medios me preguntan: '¿Va Austria a salir de la Unión Europea?' No. El deber de Austria como país situado **en el centro de Europa** es desarrollar esta unión ".*

*FR: « Ce n'est pas juste une élection entre deux personnes, a déclaré Alexander Van der Bellen, c'est aussi la question de savoir dans quelle direction **notre pays va aller**. »*

(...)

Pas question de quitter l'UE, promet Norbert Hofer:

*« Beaucoup de médias me demandent si l'Autriche va quitter l'Union européenne. Non. Le devoir de l'Autriche comme pays **au cœur de l'Europe** est de faire avancer l'Europe. »*

*RU: "Эти выборы – не только борьба между двумя кандидатами, но и определение курса, которым будет дальше двигаться **наша страна**", – говорит Ван дер Беллен.*

(...)

"Многие журналисты спрашивают у меня: "Выйдет ли Австрия из состава ЕС?" Нет.

		Австрия, находящаяся **в самом сердце Европы**, должна оставаться в ЕС и способствовать развитию этого союза". UKR: *"Ці вибори — не лише боротьба між двома кандидатами, але і визначення курсу, яким далі рухатиметься **наша країна"**, – заявив Ван дер Беллен.* *(…)* *"Багато журналістів запитують у мене, чи вийде Австрія зі складу ЄС? Ні. Австрія повинна залишатися в ЄС, вона має сприяти розвитку цього союзу."* **http://www.euronews.com/2016/12/02/far-right-hopeful-hofer-within-reach-of-austrian-presidency-on-sunday**		

The original language of the quote taken form the primary discourse is German. The original quote contains journey metaphor as captation, which is maintained in all the language versions. It also contains unification figure "*unsere Heimat, dieses Österreich*", which is reduced in all the language versions. The original quote also contains metaphor "*im Herzen Europas*" ("*in the heart of Europe*"), which is maintained in the French and Russian versions and translated as "in the middle of Europe" in the English version and "in the centre of Europe" in the Spanish one. In the Ukrainian language version, this expression is omitted, which may be viewed as distantiation.

| 103 | Headline

 CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries | *ENG: COLOGNE POLICE: NEW YEAR **ARRESTS OF NORTH AFRICANS 'NOT RACIAL PROFILING'***
 *GER: **"NAFRIS"** - POLIZEI IN KÖLN VERTEIDIGT SICH*
 FR: ALLEMAGNE: POLÉMIQUE SUR LES CONTRÔLES AU FACIÈS ET LE TERME "NAFRI"
 *SPA: LA POLICÍA DE COLONIA **ACUSADA DE RACISMO POR LOS CONTROLES A MAGREBÍES** EN NOCHEVIEJA*
 *GER: ГЕРМАНИЯ: ПОЛИЦИЮ КЁЛЬНА **ОБВИНИЛИ В РАСИЗМЕ ЗА АРЕСТЫ СЕВЕРОАФРИКАНЦЕВ****

 http://www.euronews.com/2017/01/02/cologne-police-new-year-arrests-of-north-africans-not-racial-profiling | Captation

 Distantiation | Eng: struct., Ger: struct., rhet.
 Spa: struct.
 Fr: struct., rhet.
 Ru: struct.,

 Eng: rhet |

		Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. The focus of the headlines slightly varies in different language versions. Distantiation in the English language version is expressed by quotation marks. The quotation marks in the German and French language versions are not considered as distantiation as they are used rather to comply with the syntax than to distantiate.		
104	Middle part CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries	*ENG: The police have defended an overnight tweet, which prompted strong criticism that people were detained based on their appearance alone. At issue was the use of the word "Nafris" – according to police, **an internal term to describe young men from North Africa "who have been attracting attention for years for their readiness to use violence and/or to commit criminal offences."** Cologne's police chief said officers had orders to approach **potential trouble makers**.* *GER: Inzwischen **distanzierte sich die Polizei von dem Begriff und stellte klar, das er keineswegs benutzt wurde, um Menschen aus Nordafrika pauschal abzuwerten**. Im vergangenen Jahr war es in der Silvesternacht am Kölner Hauptbahnhof zu zahlreichen Diebstählen und sexuellen Übergriffen gekommen. Die Verdächtigen und Verurteilten waren überwiegend Nordafrikaner. Mit "**Nafris**" bezeichnet die Polizei "**Nordafrikaner**" oder **Männer mit nordafrikanischem Aussehen**.* *SPA: Pero tal vez lo más polémico fuera un tuit de la policía en el que se utiliza el término "nafris" (por norteafricanos) para referirse **a las personas controlada**s, lo que ha provocado una avalancha de críticas, al considerar que hubo un **trato discriminatorio por razones de origen étnico**.* *FR: Polémique en Allemagne après une vaste affaire de contrôles au faciès. La police de Cologne est dans la tourmente car elle aurait, le soir du Nouvel An, arrêté devant la gare centrale et placé sous surveillance plusieurs centaines d'hommes selon des critères purement raciaux. Les autorités ont expliqué que tous **étaient des "Nafris" – l'équivalent allemand de "Nord-Af"**, ce qui a provoqué un tollé sur les réseaux sociaux notamment.* *RU: При этом на своей странице в социальной сети полиция опубликовала сообщение о*	Captation Polarization	Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct. Eng: lex. Ger: lex. Spa: lex. Fr: lex. Ru: lex.

| | | проверках выходцев из стран Магриба, употребив термин "нафри" – это слово используется **в полицейском жаргоне применительно к североафриканцам**. *

http://www.euronews.com/2017/01/02/cologne-police-new-year-arrests-of-north-africans-not-racial-profiling

* At the same time on its page on the social network, the police published a message about the checks of immigrants from the Maghreb countries, using the term "nafri" - this word is used in police jargon with reference to North Africans. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | This part contains captation on the structural and rhetorical levels. The use of the "police term" referring to people allegedly coming from North Africa may be viewed as polarization. | | | |
| **1 0 5** | Middle part

Quote

CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries | *ENG: "Regarding the young men from North African countries, who were acting suspiciously, I can tell you they had already been noticed as early as 7pm in the area around the main station.* ***There we noticed people, some of them drunk, who – as it was described to me – were just standing there in groups becoming aggressive.*** *So it was clear that something was going to happen if we did not intervene promptly and decisively," Jürgen Mathies told a news conference.*

*GER: Der Kölner Polizeichef Jürgen Mathies relativierte jetzt den Fall: "**Bei den jungen Männern aus Maghreb-Staaten, die sich verdächtig verhalten**, dazu kann ich sagen, sie wurden bereits ab 19 Uhr zunehmend im Bereich des Hauptbahnhofs festgestellt. Wir haben dort festgestellt: Personen, **die zum Teil alkoholisiert waren**, die – mir wurde es so geschildert – die rumstanden, in Gruppen rumstanden, aggressiv wurden, wo klar war, da passiert etwas, wenn wir nicht frühzeitig und konsequent einschreiten."*

*SPA: El jefe de la policía de Colonia se ha visto obligado a comparecer por segunda vez para dar explicaciones. Según Jürgen Mathies, hacia las 7 de la tarde se detectaron en las inmediaciones de la estación central **grupos de jóvenes de países del Magreb con un "comportamiento sospechoso" y con una "agresividad creciente"**. Mathies explicó que la pauta fue actuar de forma "rápida y consecuente" y que **el factor determinante no fue el aspecto, sino el comportamiento de los jóvenes**.*

*FR: Jürgen Mathies, chef de la police de Cologne: "Ces **jeunes hommes maghrébins se sont*** | Captation | Eng: struct., Ger: struct., Spa: struct., Fr: struct., Ru: struct., |

*comportés de façon suspecte, ils ont été observés à côté de la gare centrale déjà à partir de 19h. Nous avons vu des personnes **qui étaient en partie alcoolisées**, (d'après ce que l'on m'a décrit) ils étaient en groupe debout et ils devenaient agressifs. Il était clair qu'il allait se passer quelque chose si nous n'intervenions pas rapidement et de façon conséquente".*

RU: Начальник полиции Кельна Юрген Матиэс поясняет: "Что касается молодых людей из стран Магриба, которые вели себя подозрительно, я могу сказать, что их заметили еще в 19 часов по местному времени в районе центрального вокзала. Там были замечены группы людей, некоторые из которых находились в состоянии алкогольного опьянения. Как мне доложили, они стояли группами и вели себя агрессивно. Следовательно, было понятно, что если бы мы не вмешались решительно и своевременно, то что-то могло бы произойти".

http://www.euronews.com/2017/01/02/cologne-police-new-year-arrests-of-north-africans-not-racial-profiling

The structure of the quote is maintained to different extent in various language versions. The original expression "*Maghreb-Staaten*" in the German language version is transformed into "*North African countries*" in the English language version. This may be referred to as captation, as the description "North African" may be more common for the readers in the English language. The Spanish language version reinforces the quote of the police representative noting that it was not the appearance but the behaviour of the young people that made the police suspicious about them. At the same time, the Spanish language version does not mention that the young men were allegedly intoxicated.

1 0 6	End CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries	*ENG: At New Year 12 months ago hundreds of women complained of being mugged, harassed and sexually assaulted. An estimated 1,000 **men were believed to have been involved,** and anger at the failure of police to tackle the problem led to the then chief of police being suspended. This time, the police say around a dozen sexual assaults were reported. **Anti-immigration groups** launched scathing criticisms of the German government after last year's assaults, citing Chancellor **Angela Merkel's open door policy to refugees fleeing war**. However, subsequent reports **revealed that only a***	Captation	Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct.
			Distantiation	Eng: rhet. Spa: struct.
			Polarization	Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Fr: struct.

handful of those arrested over the mass sex attack were from Iraq and Syria – with the majority being of Algerian, Moroccan or Tunisian descent.		Ru: struct.
GER: Im vergangenen Jahr war es in der Silvesternacht am Kölner Hauptbahnhof zu zahlreichen Diebstählen und sexuellen Übergriffen gekommen. **Die Verdächtigen und Verurteilten waren überwiegend Nordafrikaner.**		
SPA: En Colonia, esta Nochevieja se deplegaron 1500 agentes, sobre todo en las inmediaciones de la catedral y la estación central, y se realizaron centenares de controles, para evitar el desastre del año pasado, cuando en la ciudad se registraron más de 500 denuncias de abusos sexuales y un número muy importante de robos.		
FR: A la Saint Sylvestre l'année dernière à Cologne, des centaines de jeunes-femmes s'étaient plaint d'attouchements et d'agressions sexuelles. De nombreuses plaintes avaient été déposées et déjà des voix s'étaient élevées **contre la politique de bras ouverts de la Chancelière allemande en matière d'immigration.**		
RU: Тем не менее немецкая партия "зеленых", а также многие правозащитники обвинили стражей порядка в **"расовом профилировании подозреваемых"** *– ведь задержанию с целью проверки подверглись более* **650 мигрантов и беженцев,** *около 100 их них были оставлены под стражей. Кроме того, сотням проверенных на месте было предписано немедленно покинуть центр города. **		
http://www.euronews.com/2017/01/02/cologne-police-new-year-arrests-of-north-africans-not-racial-profiling		
* Nevertheless, the German Green Party, as well as many human rights activists, accused law enforcement officers of "racial profiling of suspects" - after all, more than 650 migrants and refugees were detained for verification, and about 100 of them were left in custody. In addition, hundreds of people checked on the spot were ordered to leave the city center immediately.		

The concluding part of the article contains captation, which shows in certain structural differences. The English language version seems to be the most specific in explaining the background for association of the attacks with the migration policy. Reference to geographical, national, ethnic origin or the status of refugee or asylum seeker in this context represents polarization between "them" and the host community. The aspect of parallel use of the terms "migrant", "refugee" and "asylum seeker" is covered also in further Sections 5.2.3 and 5.4. The Spanish version of the article does not contain any

references neither to the origin of the suspects nor to migration policies and is, therefore, more distantiated than the other language versions.

| 1 0 7 | Headline CLUSTER 6 – UKRAINE AND RUSSIA | ENG: *Global calls for constraint amid new **flare-ups** in eastern Ukraine*

 GER: *Ostukraine: Neue Kämpfe halten an, diplomatische **Spannung wachsen***

 SPA: ***Kiev y Moscú cruzan acusaciones** por la escalada de violencia en el este de Ucraina*

 FR: *Sixième jour d'affrontements dans l'est de l'Ukraine*

 RU: *Ситуация на востоке Украины становится **все более напряженной*****

 UKR: *На сході України **зростає напруження******

 http://www.euronews.com/2017/02/03/global-calls-for-constraint-amid-new-flare-ups-in-eastern-ukraine

 * The situation in the east of Ukraine is becoming more intense
 ** In eastern Ukraine tension is increasing | Captation | Eng: struct., rhet.
 Ger: struct., rhet.
 Spa: struct., rhet.
 Fr: struct.
 Ru: struct., rhet.
 Ukr: struct., rhet. |
| | | | | |

Captation is present in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. The focus of the headlines slightly varies in different language versions. The German, Russian, and Ukrainian language versions use captation by talking about the increasing tension.

1 0 8	Beginning CLUSTER 6 – UKRAINE AND RUSSIA	ENG: *Ukraine and **Russian-backed separatists** are being urged to pull their forces back from front line positions in the east of the country amid new flare-ups in fighting. The call comes from the UN, the OSCE and aid groups, as concern mounts about a humanitarian crisis. The US Ambassador to the UN has condemned **what she calls the aggressive actions of Russia**.* GER: *Die wieder aufgeflammten Gefechte in der Ostukraine gehen unvermindert weiter. Besonders heftig gekämpft wird **um die von den ukrainischen Behörden kontrollierte Stadt Awdijiwka**. In der Industriestadt, wo seit Tagen Strom- und Wasserversorgung zerstört sind, wurden nach Behördenangaben zwei weitere Zivilisten und ein britischer Fotokorrespondent bei Artilleriebeschuss verletzt. Die OSZE spricht von einer drohenden menschlichen und ökologischen Katastrophe. **Aber auch im 20 Kilometer entfernt liegenden Donezk schlugen laut den Separatisten über Nacht Raketen ein**.* SPA: *Escalada en el cruce de acusaciones por la radicalización del conflicto en este de Ukrania.*	Captation	Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct. Ukr: struct.
			Distantiation	Eng: rhet.

		Moscú y Kiev se hacen responsables mutuamente de las recientes muertes. A ello se une que las autoridades ucranianas han confirmado las informaciones OSCE sobre su envío de tanques al frente, argumentando que es una medida defensiva ante la creciente intensidad de los ataques prorrusos.		
		FR: Pour la sixième journée consécutive, les affrontements se sont poursuivis dans l'Est de l'Ukraine. D'après les rebelles pro-russes, deux civils sont morts dans des bombardements à Donetsk la nuit dernière. Les autorités ukrainiennes ont, elles, annoncé que trois soldats avaient été tués au cours des dernières 24 heures. Et des deux côtés, les accusations fusent.		
		RU: В ночь на третье февраля массированному ракетному обстрелу повергся Донецк. Погибли несколько мирных жителей. Есть раненные. *		
		UKR: В Авдіївці та Донецьку долають наслідки нічних обстрілів. На українській території почали ремонтувати порив лінії електропередач, що живить Авдіївку. У Донецьку руйнувань зазнали Київський, Калининський, Будьонівський, Кіровський і Петровський райони. Росія звинуватила Україну у черговому загостренні ситуації. **		
		http://www.euronews.com/2017/02/03/global-calls-for-constraint-amid-new-flare-ups-in-eastern-ukraine		
		* On the night of February 3, Donetsk was plunged into a massive rocket attack. Several civilians were killed. There are wounded as well.		
		** In Avdiivka and Donetsk, the effects of night bombardment are being fixed. In the Ukrainian territory, the repair of the entrenchment of the power transmission line, which supplies power to Avdiyivka, has been started. In Donetsk, Kyivskyy, Kalininsky, Budionivsky, Kirovsky and Petrovsky districts were destroyed. Russia accused Ukraine of another aggravation of the situation.		
	This introductory part of the article contains captation by differences in the structure and order of information. For instance, the Ukrainian language version contains a list of Donetsk city districts affected by the hostilities – this information would have less relevance in the other language versions. The focus on the areas affected by the hostilities (government-controlled Avdiivka or non-government-controlled Donetsk) is also different.			
1 0 9	Middle part	*ENG: But the Foreign Ministry in Moscow claims Ukraine forces have violated the Geneva Convention, accusing Kiev of what it calls "barbarism". "They are not taking any responsibility for what is happening, without any*	Captation	Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct.

				Ukr: struct.
CLUSTER 6 – UKRAINE AND RUSSIA	*shame," said Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Maria Zakharova. The Ukrainian President blamed Russia and the separatist fighters it supports for the latest flare-ups. At least nine civilians on both sides have been killed since Sunday, with many more injured.*	Distantiation	Eng: rhet. Ru: rhet. Ukr: rhet.

*GER: Für die Eskalation, die kurz nach einem Telefonat des neuen US-Präsidenten Donald Trump mit seinem russischen Kollegen Wladimir Putin begann, geben sich **Kiew und die prorussische Seite** gegenseitig die Schuld. Armee und Separatisten verloren seit dem Wochenende jeweils mindestens 16 und 18 Kämpfer. "Kiew bringt keinerlei Besorgnis über eine neue Verschärfung des Konfliktes zum Ausdruck. Kiew zeigt keine Besorgnis über humanitären Folgen", so die Sprecherin des russischen Außenministeriums, Maria Zahkarowa. "Sie übernehmen nicht einmal Verantwortung für das, was passiert und zeigen ihre militärischen Bewegungen im Donbass ganz offen und ohne Scham."*

Inzwischen stehen laut OSZE-Beobachtern in mehreren Städten entlang der Frontlinie wieder ukrainische Panzer. Eine Verletzung des Minsker Abkommens, die Regierung in Kiew spricht von einer notwendigen Maßnahme gegen einen drohenden Durchbruch der Separatisten. Sie wirft den Separatisten vor, etwa bei Awdijiwka selbst schwere Waffen wie Artillerie und Raketenwerfer einzusetzen.

SPA: Las Fuerzas Armadas ucranianas han anunciado que tres de sus soldados han fallecido en las últimas 24 horas en los enfrentamientos, mientras que los separatistas responsabilizan por su parte a Kiev de la muerte en las últimas horas de dos civiles en bombardeos a Donetsk.

"Kiev no solo no expresa ninguna preocupación por la actual radicalización de la crisis y sus efectos a nivel humanitario. No asumen ninguna responsabilidad por lo que esta ocurriendo, y además alardean de sus acciones militares en Donbass", decía Maria Zakharova, portavoz del Ministerio de Exteriores ruso.

Sin embargo, no solo ha habido fallecidos en la prorrusa Donetsk. Las autoridades ucranianas acusan a los rebeldes y a Moscú los muertos en zonas bajo su control, como Avdiivka, fruto de su

		renovada ofensiva. *FR: "Kiev n'a pas exprimé de préoccupations sur l'aggravation de la crise et n'exprime pas non plus de préoccupations sur les conséquences humanitaires, a martelé la porte-parole du ministère russe des Affaires étrangères Maria Zakharova. Ils n'assument même pas la responsabilité de ce qui se passe et se vantent de manière éhontée des actions de leurs forces militaires dans le Donbass."* *C'est toujours à Avdiivka, à une dizaine de kilomètres du bastion séparatiste de Donetsk, que se concentrent les combats. Cette ville, un noeud routier stratégique, est actuellement sous le contrôle des forces ukrainiennes.* *RU: Официальный представитель МИД РФ Мария Захарова, комментируя происходящее в Донбассе, назвала ночной налет на город "варварским":* *"Сегодня в Киеве не только не выразили и не выражают озабоченности новым витком обострения кризиса и его гуманитарными последствиями, не берут на себя никакой ответственности за происходящее, но совершенно, вообще без какого-либо зазрения совести бравируют действиями собственных вооруженных сил в Донбассе".* *Столкновения идут в районе Авдеевки и Ясиноватой. Стороны конфликта несут потери в живой силе. Сообщается о жертвах и пострадавших среди мирного населения. Президент Украины Петр Порошенко возложил ответственность за обстрелы Авдеевки на Россию и сепаратистов. ** *UKR: Марія Захарова, речниця міністерства закордонних справ Росії: "Сьогодні у Києві не лише не висловлюють занепокоєння новим витком загострення кризи та його гуманітарними наслідками, не беруть на себе жодної відповідальності за те, що відбувається, а й без жодного сорому хизуються діями власних озброєних сил на Донбасі".* *За останню добу в Авдіївці загинули четверо людей – троє військовослужбовців та один*		

		співробітник Державної служби з надзвичайних ситуацій. **Сепаратисти повідомили** про двох загиблих цивільних під час обстрілу Донецька. ** http://www.euronews.com/2017/02/03/global-calls-for-constraint-amid-new-flare-ups-in-eastern-ukraine		
		* Clashes take place in the region of Avdeevka and Yasinovata. The parties to the conflict are losing their lives. Victims and victims of the civilian population are reported. President of Ukraine Petr Poroshenko pledged responsibility for shelling in Avdeyevka to Russia and the separatists.		
		** In the last day in Avdiivka four people died - three servicemen and one employee of the State Emergency Service. The separatists reported two civilians killed during the bombing of Donetsk.		

Similarly to the sample 108 above, this excerpt contains captation by some differences in the structure of information. In the part of the quote (original Russian language) the repeated parts were lost in translation of all the language versions ("*не выразили и не выражают озабоченности*" and "*совершенно, вообще*"). Although the missing parts do not contain any additional information they may have an argumentative rhetorical function in the original discourse. As informative function is more important than the argumentative, the redundant elements were reduced, which may be viewed as captation.

110	End CLUSTER 6 – UKRAINE AND RUSSIA	*ENG: "We haven't seen such intense military activity since last summer," said Ukrainian military spokesman Oleksandr Motuzyanyk. "Combat operations of the enemy are reported along almost the entire conflict line in three different directions: Mariupol, Donetsk and Luhansk." As the US criticised Russia at the UN, Republican Senator John McCain sent President Trump a letter to say that Russia was testing him with the actions in eastern Ukraine.* **He called on Washington to give Kiev the help it needs to defend itself.**	Captation	Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct. Ukr: struct.
			Distantiation	Ru: struct.
			Legitimation	Ukr: struct., rhet., lex.
		GER: "Wir haben seit dem letzten Sommer keine so heftigen militärischen Aktivitäten erlebt", sagte der ukrainische Armeesprecher Olexandr Mutuzianik. "Kampfhandlungen des Feindes werden von fast der gesamten Konfliktlinie gemeldet, in drei Richtungen – Mariupol, Donezk und Luhansk." Die Eskalation zwang auch die neue Trump-Regierung dazu, Stellung zu beziehen: Deren neue UN-Botschafterin, **Nikki Haley, betonte im UN-Sicherheitsrat, die USA wollten bessere Beziehungen zu Russland, doch die Lage erfordere eine klare Verurteilung russischer Handlungen.** *Seit 2014 sind in dem Krieg nach Einschätzung der Vereinten Nationen etwa 10.000 Menschen getötet worden.*		

*SPA: Así lo reflejaba Oleksandr Motuzyanyk, portavoz del Ejército ucraniano: "Desde el pasado verano no hemos visto una actividad militar tan intensa. Tenemos informaciones de operaciones de combate del enemigo en prácticamente todo el frente, en tres direcciones distintas: Mariupol, Donetsk y Lugansk". Quien se ha alineado con Kiev ha sido Estados Unidos. Su embajadora ante la ONU **Nikki Haley acusó a Rusia de ser la responsable de la reciente escalada de violencia en el este de Ucrania**. Una acción inesperada dado el acercamiento entre ambos países tras la llegada de Donald Trump a la Casa Blanca.*

*FR: "Nous n'avions pas connu d'activités militaires aussi intenses depuis l'été dernier, assure Oleksandr Motuzyanyk, porte-parole de l'armée ukrainienne. Des opérations de combat de l'ennemi nous sont rapportées sur presque toute la ligne de front, dans trois directions: Marioupol, Donetsk et Lougansk." Au Conseil de sécurité des Nations Unies, l'ambassadrice des Etats-Unis a accusé la Russie d'être responsable de cette flamblée de violence. **Nikki Haley a aussi annoncé que les sanctions contre Moscou seraient maintenues jusqu'à ce que l'Ukraine reprenne le contrôle de la Crimée.***

*RU: Представитель минобороны Украины по вопросам военной операции Александр Мотузяник подчеркнул: "С прошлого лета мы не наблюдали столь интенсивных военных действий. Боевая активность **противника** зафиксирована по всей линии конфликта в трех направлениях – Мариупольском, Донецком и Луганском." **Конфликт на востоке Украины унес жизни почти 10 тысяч человек, более 2 тысяч из них – мирные жители. Об этом на заседании Совбеза ООН заявил заместитель генсекретаря организации по политическим вопросам Джеффри Фелтман. Он призвал к немедленному прекращению огня и возвращению на путь мирного урегулирования на основе Минских соглашений.** **

UKR: Олександр Мотузяник, речних міністерства оборони України:

"З літа минулого року не спостерігалося такої інтенсивності бойових дій. Сьогодні бойова активність ворога зафіксована практично по всій лінії зіткнення, по трьох різних напрямках – маріупольському, донецькому та луганському".

		Новий посол США при ООН засудила російську агресію в Україні і сказала, що санкції, запроваджені за неї, не знімуть, поки Москва не поверне Крим. Ніккі Гейлі мала першу на посаді промову на засіданнях Ради Безпеки ООН, на яких у лютому головує Україна. **		
		http://www.euronews.com/2017/02/03/global-calls-for-constraint-amid-new-flare-ups-in-eastern-ukraine		
		* The conflict in eastern Ukraine claimed the lives of almost 10 thousand people, more than 2 thousand of them are civilians. This was announced at a meeting of the UN Security Council by the Deputy Secretary General of the Organization for Political Affairs, Jeffrey Feltman. He called for an immediate cease-fire and a return to the path of peaceful settlement based on the Minsk agreements.		
		** The new US ambassador to the UN condemned Russian aggression in Ukraine and said that the sanctions imposed on her would not be lifted until Moscow returned the Crimea. Nikki Haley was the first speaker at the UN Security Council meetings, in which Ukraine is chaired by February.		

Various language versions refer to different quotes of different representatives in the concluding part of the article. The Russian language version does not contain any quotes referring to Russia and the Crimea, unlike the other language versions. This may be viewed as distantiation and to certain extent legitimation as well. As we consider that this particular example does not contain enough linguistic means to tag this omission as legitimation, we will regard it as distantiation. The Ukrainian language version mentions that the Ambassador to the UN condemned Russian aggression – the term "*aggression*" does not appear in any other language version and may be viewed as legitimation. The term "aggression" exists in the international law, in particular, "the crime of aggression" defined in *Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court* (treaties.un.org, 2010). Similarly to Sample 5, a term originating from the legal discourse is recontextualised through political and media discourses and is used to support (legitimize) the argumentation.

1 1 1	Headline CLUSTER 2 – BREXIT	*ENG: UK seeks **amicable divorce** from EU as Brexit **White Paper** published* *GER: Brexit: **"Das ist eine Sauerei"** - Opposition kritisiert **Austritts-Fahrplan** der Regierung* *SPA: El Gobierno británico ha presentado **el libro blanco** del Brexit* *FR: Le Brexit en 77 pages, **toute la stratégie dans un livre blanc*** *RU: Британскому парламенту представлена **Белая книга** - план "брекзита"** *UKR: Велика Британія: уряд представив у*	Captation	Eng: struct., rhet. Ger: struct., rhet. Spa: struct., rhet. Fr: struct., rhet. Ru: struct., rhet. Ukr: struct.

		парламенті **стратегію** *"Брекзиту"*** http://www.euronews.com/2017/02/02/uk-seeks-amicable-divorce-from-eu-as-brexit-white-paper-published * White paper submitted to British Parliament - Brexit plan ** Great Britain: The government introduced the strategy of "Brexit" in parliament		

Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. In the English language version, captation by family metaphor is used ("*UK seeks amicable divorce from EU*"). The expression "white paper" may be more familiar to the English language speakers (as an official document of the Government describing a strategy or solution). Nevertheless, its calque translation is also used in the Spanish, French, and Russian language versions. The German and the Ukrainian language versions of the headline prefer to use a more generalized description ("*Austritts-Fahrplan*" in German and "*стратегія*" ("*strategy*") in the Ukrainian language version).

1 1 2	Beginning CLUSTER 2 - BREXIT	*ENG: The British government has set out its strategy for Brexit in an official policy document presented to parliament. It follows the vote on Wednesday in* **the lower house the House of Commons**, *effectively* **setting the ball rolling.** *That was about process, this was about content: the 77-page White Paper reiterates the government's 12 priorities in leaving the EU already outlined by the prime minister.* **"The White Paper** *makes clear that we expect to bring forward separate legislation in areas such as customs and immigration delivering a smooth, mutually beneficial exit. Avoiding* **a disruptive cliff-edge will be key**," *the Brexit minister David Davis told the Commons, referring to the danger of* **a potentially chaotic exit from the EU** *with no deal at the end of negotiations.* *GER: In Großbritannien hat die Regierung dem Parlament ihren Plan zum Austritt aus der EU präsentiert. Das von Brexit-Minister David Davis vorgelegte* **sogenannte Weißbuch** *wurde von der Opposition scharf kritisiert. Es bestätigt den Ausstieg Großbritanniens aus dem EU-Binnenmarkt und das Ende der Personenfreizügigkeit. Während des zweijährigen Austrittsverfahrens soll ein Abkommen über die Gestaltung der neuen Beziehungen verhandelt werden. Davis: "Das Weißbuch macht klar, dass wir für Bereiche wie Zoll und Einwanderung verschiedene Gesetze voranbringen möchten, um* **einen reibungslosen**	Captation	Eng: struct., rhet. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct. Ukr: struct.,

Austritt zu gewährleisten, von dem beide Seiten profitieren. Einen **abrupten Brexit** ohne jegliche Abkommen sollten wir auf jeden Fall vermeiden."

*SPA: El documento, llevado al Parlamento por el ministro para la salida de la UE, David Davis, refleja los doce puntos clave en la estrategia británica para abandonar el bloque común que ya adelantó la primera ministra, Theresa May, el pasado 17 de enero. "Este Libro Blanco deja claro que esperamos presentar una legislación separada en áreas como aduanas e inmigración, proporcionando **una salida suave** y mutuamente beneficiosa. La clave será **evitar ponernos al borde del acantilado**", explicaba David Davis. El texto, de 77 páginas, incide en el **"el interés mutuo"** del Reino Unido y la Unión Europea por mantener un acuerdo comercial "con menores fricciones posibles".*

*FR: Le gouvernement britannique a publié sa stratégie sur le Brexit dans un livre blanc. 77 pages, avec les 12 priorités déjà dévoilées par Theresa May. Le document confirme la volonté de quitter non seulement l'Union européenne, mais aussi le marché unique et la juridiction de la Cour de justice de l'UE. "**Le livre blanc** indique clairement que nous nous allons présenter une législation distincte dans des domaines tels que les douanes et l'immigration, offrant **une sortie harmonieuse** et mutuellement bénéfique, a expliqué David Davis, le ministre en charge du Brexit. Éviter **un saut dans le vide sera la clé.**"*

*RU: Правительство Великобритании представило парламенту **документ – Белую книгу** – о плане выхода страны из состава Евросоюза. Его представил депутатам в четверг министр по делам "брекзита" Дэвид Дэвис. В 77-страничном документе обозначены 12 приоритетных пунктов при "брекзите", которые были заявлены премьер-министром Великобритании Терезой Мэй во время своей речи в январе. "**Белая книга ясно** показывает, что мы намерены представить законодательные процедуры в разных сферах, в том числе, в области таможни и миграции, чтобы обеспечить **плавный и обоюдовыгодный** выход (из ЕС). Главное – это избежать **прыжка в неизвестность,** выхода без договоренностей", – заявил Дэвис. **

UKR: Британський уряд у четвер представив у

		*парламенті своєю офіційну стратегію "Брекзиту". У середу законодавці проголосували за фактичний запуск процедури. У документі на 77 сторінок містяться пояснення 12 пріоритетів, які прем'єр-міністр Тереза Мей виклала у своїй промові минулого місяця. Зокрема, йдеться про те, що угода про вільну торгівлю з ЄС має бути замінена аналогічною двосторонньою домовленістю, але з певними обмеженнями. "У документі чітко вказано, що ми збираємося запровадити окреме законодавство у таких сферах як митниця та міграція, що має забезпечити поступовий, спокійний взаємовигідний вихід, аби уникнути "стрибка у порожнечу," – сказав Девід Девіс, міністр у справах виходу з ЄС. ***

http://www.euronews.com/2017/02/02/uk-seeks-amicable-divorce-from-eu-as-brexit-white-paper-published

* The British Government has submitted to Parliament a document - the White Paper - on the plan for the country's withdrawal from the European Union. He was introduced to the deputies on Thursday by David Davis, the minister for brexit affairs. The 77-page document identifies 12 priority points for "brexit", which were announced by British Prime Minister Theresa May during her speech in January.

** The Ritan government on Thursday presented its official strategy to the "Brekzit" in the parliament. On Wednesday, lawmakers voted for the actual launch of the procedure. The 77-page document contains an explanation of the 12 priorities that Prime Minister Teresa May described in his speech last month. In particular, it is said that the free trade agreement with the EU should be replaced by a similar bilateral agreement, but with some restrictions.* | | |
| | | This part contains captation by some differences in the structure of information. The English language version contains captation by multiple metaphors. The English language version is more specific with references to political parties ("*the lower house the House of Commons*"), whereby the German language version uses a more generalizing word "*Opposition*". This part of the information is not present in the other language versions in this sample. | | |
| 1 1 3 | End CLUSTER 2 - BREXIT | *ENG: Several opposition politicians accused the government of **keeping parliament in the dark** over its plans – a charge to which Theresa May has always responded by saying she does not want to **give away her negotiating hand**. "For months we've been calling for a plan… now there's a White Paper too late in the day to ask meaningful questions… That is completely unacceptable," said Keir Starmer, the opposition Labour Party's Brexit spokesman. Opinion is divided in parliament over* | Captation | Eng: struct., rhet. Ger: struct., Spa: struct., Fr: struct., Ru: struct., Ukr: struct., |

Britain's future relationship with the EU. **Many fear** the government's strategy – seeking a trading relationship outside the single market – endangers the economy.

*"**This is a mess. It's a bourach**," Stephen Gethins of the Scottish National Party (SNP) told the Commons, **using a Scottish slang word meaning a mess or state of confusion.** "It's going to have an impact on each and every one of us and people deserve better." Theresa May wants to launch the formal talks process with the EU by the end of March. Her office and the White Paper hint at pushing for a phased implementation, allowing firms time to adapt to life outside the EU. This has been welcomed by the financial industry. But the government is still accused of being vague, not least over the kind of access it seeks to the single market.*

*GER: Aus Sicht der Opposition findet sich in dem Dokument wenig Neues. Zudem sei das Weißbuch erst kurz vor der Anhörung ausgegeben worden, so der Labour-Abgeordnete Keir Starmer. Damit könne die Opposition keine qualifizierten Fragen stellen. Noch deutlicher wurde Stephen Gethins von der Schottische Nationalpartei: **"Mr. Speaker, das ist eine Katastrophe, eine Sauerei!** Wir alle werden davon betroffen sein. Das Volk verdient mehr." Das Weißbuch hangelt sich an der Grundsatzrede entlang, die Premierministerin Theresa May im Januar gehalten hatte. Sie will den offiziellen Austrittsantrag bis Ende März in Brüssel einreichen. Bis zum 7. März sollen sich beide Parlamentskammern in London auf das Brexit-Gesetz einigen, das auch den Verhandlungsfahrplan der Regierung festlegen soll.*

*SPA: "**Esto es un desastre, es un despeñadero** … va a tener un impacto en todos y cada uno de nosotros y la gente merece algo mejor", replicaban desde las filas del partido nacionalista escocés. Con el título "Salida de la Unión Europea del Reino Unido y nueva alianza con la UE", el libro blanco fue divulgado tan solo un día después de que el proyecto de ley que permitirá al Gobierno iniciar las negociaciones con Bruselas superara con amplia mayoría su primer trámite parlamentario.*

*FR: Après des heures de débats, les députés **avaient donné mercredi soir leur feu vert,** pour la poursuite de l'examen du projet de loi autorisant l'activation de l'article 50. Mais même si elle a voté pour, afin de ne pas contredire le résultat du*

référendum, l'opposition ne désarme pas. "Monsieur le Speaker, s'écrie Stephen Gethins, du Parti national écossais. C'est la pagaille, le bazar. Ca va avoir un impact sur chacun d'entre nous et les gens ne méritent pas ça." Theresa May s'est engagée à lancer le divorce avec l'UE avant fin mars. Après la chambre des Communes, le projet de loi passera devant la chambre des Lords avec une approbation attendue le 7 mars, avant d'être transmis à la reine, pour le feu vert final.

*RU: Против сценария, который четко, в противовес догадкам и предположениям, теперь обозначен правительством, выступили представители оппозиции. Депутат от Шотландской национальной партии Стивен Гетинс: "Господин министр, **это полный хаос, это полная неразбериха.** В результате это все ударит по всем и каждому, в то время когда люди заслуживают лучшего"! Власти Шотландии уже не раз заявляли, что не согласны с решением о "брекзите" и грозили провести повторный референдум о самоопределении. Выйдя из единого рынка, Британия намерена добиваться заключения нового таможенного соглашения с ЕС на основе стратегического партнерства, а также взять в свои руки контроль над миграционными потоками. **

*UKR: Натомість опозиція твердить, що документу бракує конкретики, а уряд представив його надто пізно, що унеможливлює детальне вивчення. Говорить депутат від Шотландії Стівен Гетінс: "Пане спікере, **це просто безлад, це гармидер**! Це вплине на життя кожного з нас, люди не заслуговують на таке." Тереза Мей прагне запустити переговорний процес з Євросоюзом щодо "Брекзиту" вже до кінця березня. Однак критики закидають уряду відсутність чіткої стратегії щодо того, які саме домовленості прийдуть на зміну єдиному ринку товарів та послуг. Бізнес намагається лобіювати поетапний вихід з європейських угод, що залишив би час для адаптації. ***

http://www.euronews.com/2017/02/02/uk-seeks-amicable-divorce-from-eu-as-brexit-white-paper-published

*The authorities of Scotland have repeatedly stated that they disagree with the decision on "brexit" and threatened to hold a second referendum on self-determination. Coming out of the single market, Britain intends to seek the

		conclusion of a new customs agreement with the EU on the basis of a strategic partnership, and also to take control of migration flows in its hands		
		** Teresa May is keen to launch a negotiation process with the European Union on Brekzit by the end of March. However, critics are incurring a lack of a clear strategy on how the agreement will replace the single market for goods and services. Business is trying to lobby for a phased exit from European treaties, which would leave time to adapt.		

Similarly to the above Sample 112, this part contains captation by some differences in the structure of information. The English language version contains captation by multiple metaphors. In the original quote in English "*This is a mess. It's a bourach*", the representative of the Scottish National Party is using a Scottish word "*bourach*" for "mess". This reference is lost after translation into the other language versions.

| 1 1 4 | Headline

CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries | *ENG: Fillon gives defiant speech but **can he save his presidential bid?***
GER: Paris: Fillon kämpft bei Großkundgebung um Kandidatur
*SPA: Francia: **baño de masas** de François Fillon horas antes de que su partido se manifieste sobre su futuro político*
*FR: Fillon, le meeting de **la dernière chance***
UKR: Десятки тисяч людей підтримали Франуса Фійона на мітингу у Парижі*
http://www.euronews.com/2017/03/05/fillon-gives-defiant-speech-but-can-he-save-his-presidential-bid
* Tens of thousands of people supported Franuz Fiona at a rally in Paris | Captation | Eng: struct., rhet
Ger: struct.
Spa: struct., rhet.
Fr: struct., rhet.
Ukr: struct. |

Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. The focus of the headlines slightly varies in different language versions. The English language version is using captation by a question.

| 1 1 5 | Beginning

CLUSTER 5 - National policies and events in EU countries | *ENG: **Under the pouring rain in Paris** it was a **defiant speech** from Francois Fillon, but it remains to be seen if he can salvage his presidential campaign. As the **French right-wing candidate** spoke in front of an estimated 30,000 supporters, senior Republican party members said they were preparing what they call an "alternative" option for Fillon, **embroiled in allegations of a "fake" job scandal**. Fillon said: "The day I'm recognised as innocent by a judiciary that I have not lost faith in – even if I have reservations about their initial actions – my accusers who were too quick **to point the finger** will be ashamed of themselves."* | Captation | Eng: rhet.
Ger: rhet.
Spa: rhet.
Fr: rhet.
Ukr: rhet. |
| | | | Distantiation | Eng: rhet.
Ger: rhet. |

*GER: Mit einer Großkundgebung in Paris hat der angeschlagene **französische Präsidentschaftskandidat** François Fillon **um sein politisches Überleben gekämpft**. Angesichts zahlreicher Rücktrittsforderungen aus den eigenen Reihen sprach der Konservative von "**Fahnenflucht**" und rief seine Anhänger dazu auf, sich hinter ihn zu stellen. Die Veranstalter sprachen von 200.000 Teilnehmern. Andere Quellen berichteten von mehreren zehntausend Anhängern des früheren Regierungschefs. Gegen Fillon wird wegen einer **mutmaßlichen** Scheinbeschäftigung seiner Frau ermittelt. Er bestritt die Vorwürfe während seiner Rede erneut: "An dem Tag, an dem ich von der Justiz als unschuldig anerkannt werde – einer Justiz, der ich grundsätzlich immer noch vertraue – an dem Tag werden meine Ankläger feststellen, dass sie zu schnell **mit dem Finger auf mich gezeigt haben**. Und das wird sie beschämen."*

*SPA: Cada más más solo y acorralado, el **candidato de la derecha francesa** a las presidenciales ha reunido a decenas de miles de seguidores en la explanada de Trocadero de París, donde ha defendido su inocencia en el caso de los empleos presuntamente ficticios que concedió a su mujer y a dos de sus hijos. "El día en que sea reconocido inocente por una justicia en la que no pierdo la esperanza, a pesar de que mantengo mis reservas sobre sus primeras acciones, **los que se han apresurado a acusarme,** se avergonzarán de sí mismos", declaraba François Fillon, cuyo futuro político podría aclararse el lunes tras la reunión de urgencia convocada por su partido.*

*FR: **Sous la pluie**, François Fillon s'est exprimé aujourd'hui à Paris devant plusieurs dizaines de milliers de supporters. Lâché par son propre camp, qui tente de négocier sa sortie de la course à l'Élysée au profit d'Alain Juppé, le candidat de la droite et du centre à l'élection présidentielle française a livré un discours qui se voulait pugnace, mêlé de mea culpa et d'avertissements. « Le jour où je serai reconnu comme innocent par une justice dont je ne désespère pas, quelles qu'aient été mes réserves dans ses premiers actes, **mes accusateurs trop rapides** auront honte à leur tour », a déclaré François Fillon.*

UKR: Десятки тисяч прихильників Франсуа Фійона, кандидата у президенти Франції від республіканців, зібралися у центрі Парижа

		*підтримати політика. Позиції Франсуа Фійона сильно похитнулися після так званого "Пенелопґейту", зокрема минулого тижня, коли йому повідомили, що можуть притягти до відповідальності за нецільове використання бюджетних коштів. "Прийде день, коли судова система визнає, що я не винний. Я вірю в це. А нападникам, **які показували на мене пальцями**, стане соромно за те, що вони зробили", – заявив на мітингу Франсуа Фійон. ** http://www.euronews.com/2017/03/05/fillon-gives-defiant-speech-but-can-he-save-his-presidential-bid* * Tens of thousands of supporters of Francois Fillon, a French presidential candidate from Republicans, gathered in central Paris to support politics. François Fillon's positions have shaken much after the so-called Penelopegite, in particular, last week when he was told that he could be held accountable for the misuse of budget funds.		
	This part contains captation by some differences in the structure of information. The Russian language version does not contain printed text and is therefore not considered. The English and the French language versions contain captation by describing the "atmosphere" ("*Under the pouring rain in Paris*", "*Sous la pluie*").			
1 1 6	Headline CLUSTER 4 - EU INTERNAL policy	*ENG: **FRANCOIS HOLLANDE AND ANGELA MERKEL** CALL FOR 'MULTI-SPEED EUROPE'* *GER: VERSAILLES: **MERKEL UND HOLLANDE** FÜR "EUROPA VERSCHIEDENER GESCHWINDIGKEITEN"* *SPA: LOS LÍDERES DE **ALEMANIA, FRANCIA, ESPAÑA E ITALIA** APUESTAN POR UNA EUROPA A VARIAS VELOCIDADES* *GER: VERS UNE EUROPE À PLUSIEURS VITESSES?* *RU: **ГЛАВЫ 4 ГОСУДАРСТВ** ЕС ДОГОВОРИЛИСЬ О "ЕВРОПЕ НА РАЗНЫХ СКОРОСТЯХ"** *UKR: ВЕРСАЛЬСЬКИЙ **МІНІ-САМІТ ЄС** ЗАПРОПОНУВАВ ПРОЕКТ "ЄВРОПИ НА РІЗНИХ ШВИДКОСТЯХ"*** *http://www.euronews.com/2017/03/06/francois-hollande-and-angela-merkel-call-for-multi-speed-europe* * Heads of 4 EU States Agree On "Europe At Different Speeds" ** The Versailles Mini-Summit proposed project of "Europe at Different Speeds"	Captation	Eng: struct., rhet. Ger: struct., rhet. Spa: struct., rhet. Fr: struct., rhet. Ru: struct., rhet. Ukr: struct., rhet.
	Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. The accents of the headlines slightly vary in			

different language versions. Although this was a summit of four heads of states, the focus is on those of France and Germany in the English and German version. The English language version mentions the name of Hollande first, and in the German language version, the first is Merkel. The Spanish language version lists all the four countries with Germany and France first. The French language version uses question for captation.

| 1 1 7 | Beginning

CLUSTER 4 - EU INTERNAL policy | **ENG:** ***Europeans leaders*** *have called for a "multi-speed Europe" at a mini-summit at the Palace of Versailles.*
Francois Hollande, the French president, joined Angela Merkel, Germany's Chancellor, to say that some stronger countries should be able to move quicker than others. | Captation | Eng: struct.
Ger: struct.
Spa: struct.
Fr: struct.
Ru: struct.
Ukr: struct. |
| | | *The leaders said the bloc could lose its momentum without the changes they propose, and Hollande has warned **the future of the union itself is at stake**.*
GER: ***Deutschland und Frankreich*** *haben bei einem Vierer-Gipfel **mit Spanien und Italien** in Versailles bei Paris für **ein Europa der verschiedenen Geschwindigkeiten** geworben. Frankreichs Staatspräsident François Hollande sprach von neuen Formen der Zusammenarbeit von jenen EU-Ländern, die schneller bei der Integration vorangehen wollten als andere. Als Beispiele nannte Hollande die gemeinsame Verteidigungspolitik, die Eurozone mit der gemeinsamen Währung oder den Kulturbereich.*
*SPA: En un encuentro cuatripartito celebrado en Versalles, a las afueras de París, los líderes de Alemania, Francia, España e Italia han apostado por esta fórmula en un momento en el que **la Unión Europea se encuentra debilitada por el "brexit" y el auge de los populismos**.*
*FR: **Les dirigeants français, allemand, espagnol et italien** ont plaidé d'une seule voix pour **une Europe à plusieurs vitesses**, censée tirer le projet commun de l'ornière après le choc du Brexit ou la crise des réfugiés.*
*RU: В понедельник в Версале главы Франции, Германии, Испании и Италии обсуждали будущее Европы и пять возможных сценариев развития ЕС, предложенных на прошлой неделе Еврокомиссией. **Четыре ведущих страны Евросоюза** выбрали для себя путь дальнейшей интеграции, вне зависимости от того, захотят ли участвовать в ней остальные. Этот* | Unification | Eng: rhet.
Ger: rhet.
Spa: rhet.
Fr: rhet.
Ru:rhet.
Ukr: rhet. |

		сценарий получил название "Европа на разных скоростях". * *UKR: **Лідери Франції, Німеччини, Іспанії та Італії** обговорили у Версалі майбутнє ЄС і п'ять можливих сценаріїв розвитку союзу, які минулого тижня запропонувала Європейська Комісія.* ** http://www.euronews.com/2017/03/06/francois-hollande-and-angela-merkel-call-for-multi-speed-europe * On Monday in Versailles, the heads of France, Germany, Spain and Italy discussed the future of Europe and the five possible EU development scenarios proposed by the European Commission last week. The four leading countries of the European Union have chosen for themselves the path to further integration, regardless of whether the others want to participate in it. This scenario is called "Europe at different speeds". ** The leaders of France, Germany, Spain and Italy discussed in Versailles the future of the EU and five possible scenarios for the development of the Union proposed last week by the European Commission.		
		This part contains captation by slight differences in the structure of information in all the language versions. All the language versions frontload the quotes of the German and French Presidents. Unification appears by reference to the entire Europe on behalf of the leaders of the four countries.		
1 1 8	Middle part Quote CLUSTER 4 - EU INTERNAL policy	*ENG: Mr Hollande said: "Unity is not uniformity and this is the reason why I call for new forms of cooperation (…) that we could go quicker and stronger **with some countries without excluding others and without having others who can oppose**." Mrs Merkel said: "We must have the courage that some countries precede if not all want to participate: a Europe of different speeds is necessary, otherwise we will probably get stuck."* *GER: Hollande argumentierte: "Einheit ist nicht mit Gleichförmigkeit gleichzusetzen. Das ist der Grund, warum ich zu neuen Formen der Kooperation aufrufe. Wir könnten schneller und stärker mit **einigen Ländern voranschreiten, ohne andere auszuschließen** und ohne diejenigen Nationen, die sich widersetzen." Merkel sprach von einem "notwendigen" Vorhaben: "Wir müssen auch den Mut haben, dass **einige Länder vorangehen, und wenn nicht alle mitmachen wollen: ein Europa der verschiedenen Geschwindigkeiten ist notwendig**, ansonsten werden wir steckenbleiben – wahrscheinlich – es muss immer offen sein für alle, niemand soll ausgeschlossen sein, aber es muss auch nicht **bei jedem Projekt jeder gezwungen sein**."* *SPA: "La unidad no es uniformidad y esa es la*	Captation Unification	Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct. Ukr: struct. Eng: rhet. Ger: rhet. Spa: rhet. Fr: rhet. Ru: rhet. Ukr: rhet.

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*razón por la que abogo por nuevas formas de cooperación. Que a**lgunos países podamos ir más rápido, sin que los otros sean apartados y sin que otros puedan oponerse**", defendía François Hollande. "Debemos tener el valor de que **algunos países lideren el camino aunque no todos quieran participar**: es necesaria una Europa a distintas velocidades, si no probablemente se quedará atorada. Debe estar abierta a todos, nadie debe ser excluido, pero no hay que obligar a que todos participen", declaraba Angela Merkel.*

*FR:"L'unité n'est pas l'uniformité", a souligné François Hollande, hôte de ce mini-sommet auquel ont été conviés, sous les ors du Château de Versailles, **l'Allemande Angela Merkel, l'Espagnol Mariano Rajoy et l'Italien Paolo Gentiloni**. "C'est la raison pour laquelle je plaide pour qu'il y ait de nouvelles formes de coopérations, pour de nouveaux projets, ce que l'on appelle des coopérations différenciées", a-t-il expliqué dans une déclaration commune avant un dîner de travail.*

*Ainsi, selon lui, **"quelques pays"** pourraient **"aller plus vite"** et "plus loin dans des domaines comme la défense, comme la zone euro, à travers l'approfondissement de l'Union économique et monétaire, comme l'harmonisation fiscale et sociale, comme la culture ou la jeunesse". Il s'agirait d'"**aller plus vite et plus fort à quelques pays**" mais "**sans que d'autres en soient écartés**" et "sans que d'autres ne puissent s'y opposer", a-t-il précisé.*

*Pour Angela Merkel aussi, les Européens doivent "avoir le courage d'accepter que **certains pays avancent plus rapidement que d'autres**", sans que "**ce soit fermé à ceux qui ont pris du retard**. Mais il faut pouvoir aller de l'avant". Le chef du gouvernement italien a souhaité pour sa part "une Union européenne plus intégrée", mais avec "différents niveaux d'intégration".*

*RU: "**Единство это не единообразие** и поэтому я выступаю за то, чтобы появились новые формы сотрудничества. С тем чтобы **некоторые страны могли двигаться вперед быстрее и мощнее, но так,того чтобы другие не были бы отброшены на обочину**, и **кое-кто** не мог бы этому противиться", — заявил на итоговой пресс-конференции президент Франции Франсуа Олланд. "Нам нужна смелость для того, чтобы **некоторые страны***

		вступили на этот путь, даже если не все захотят по нему пойти. Европа на разных скоростях необходима. В противном случае мы будем топтаться на месте. Путь должен быть открыт для всех, не должно быть исключений, но не нужно никого насильно заставлять участвовать в каждом проекте", – подчеркнула канцлер Германии ангела Меркель. * *UKR: "Єдність — це не однаковість. Саме тому я виступаю за те, щоб з'явилися нові форми співпраці. Це дозволить нам йти вперед швидше і впевненіше **у складі кількох країн, не відкидаючи всіх інших і не позбавляючи їх можливості цьому опиратися"**, — заявив Франсуа Олланд, який завершує свій 5-річний мандат. "Нам необхідна сміливість для того, щоб деякі країни вели вперед на цьому шляху, навіть якщо не всі захочуть ним піти. "**Європа на різних швидкостях"** необхідна, інакше ми можемо застрягнути. Цей проект має бути відкритим для всіх, **нікого не потрібно з нього виключати, але й не потрібно нікого силоміць змушувати брати у ньому участь"**, — окреслила контури проекту Анґела Меркель. *** **http://www.euronews.com/2017/03/06/francois-hollande-and-angela-merkel-call-for-multi-speed-europe**		
		This part contains captation by differences in the structure of information in all the language versions, as well as some changes in the translation of the quotes. Unification is implied by the order and content of quotes constructing the "unity, but not uniformity" of the European identity.		
1 1 9	End CLUSTER 4 - EU INTERNAL policy	*ENG: **The two leaders were joined** by Italian Prime Minister Paolo Gentiloni and Spanish Prime Minister Mariano Rajoy for talks at the opulent palace near Paris. Their meeting comes ahead of an EU Council meeting in Brussels this week and the 60th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome on March 25.* *GER: Die Idee von einem Europa unterschiedlicher Geschwindigkeiten ist nicht neu, hat aber durch den angekündigten EU-Austritt Großbritanniens neue Nahrung bekommen. Merkel rückte vor allem Sicherheitsaspekte in den Vordergrund und bezeichnete die gemeinsame militärische Kommandozentrale für EU-Auslandseinsätze als wichtig. **Spaniens Regierungschef Mariano Rajoy***	Captation	Eng: struct. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct. Ukr: struct.

betonte, sein Land sei zu weiterer Integration bereit. Er nannte als Beispiele die Außen- und Verteidigungspolitik sowie die Einwanderungspolitik.

SPA: **En el mismo lugar en el que se firmó el tratado que puso fin a la Primera Guerra Mundial,** *François Hollande, Angela Merkel, Mariano Rajoy y Paolo Gentiloni han cerrado filas y* **han sentado las bases de una visión de la que intentarán convencer al resto de miembros de la Unión.**

FR: L'Italie, qui travaille sur la feuille de route du sommet de Rome, tout comme les pays du Benelux se sont aussi ralliés à l'idée d'une Europe à la carte, inquiets de la montée en puissance des partis antieuropéens.Mais pour ne froisser personne et éviter d'apparaître en "prescripteurs", **les dirigeants des quatre premières économies de la zone euro** *se sont gardés lundi soir de toute annonce concrète à Versailles.*

RU: **В результате реализации этого плана Евросоюз может оказаться расколотым на два лагеря из 15 более интегрированных и 12 менее интегрированных стран. Некоторые государства ЕС уже выразили несогласие с таким вариантом.** *Совместная декларация по итогам мини-саммита будет представлена в Риме 25 марта**

UKR: Найбільші економіки єврозони прагнуть реформувати ЄС та відновити віру у проект. Внаслідок втілення планів, озвучених на **Версальському міні-саміті ЄС, Європейський Союз може розколотися на два табори — більш інтегрованих і менш інтегрованих країн. Деякі держави-члени вже висловили незгоду з таким розвитком подій. ****

http://www.euronews.com/2017/03/06/francois-hollande-and-angela-merkel-call-for-multi-speed-europe

* As a result of the implementation of this plan, the European Union may be split into two camps from 15 more integrated and 12 less integrated countries. Some EU states have already expressed disagreement with this option. A joint declaration on the outcome of the mini-summit will be presented in Rome on March 25

** The largest eurozone economies are seeking to reform the EU and restore faith in the project. As a result of the plans voiced at the Versailles EU mini-summit, the European Union can split into two camps - more integrated and less integrated countries. Some member states have already expressed disagreement with such developments.

This part contains captation by the slightly different structure of information in all the language versions. The Russian and the Ukrainian language versions mention that such

		position may split the EU into two sides of more and less integrated member-states, which is not mentioned in the other language versions.			

1 2 0	Headline CLUSTER 4 - EU INTERNAL policy	*ENG: GERMANY STANDS-UP FOR EU 'PRECIOUS LEGACY'* *GER: STEINMEIER BETONT VERANTWORTUNG DEUTSCHLANDS FÜR DIE EU* *SPA: STEINMEIER DESTACA EL COMPROMISO DE ALEMANIA CON LA UE* *FR: LE PRÉSIDENT ALLEMAND VANTE LA SOLIDARITÉ DE L'UE* *RU: ПРЕЗИДЕНТ ФРГ ПРИЗВАЛ СДЕЛАТЬ ЕС ГЛАВНЫМ МИРОВЫМ ИГРОКОМ** *UKR: ШТАЙНМАЄР: "ЄВРОСОЮЗ МАЄ ТРИМАТИСЯ РАЗОМ"*** **http://www.euronews.com/2017/04/04/germany-stands-up-for-eu-precious-legacy** * President of FRG encouraged making the EU the main world actor ** Steinmeier: "The European Union must Hold Together"	Captation	Eng: struct., rhet. Ger: struct., rhet. Spa: struct., rhet. Fr: struct., rhet. Ru: struct., rhet. Ukr: struct., rhet.
			Distantiation	Eng: rhet Ukr: rhet

		Captation appears in the headlines of all the language versions containing concise information to be provided in the article. The accents of the headlines slightly vary in different language versions. The German language version talks about "responsibility" ("*Verantwortung*") of Germany for the EU, which is "commitment" ("*compromiso*") in the Spanish language version and "*solidarité*" in French. The Russian language version refers to Germany as FRG (see Samples 2 and 69). The English and the Ukrainian language versions use distantiation by quotation marks.			

1 2 1	Beginning CLUSTER 4 - EU INTERNAL policy	*ENG: In the face of **rising populism and nationalism**, Germany's newly-elected Federal President has delivered a message of defiance in the European Parliament. Frank-Walter Steinmeier, addressing MEPs in Strasbourg for the first time in his post, was **full of praise for the EU** – vowing **his country** would stand up for the "precious legacy."* *GER: Der deutsche Bundespräsident Frank-Walter Steinmeier hat in einer Rede vor dem Europaparlament in Straßburg **die Verantwortung und das Engagement seines Landes für die EU betont.** Es war Steinmeiers erste größere Rede als Staatschef im Ausland.* *SPA: Como manda la tradición, el nuevo presidente de Alemania se ha dirigido al Parlamento Europeo, reunido en sesión plenaria este martes en Estrasburgo. Frank-Walter Steinmeier, exministro*	Captation	Eng: struct., rhet. Ger: struct. Spa: struct. Fr: struct. Ru: struct. Ukr: struct.
			Distantiation	Eng: rhet

		alemán de Exteriores, ha querido destacar el **compromiso de su país con la Unión Europea.**		
		*FR: Devant les députés européens réunis à Strasbourg, le président allemand **a exhorté l'Union européenne à rester unie.** Pour son premier discours, en tant que président, hors de **son pays**, Frank-Walter Steinmeier a **vanté la diversité et l'égalité du projet européen.***		
		*RU: **Страстную речь в защиту Евросоюза и его единства,** мира и прав человека, против популизма и национализма – произнёс перед евродепутатами в Страсбурге новый президент Германии. Франк-Вальтер Штайнмайер впервые выступал за рубежом после своего избрания в феврале на пост главы ФРГ: **		
		UKR: Президент Німеччини Франк-Вальтер Штайнмаєр закликав Євросоюз зберігати європейську спадщину і не піддаватися популізму під час свого першого виступу на новій посаді перед європарламентарями у Страсбурзі: **		
		http://www.euronews.com/2017/04/04/germany-stands-up-for-eu-precious-legacy		
		* A passionate speech in defense of the European Union and its unity, peace and human rights, against populism and nationalism, said the new president of Germany in front of the EU deputies in Strasbourg. Frank-Walter Steinmeier spoke for the first time abroad after his election in February as head of the Federal Republic of Germany:		
		** President of Germany Frank-Walter Steinmeier urged the European Union to preserve the European heritage and not to be populist in its first appearance in a new post to European Parliamentarians in Strasbourg:		
	This part contains captation by the shift in the structure of information in all the language versions. Distantiation in the English language version is expressed by quotation marks (*"precious legacy"*).			
1 2 2	Beginning CLUSTER 4 - EU INTERNAL policy	*ENG: "If **we** want to be a beacon for the rule of law and human rights in the world, then we have to care if this foundation shakes in the heart of Europe," he said. "And Europe must not be silent if civil society, even science, as it happened at the Central European University in Budapest, **the air they breathe is taken away.** Europe must not be silent," he continued, to rapturous applause.*	Captation	Fr: struct. Ukr: struct.
			Unification	Eng:rhet. Ger: rhet. Spa: rhet. Fr: rhet. Ru: rhet. Ukr: rhet.
		*GER: Steinmeier: "Wenn **wir** ein Leuchtturm sein wollen für Rechtsstaat und Menschenrechte in der Welt, dann darf es uns eben nicht egal sein, wenn dieses Fundament im Inneren Europas wackelt. Und dann darf Europa auch nicht schweigen, wenn der Zivilgesellschaft, selbst der Wissenschaft, wie*		

*jetzt an der Central European University in Budapest, **die Luft zum atmen genommen wird**. Dann darf Europa nicht schweigen."*

*SPA: "Si queremos ser un faro para el Estado de derecho y los derechos humanos en el mundo, entonces tenemos que preocuparnos si tiemblan los cimientos del corazón de Europa. Europa no puede permanecer callada cuando **se le roba el aire a la sociedad civil**, incluso a la ciencia, como ahora en la Universidad Central Europea de Budapest. Europa no debe permanecer en silencio".*

FR: Frank-Walter Steinmeier reconnaît les dangers qui menacent actuellement l'Union européenne. Le président allemand demande aux responsables européens de surmonter leurs divergences. C'est le compromis qui a permis à l'Union européenne de progresser, a-t-il insisté.

*RU: "Если мы хотим быть маяком в соблюдении верховенства закона и прав человека в мире, то нас должно беспокоить, когда этот фундамент дрожит в Европе, – продолжал немецкий президент. – Европа не должна молчать, когда страдает гражданское общество или наука, как это происходит сейчас с Центрально-Европейским университетом в Будапеште, **из которого высасывают воздух**. В таких случаях Европа не должна молчать ".*

*UKR: "Якщо **ми хочемо** бути світовим взірцем верховенства права і дотримання прав людини, тоді ми повинні перейматися тим, що ці засадничі принципи опинилися під загрозою у самому серці Європи, і Європа не повинна мовчати, **коли об'єктом нападів** стає громадянське суспільство і навіть наука, як у випадку з Центрально-Європейським університетом в Будапешті. Європа не може мовчати у відповідь!"*

http://www.euronews.com/2017/04/04/germany-stands-up-for-eu-precious-legacy

The structure of information is maintained in all the language versions with slight differences. This quote of Frank-Walter Steinmeier (original in German) is rich in conceptual metaphors serving for argumentation purposes, implying authority to speak for and on behalf of Europe (If we want… Europe must). In particular, the mappings of political development as journey and countries as ships heading to an idyllic place ("be a beacon for the rule of law and human rights"), mapping of family an house (foundation

shakes in the heart of Europe) personification of Europe ("Europe must not be silent") and societies of EU countries ("breath is taken away"). These conceptual metaphors are preserved in the English and Spanish language versions, and all lost in the French language version. The latter generally tends to use reported speech and summary of quotes instead of quote translation. The part containing metaphor "*die Luft zum atmen genommen wird*" is also generalized in the Ukrainian language version and the metaphor is lost. These changes may be referred to as captation. The original discourse of unification is maintained in the other language versions with slight differences in terms of use of pronouns.

| 1 2 3 | Middle part CLUSTER 4 - EU INTERNAL policy | ENG: "**We Germans** want to keep the European Union together, we want to build a common future in Europe, together with our partners, both large and small, having equal rights and being equally committed," he said. GER: "**Wir Deutsche** wollen die Europäische Union zusammenhalten, wir wollen eine gemeinsame Zukunft in Europa bauen, gemeinsam mit unseren Partnern, den großen wie den kleinen, gleichberechtigt und gleich verpflichtet", sagte Steinmeier. SPA: "**Los alemanes** queremos mantener una Unión Europea unida. Queremos construir un futuro común en Europa, junto con nuestros socios, con los grandes y con los pequeños, con los mismos derechos y obligaciones". FR: Frank-Walter Steinmeier a vanté la diversité et l'égalité du projet européen. « **Nous** voulons construire un futur commun en Europe, ensemble avec nos partenaires, grands et petits, avec des droits identiques et des engagements identiques », explique-t-il. RU: "**Мы немцы**, хотим, чтобы Европейский союз остался единым, хотим строить общее будущее в Европе, – сказал он. – Вместе с нашими партнёрами, большими и малыми, мы разделяем равные права и равные обязанности". UKR: "**Ми, німці**, хочемо, щоб Євросоюз тримався разом, ми хочемо будувати майбутнє в Європі разом з нашими партнерами, і великими, і малими, маючи однакові права і відданість справі". http://www.euronews.com/2017/04/04/germany-stands-up-for-eu-precious-legacy | Captation Unification | Fr: struct. Eng:rhet. Ger: rhet. Spa: rhet. Fr: rhet. Ru: rhet. Ukr: rhet. |

This quote contains slight differences in translations of the unifying "we-figure" into the other language versions. This sample overlaps with the conclusion of Wodak et al. (1999), suggesting that national solidarity construction through the pronoun "we" combined with the "de-toponymical labelling" often appears in the same phrase with "doing something together", however, not only on national but also on the supranational level. In this case, the linguistic means of national unity are projected onto international unity of the EU, whereby the importance of national we-group is underlined. The English version has kept the number of linguistic unification components mentioned in the German original. The French language version omitted the component "Germans". In the second part of the quote, the reference to "keeping the European Union together" is omitted as well.

Figure 7: Description and analysis of the selected samples

Generally, the above analysis made through systematic observation of the multilingual news articles has shown that the supposed tendencies that had been observed earlier occur repeatedly. The samples described in the above table include 45 headlines, 31 article beginnings, 29 middle parts, 17 concluding parts, and 2 short news articles quoted in full. The observed strategies included, in most cases, not only one transediting technique but also combinations of two or sometimes three techniques. For instance, the most frequently observed technique is captation (present in 120 samples out of 123) that in more than the half of the cases included combinations of structural and rhetorical changes, but also was represented through lexical changes. In more than 100 cases, captation was present in all the language versions. Captation was detected in all the headlines (45) and at the beginning (31) of the analysed articles. The strategy of distantiation is the second most frequent (48 samples out of 123) taking place mostly through rhetorical and lexical changes. The 22 samples that contained polarization also included multiple occurrences of lexical changes,. The strategy of legitimation occurred 16 times and included the three types of transediting techniques and their combinations – 8 lexical, 8 structural and 21 rhetorical changes. The 11 described cases of unification included 14 lexical, 32 rhetorical, and 0 structural changes. The total amount of occurrences for various techniques in different language versions is 237 for rhetorical, 584 for structural and 17 for lexical changes.

It was not possible to establish clearly if the described examples of transediting strategies are associated with a particular identity focus, namely construction, perpetuation, deconstruction, or transformation (column 1, Figure 6). Most of the changes and

differences are mostly associated with identity construction and maintenance. It is possible to assume, that, for instance, polarization strategy, may potentially deconstruct identities, yet, in the described cases it is still related to construction and maintenance of national and supranational identities within Europe and a clear relationship cannot be established. At the same time, we assume that the described changes, differences, and adjustments may show different occurrences for various topics, covered by the news. Before describing the conclusions made upon observation of the above examples in more detail, we will carry out a quantitative analysis of lexical components in the observed articles and attempt to see how these observations are related to the topic clusters. The analysis presented in the next Section will help consider the findings in a more comprehensive manner.

5.2.2. Analysis by clusters. Quantitative approach

Based on the descriptions of the selected samples made in the above Section 5.2.1., we have calculated the occurrences of the five transediting strategies and their combinations in various language versions on different levels and the results are the following:

Captation

English – 115 samples	French -115 samples	German -110 samples	Spanish-114 samples	Russian-107 samples	Ukrainian-104 samples
Struct. - 97	Struct. - 100	Struct. 96	Struct. - 99	Struct. - 98	Struct. - 94
Rhet. - 45	Rhet. - 43	Rhet. 39	Rhet. - 43	Rhet. - 35	Rhet. - 32
Lex.- 3	Lex. - 2	Lex. 2	Lex. - 3	Lex. - 5	Lex. 2

Distantiation

English – 30 samples	French – 16 samples	German - 20 samples	Spanish – 14 samples	Russian – 19 samples	Ukrainian – 17 samples
Struct. - 2	Struct. - 1	Struct. - 3	Struct. - 2	Struct. - 3	Struct. - 4
Rhet. - 21	Rhet. - 11	Rhet. - 11	Rhet. - 11	Rhet. - 14	Rhet. - 13
Lex. - 9	Lex. - 4	Lex. - 7	Lex. - 3	Lex. - 4	Lex. - 1

Polarization

English - 12 samples	French - 9 samples	German - 7 samples	Spanish - 7 samples	Russian - 8 samples	Ukrainian - 7 samples
Struct. - 2	Struct. - 1	Struct. - 1	Struct. - 0	Struct. - 2	Struct. - 1
Rhet. - 5	Rhet. - 5	Rhet. - 3	Rhet. - 3	Rhet. - 0	Rhet. - 3
Lex. - 6	Lex. - 4	Lex. - 3	Lex. - 5	Lex. - 8	Lex. - 3

Legitimation

English - 3 samples	French - 3 samples	German - 8 samples	Spanish - 3 samples	Russian - 5 samples	Ukrainian - 7 samples
Struct. - 0	Struct. - 1	Struct. - 2	Struct. - 0	Struct. - 3	Struct. - 2
Rhet. - 2	Rhet. - 2	Rhet. - 6	Rhet. - 3	Rhet. - 3	Rhet. - 5
Lex. - 1	Lex. - 0	Lex. - 1	Lex. - 0	Lex. - 2	Lex. - 4

Unification

English - 8 samples	French - 7 samples	German - 10 samples	Spanish - 7 samples	Russian - 7 samples	Ukrainian - 6 samples
Struct. - 0	Struct. - 0	Struct. - 0	Struct. - 0	Struct. - 0	Struct. - 0
Rhet. - 5	Rhet. - 5	Rhet. - 7	Rhet. - 5	Rhet. - 5	Rhet. - 5
Lex. - 3	Lex. - 2	Lex. - 4	Lex. - 2	Lex. - 2	Lex. - 1

Figure 8: Total transediting strategies in various language versions

For further analysis of frequencies we have divided the selected corpus of 100 articles into 7 clusters. In this way, we intended to define more specific criteria while comparing

the results (Shih-Wen, 2012). Thus, we have looked into top words in every cluster in 6 different languages in order to see whether the results would show any significant differences in terms of word frequencies and whether these might be related to any of the cases of discursive identity construction described in the previous Section of the Chapter. The general quantitative data is the following:

Total articles: 100

	English	French	German	Spanish	Russian	Ukrainian
Total words:	29 124	26 021	24 200	25 732	19 918	18 145
Total characters without spaces	145 701	138 116	150 006	130 529	124 745	109 971
Cluster 1 – Migration in Europe	21 articles					
Words	5 184	4 955	4 529	5 419	4 212	3 689
Characters w.s.	25 745	26 316	27 981	27 522	25 798	22 056
Cluster 2 – Brexit	13 articles					
Words	4 535	3 104	2 731	2 856	2 491	2 033
Characters w.s.	21 756	16 526	16 739	14 039	15 507	12 328
Cluster 3 – EU external policy	9 articles					
Words	2 395	2 177	2 098	1 853	1 508	1 593
Characters w.s.	12 299	11 584	13 057	9 484	9 691	9 844
Cluster 4 – EU internal policy	10 articles					
Words	5 905	6 302	5 084	5 625	4 254	4 018
Characters w.s.	28 843	33 272	30 436	28 221	26 229	23 460
Cluster 5 – National policies and events	28 articles					
Words	7 080	5 734	6 354	6 224	4 247	3 681
Characters w.s.	35 825	30 599	39 892	31 735	27 227	22 836
Cluster 6 – Ukraine and Russia	11 articles					
Words	2 519	2 639	2 268	2 444	2 123	2 213
Characters w.s.	13 209	14 057	14 750	12 735	13 369	13 744
Cluster 7 - Other	8 articles					
Words	1 506	1 110	1 136	1 311	1 082	918
Characters w.s.	8 024	5 761	7 151	6 793	6 924	5 703

Figure 9: Word count of the corpus by clusters

We could define these clusters only after the selection of the corpus had been made as it was not possible to know in advance which topics would be in the spotlight for the time of the research. For this reason we also could not have focused on one specific topic. At the same time, systematic observation allowed us to determine six topic clusters and an additional one with the articles that did not correspond to any of the six clusters. Afterwards we compiled the texts of the articles into seven corresponding files and processed them through automatic text analysers (free online tools for text statistics: textalyzer.com, advego.com; Microsoft Word statistics and word search). We have focused on nouns and some frequent collocations of nouns and adjectives. We have also taken into account adjectives describing nationalities and words that grammatically can be nouns and adjectives having the same form (e.g. "*French*"). Multiple tools were used in order to cross-check the results. For instance in the German language versions the automatic word count initially showed the words composed of two and more words, which in the other language versions could be a phrase. The Russian and Ukrainian nouns are highly flectible and are therefore the software sometimes detected as different words. For these cases in the German, Russian and Ukrainian versions we cross-checked the results by automatic search by the root of the word. These are general observations of frequencies made in order to see general tendencies in the word count as in some cases it was difficult to select precise word count criteria. Yet, it shows an approximate general picture of which words and meanings are the most frequent in the corresponding clusters in different language versions. The results are the following:

Cluster 1: "Migration"

This cluster includes articles related to the issues of migration in Europe and the EU refugee crisis. This topic resulted to be one of the most extensive being in the spotlight for the whole period of the research. The analysis in the previous Section 5.2.1. contained 33 samples taken from the articles that were attributed to Cluster 1 out of total 123 samples. These samples contained various transediting strategies on different levels, which is reflected in the below table:

	English	French	German	Spanish	Russian	Ukrainian
Captation	29	29	28	29	27	26

Distantiation	8	8	8	4	8	6
Polarization	8	6	3	4	7	4
Legitimation	1	2	7	2	1	2
Unification	3	2	4	2	2	1

Figure 10: Transediting strategies in Cluster 1

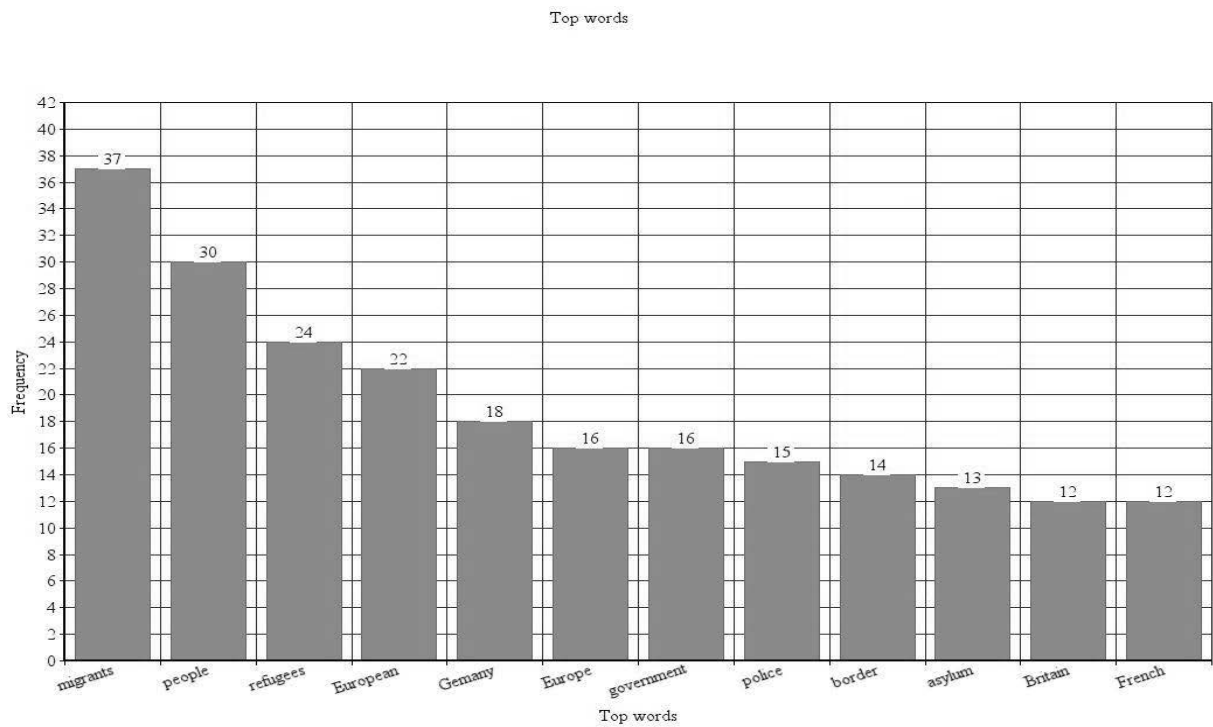These are the top words in the English language versions of the articles:

Figure 11: Top words in Cluster 1 for the English language version

The first three top words are "migrants", "people" and "refugees". This shows that the main topic of the cluster is also reflected in the top words occurrences. An additional notable point might be that the total count of words that relate to the status of the people is at least twice higher than the count of word "people" itself (61 total occurrences for "migrants" and "refugees" and 30 for "people"). The articles in this cluster are related to migration in the European Union generally, as well as in its in specific states. The word count for "Europe" and "European" (38 in total) is higher than the occurrence of references to specific countries of the EU. This shows that the focus of the articles is

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placed more on the European identity rather than on national identities of the member states.

The word count for the German version of the articles is the following:
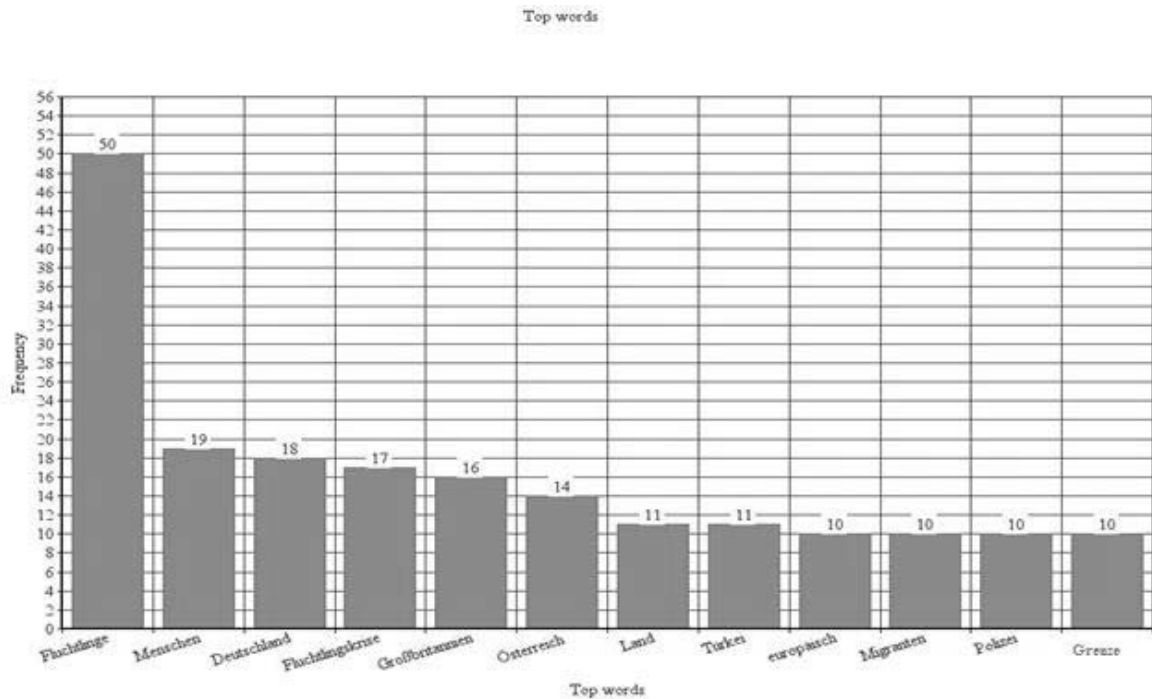
Figure 12: Top words in Cluster 1 for the German language version

Most of the top words are similar with the English versions, although there are some slight differences. Similarly to the previous chart, the top words reflect the topic of the cluster. The total word count for the words "refugees" and "migrants" ("*Fluchtlinge*" and "*Migranten*") is three times higher than for "people" ("*Menschen*") – 60 vs. 19. At the same time, there are 17 occurrences for "Fluchtlingskrise" meaning "migrant crisis", which does not appear in the world count for the English version. Unlike in the previous chart, the reference to Europe does not appear more frequently than the reference to EU-Member states. The reference to Germany appears the same amount of times, besides there are 14 occurrences for "Austria" (Österreich), which is not among the top words in the English corpus of the cluster. There are also slightly more references to Britain, and also references to Turkey. The latter may occur more frequently as more relevant to the German language target readers in terms of external policy of their respective countries.

The frequencies calculated for the Spanish language version are the following:
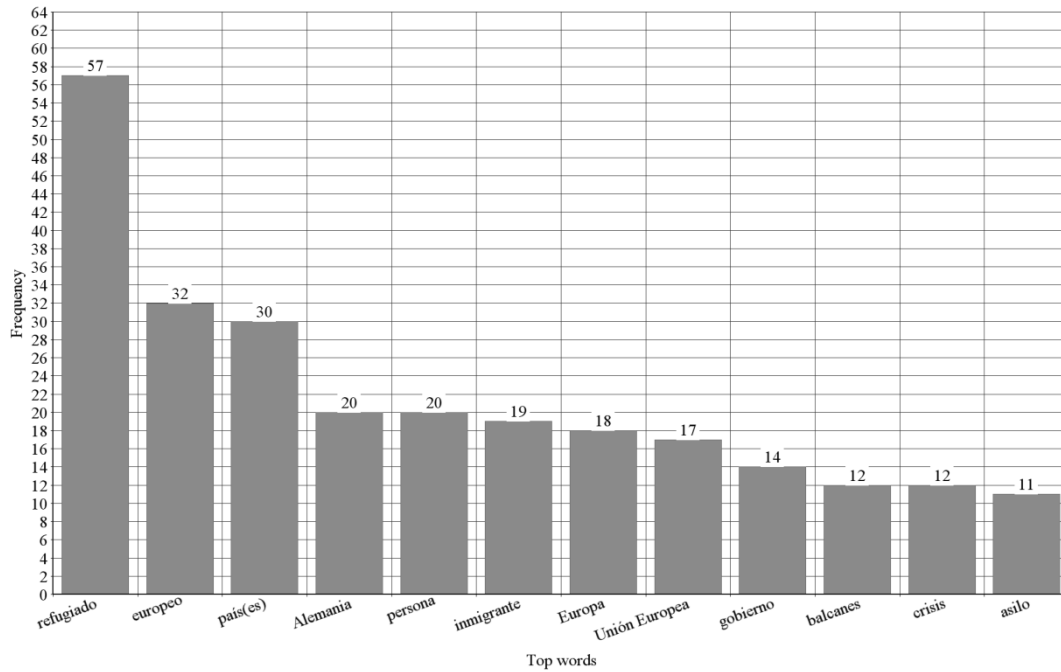
Figure 13: Top words in Cluster 1 for the Spanish language version

The rate of occurrences of references to Europe and the European Union is higher than in the previous two charts being 67 in total. The rate of references to specific member states is not high compared to the previous language versions, only Germany (Alemania) appears in the top words list. Also reference to the Balkans appears in this list, which was not the case in the previous lists. The French version has shown the following results:
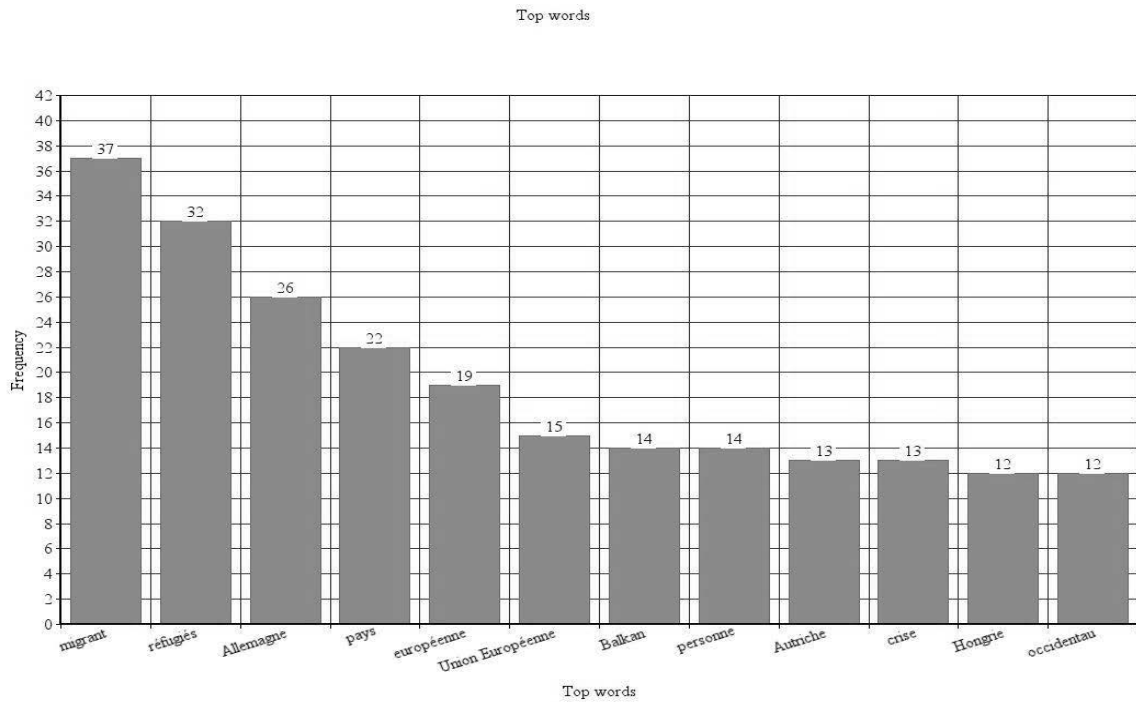
Figure 14: Top words in Cluster 1 for the French language version

The top words in the French version are more similar to those in the Spanish than to the English and German versions. It was noticed earlier that the news texts in the Spanish and the French versions tend to have more similarities than the other versions. This tendency can also be seen in the top words. The French top words also contain references to Austria and Hungary. The list also contains reference to the West ("*occidenteu*"). The count of words for the Russian version is the following:
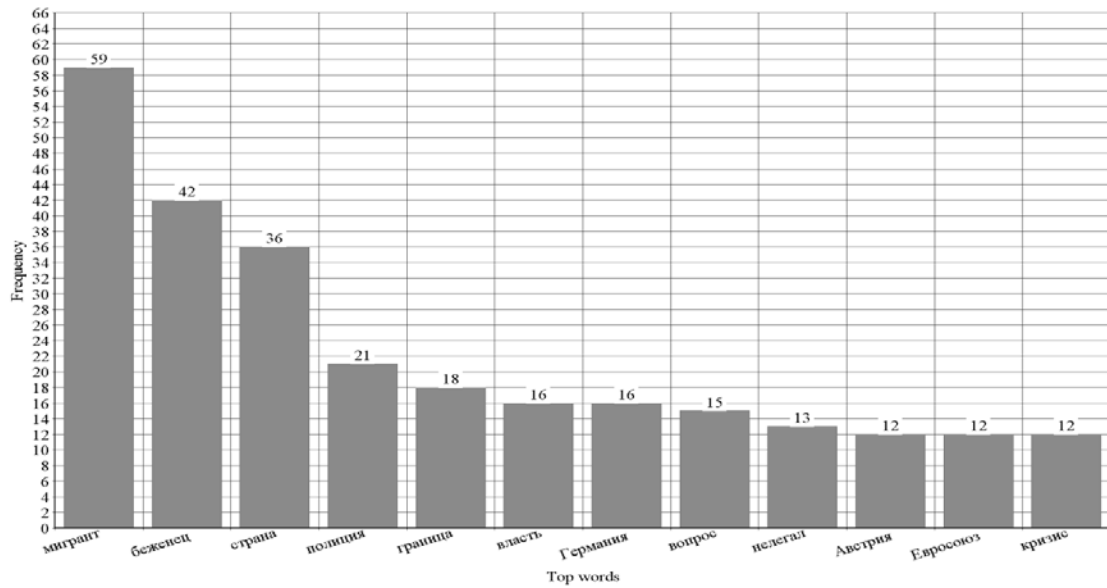
Figure 15: Top words in Cluster 1 for the Russian language version

The top words in the Russian version also reflect the main topic of the cluster, as it was the case in the previous versions. The top two words mean "migrant" and "refugee". There are 13 occurrences for the word "*нелегал*" meaning "illegal migrant". As it was seen in the previous Section, the reference to the migrants as "*illegals*" is common in the Russian version of the corpus which is not the case in the other language versions. The European Union appeared 12 times. No other references to Europe have appeared in the top words. There are 16 references to Germany, 12 to Austria and 36 occurrences for the word meaning "country". The words referring to "people" or "persons" have not entered the top list either, which is the opposite in the other language versions. The top words in the Ukrainian version of the cluster formed the following chart:

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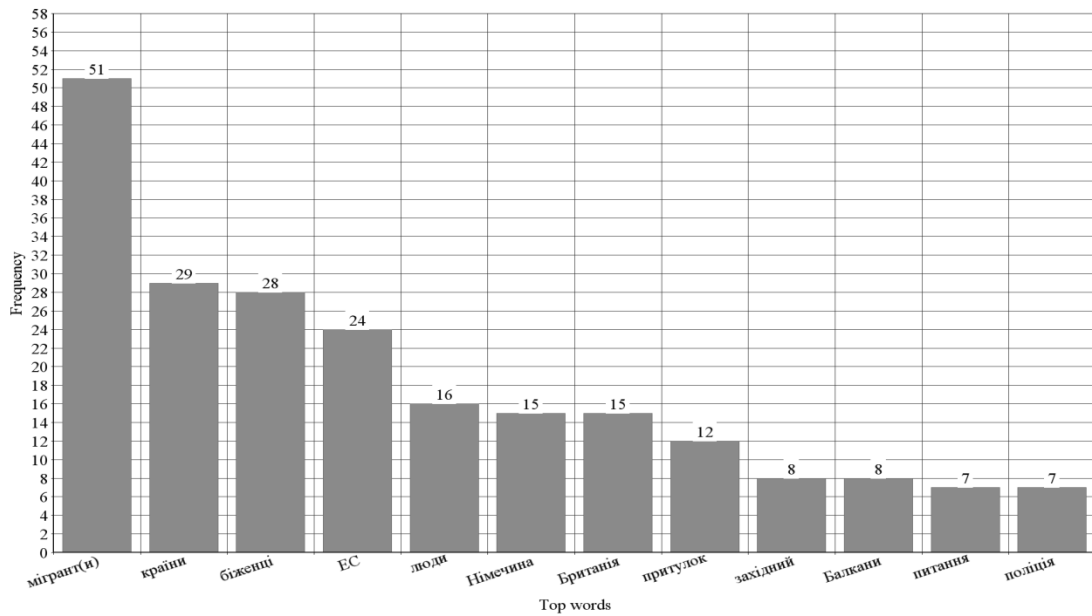
Figure 16: Top words in Cluster 1 for the Ukrainian language version

As in all the previous versions, the words "migrants" and "refugees" appear in the top of the list, reflecting the focus of the corpus. There are 29 occurrences for the word meaning "country", which brings it to the similar position as in the Russian version corpus, and 24 occurrences for "EU", appearing more times than in the Russian version. In terms of the references to countries and regions there are 15 references to Germany, 15 to Britain, 8 to the Balkans and 8 to the West.

Taking into account the observed synonimical use of some words in all the language versions in this cluster, a question arises: are terms "refugee", "migrant" and "asylum seeker" synonyms that may be interchangeable? The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provides an answer to this question and it is negative: "Although it is becoming increasingly common to see the terms 'refugee' and 'migrant' used interchangeably in media and public discussions, there is a crucial legal difference between the two. Confusing them can lead to problems for refugees and asylum-seekers, and for States seeking to respond to mixed movements, as well as to misunderstandings in discussions of asylum and migration. […] A uniform legal definition of the term 'migrant' does not exist at the international level. Some policymakers, international organizations, and media outlets understand and use the word 'migrant' as an umbrella term to cover both migrants and refugees. For instance, global statistics on international

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migration typically use a definition of 'international migrant' that would include many asylum-seekers and refugees. In public discussion, however, this practice can easily lead to confusion and can also have serious consequences for the lives and safety of refugees." (unhcr.org, 2016). The analysed articles, however, seem to make no difference between the mentioned terms. The synonymic use of these terms will also be addressed further in Section 5.4.

Cluster 2 - Brexit

This cluster contains the articles related to Brexit and the policy of the United Kingdom towards the EU. The analysis in the previous Section 5.2.1. contained 15 samples taken from the articles that were attributed to Cluster 2 out of total 123 samples. These samples contained various transediting strategies on different levels, which is reflected in the below table:

	English	French	German	Spanish	Russian	Ukrainian
Captation	13	13	13	13	13	13
Distantiation	0	2	2	2	2	2
Polarization	1	1	0	0	0	0
Legitimation	1	0	0	0	0	0
Unification	1	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 17: Transediting strategies in Cluster 2

Some of the articles in this cluster were extended and included more words than the others. Due to this fact there are some words that entered the top 10, but that actually appear in the two extended articles (these are for instance "*Gibraltar*" in different language versions and "*pêcheurs*" in French or "*Fisch*" in German).

Here is the count of top words for the English language version:
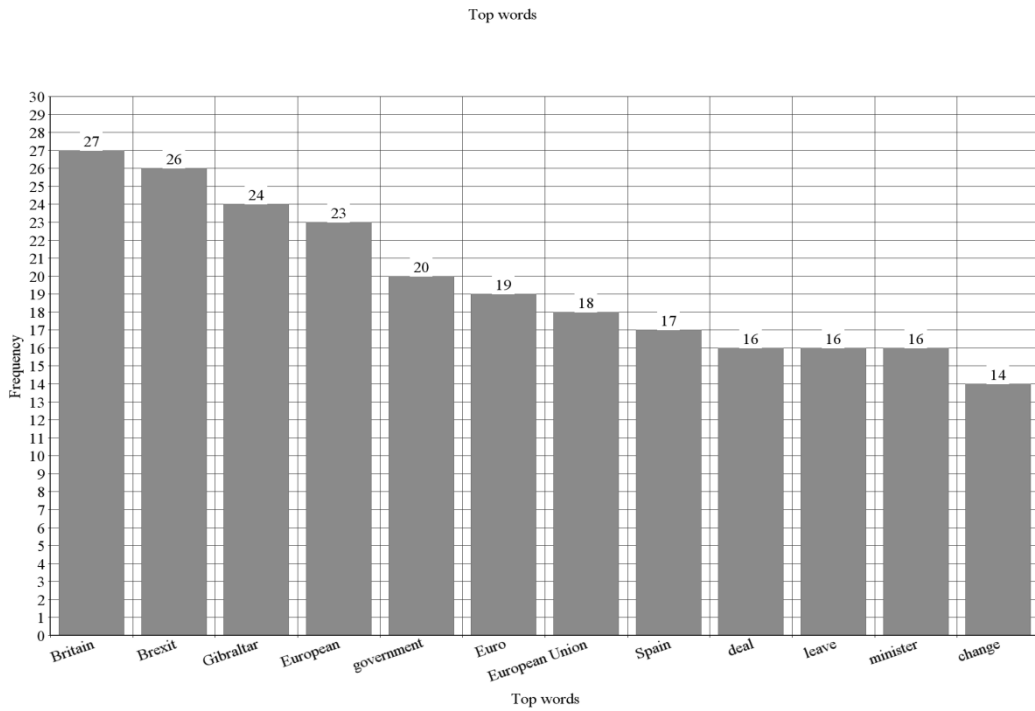
Figure 18: Top words in Cluster 2 for the English language version

The words "Britain" and Brexit are the top words that define the topic of the cluster. The words "European and European Union" were calculated separately; therefore the total reference to Europe has the highest rate of occurrences. This is also the case for the German version:
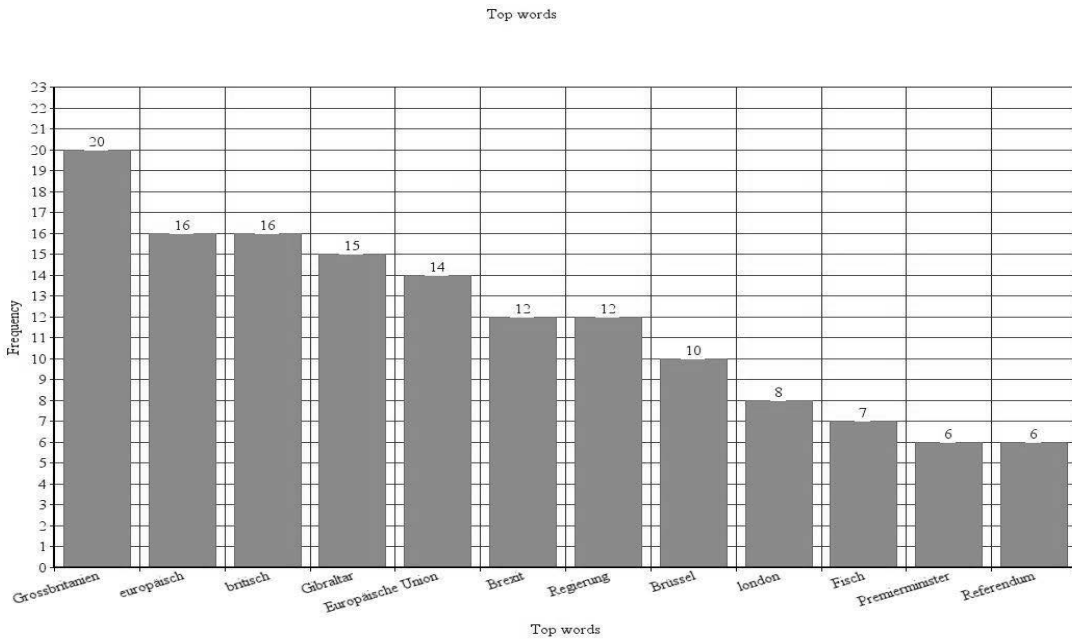

Figure 19: Top words in Cluster 2 for the German language version

In the German version we also see the word "Brüssel", which is often used in Press as a metonymy for the European Union. The Spanish version shows similar frequencies:
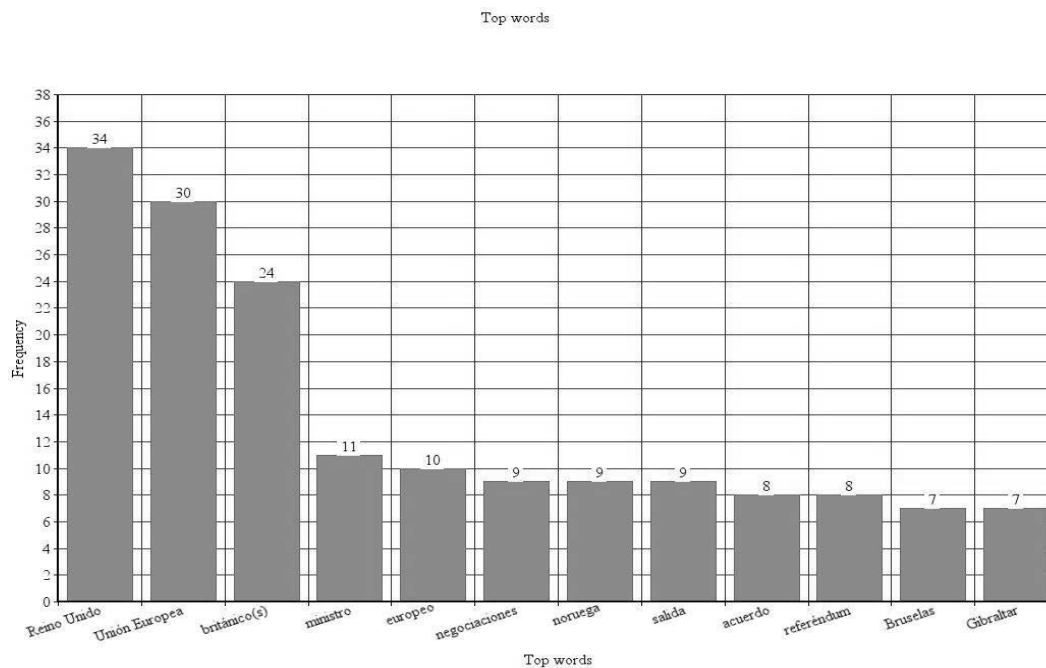
Figure 20: Top words in Cluster 2 for the Spanish language version

The French version also contains the same top words that already appeared in the previous language versions.
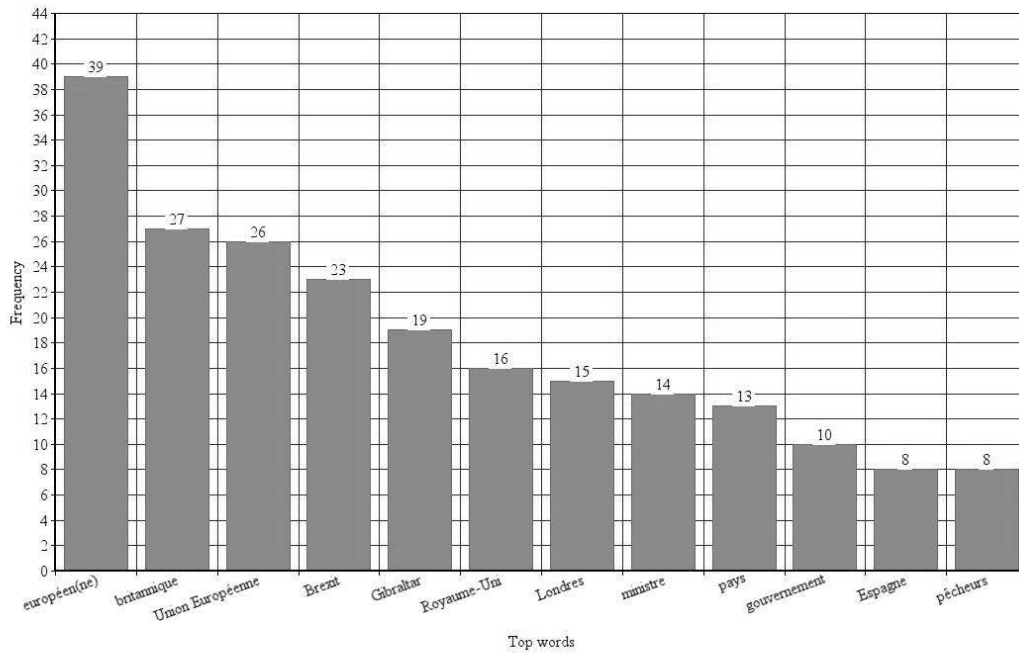
Figure 21: Top words in Cluster 2 for the French language version

The Russian and Ukrainian language versions also contain the same top words as in the other language versions with slight variations in the frequencies:
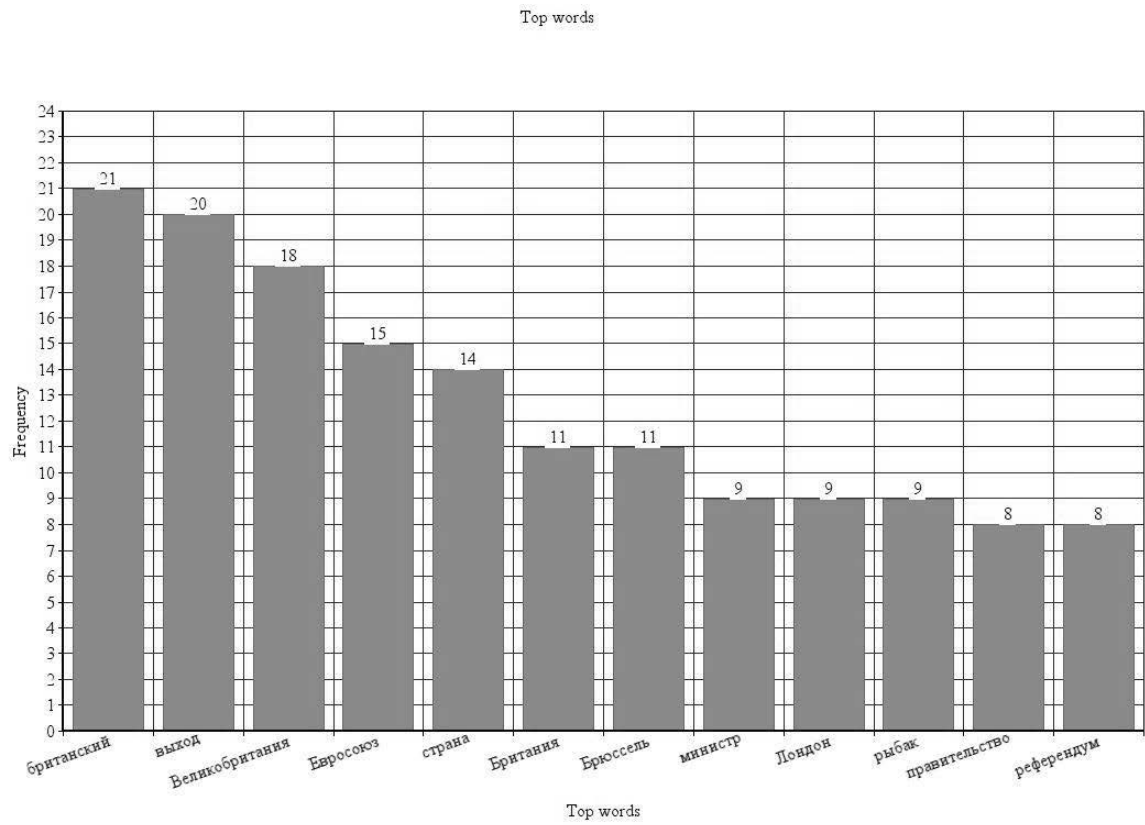
Figure 22: Top words in Cluster 2 for the Russian language version
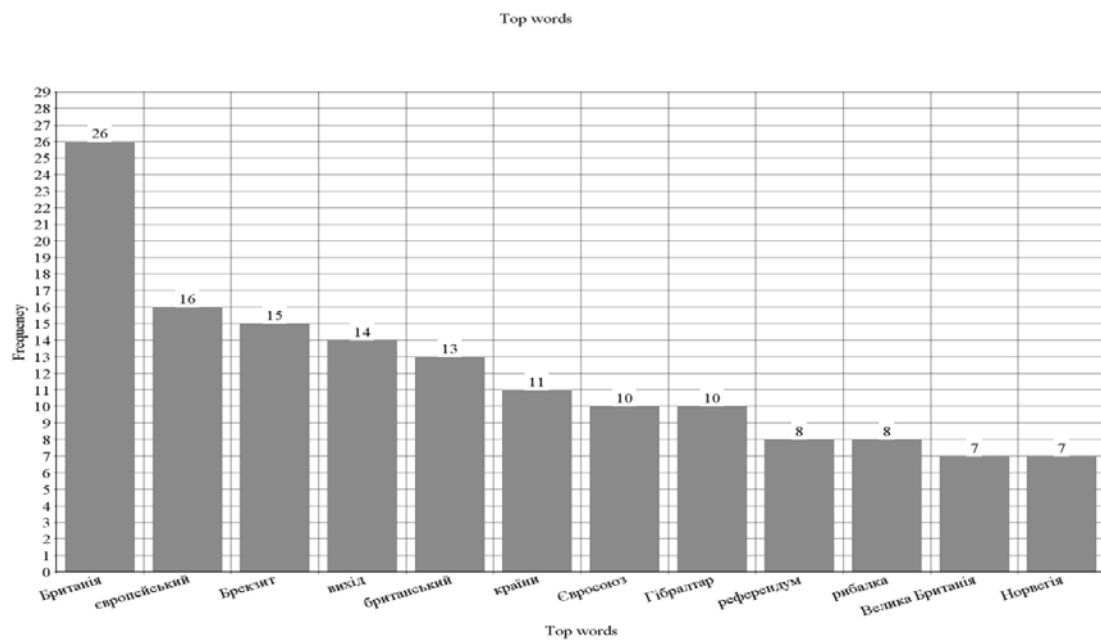
Figure 23: Top words in Cluster 2 for the Ukrainian language version

Thus, similarly to the first cluster, the top words reflect the focus of the articles that are included in it. The most frequent words refer either to the EU (Europe) or to the UK.

Cluster 3 – EU external policy

This cluster includes articles related to the policies and positions of the EU towards non-EU countries, including meetings, summits opinions and reactions. The analysis in the previous Section 5.2.1. contained 12 samples taken from the articles that were attributed to Cluster 3 out of total 123 samples. These samples contained various transediting strategies on different levels, which is reflected in the below table:

	English	French	German	Spanish	Russian	Ukrainian
Captation	12	12	11	12	12	12
Distantiation	4	3	4	5	3	4
Polarization	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legitimation	0	0	0	0	2	1
Unification	0	0	1	0	0	0

Figure 24: Transediting strategies in Cluster 3

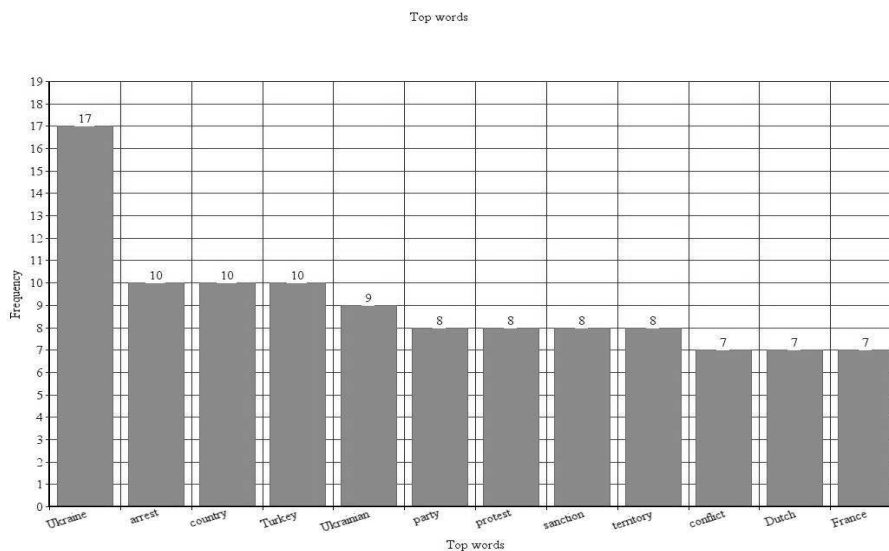Here are the top words for the English language version:

Figure 25: Top words in Cluster 3 for the English language version

An essential part of the articles covers meetings and arrangements of the EU-countries' leaders about the armed conflict in the East of Ukraine. Thus, the reference to Ukraine is on top of the list. For the German version of the cluster the results are slightly different:
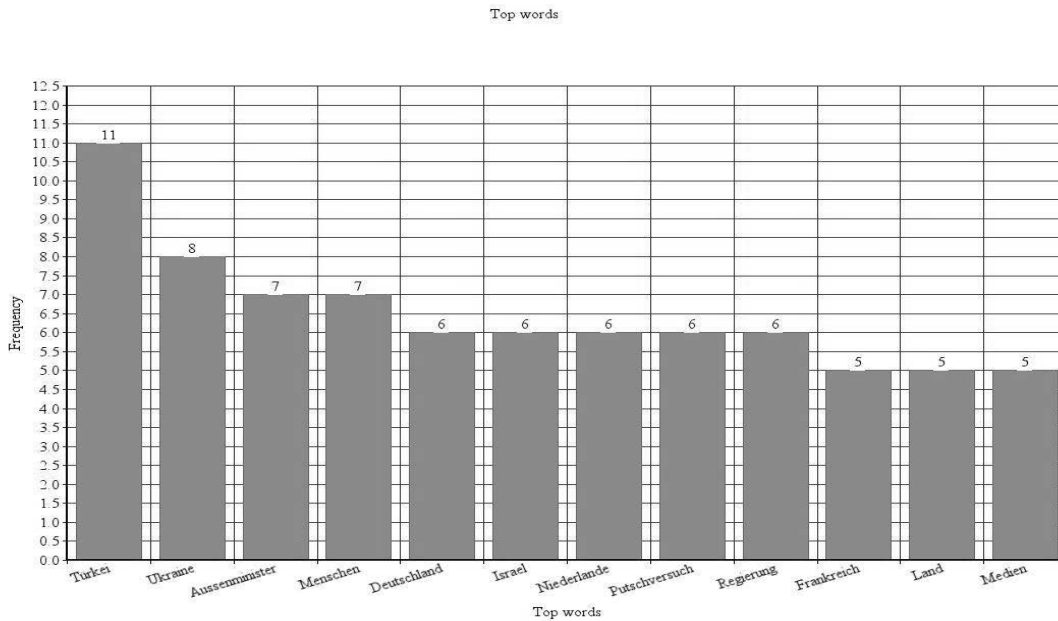

Figure 26: Top words in Cluster 3 for the German language version

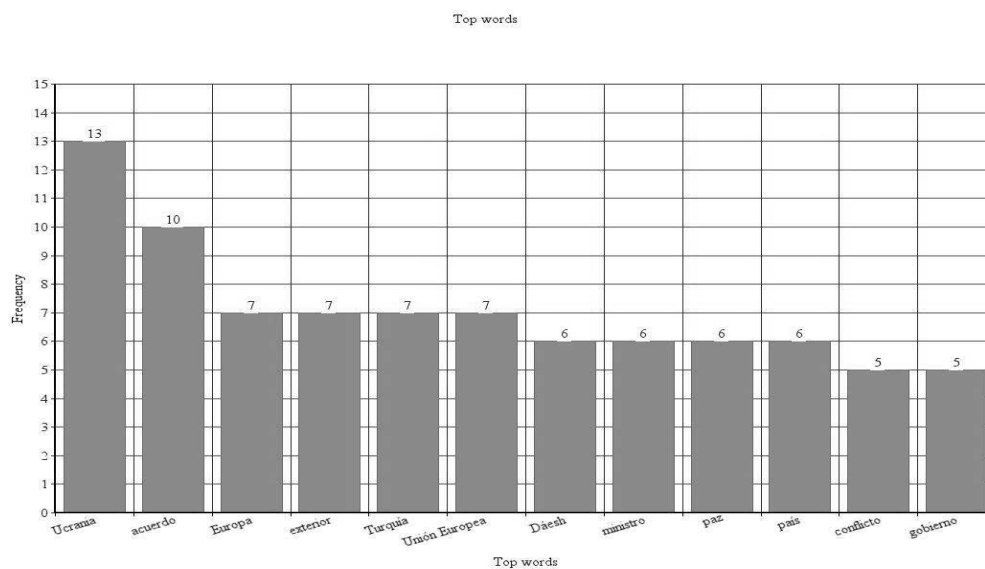The top words in the Spanish version are similar to the English one:

Figure 27: Top words in Cluster 3 for the Spanish language version

The French version has the reference to the European Union and Europe on top, yet these differences are not significant:
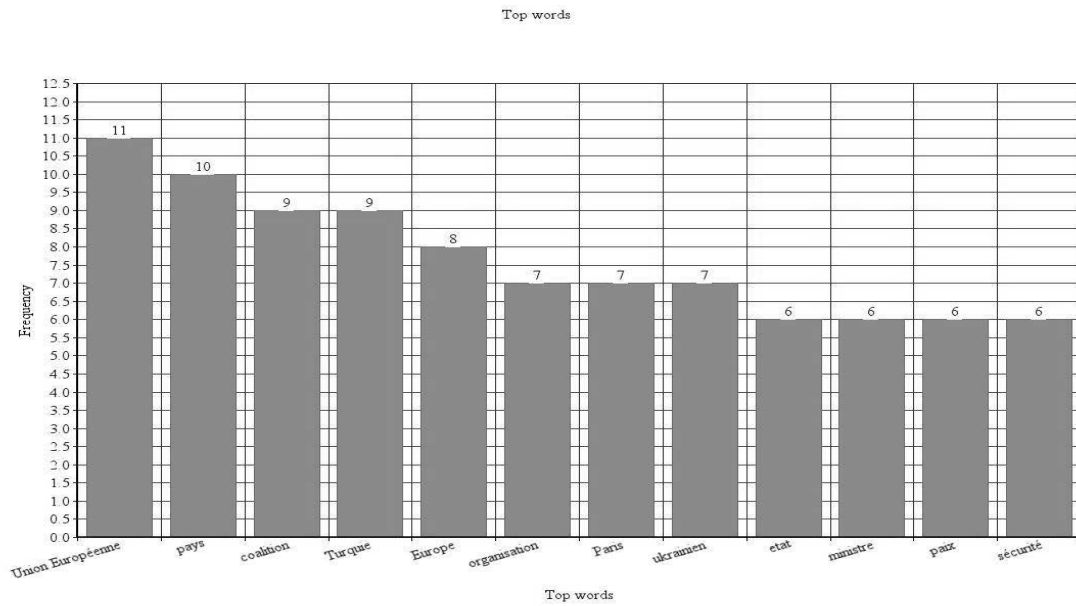

Figure 28: Top words in Cluster 3 for the French language version

The Russian and Ukrainian language versions contain more differences in quantities of references to specific countries and Europe in general:
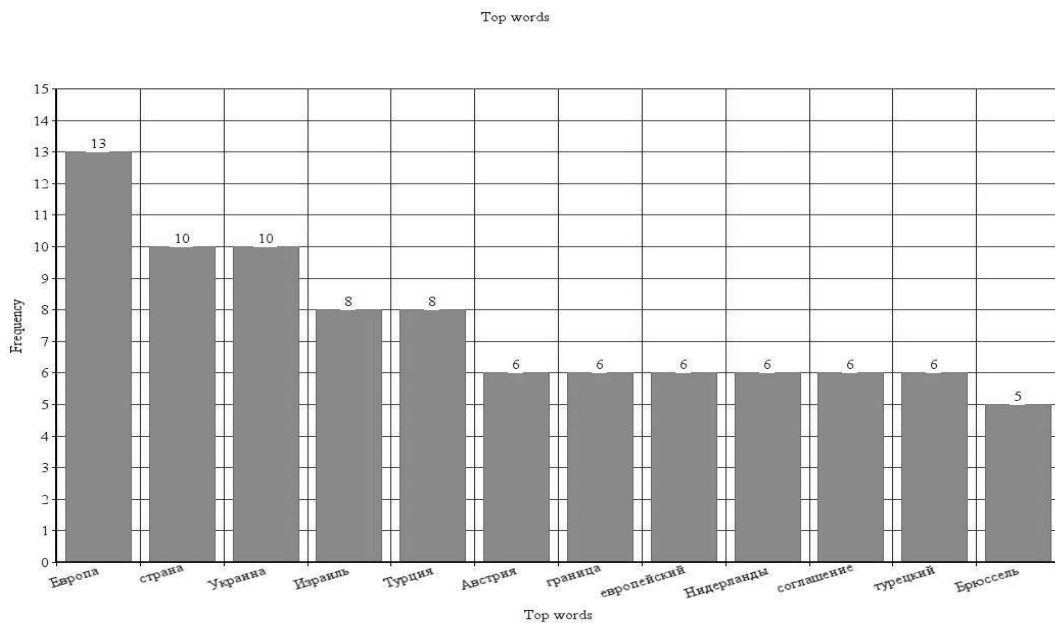

Figure 29: Top words in Cluster 3 for the Russian language version

The Russian version contains more references to Europe in General rather than to specific countries. In turn, the Ukrainian version resulted to contain more references to specific countries with "Ukraine" on top, which may reflect the tendency to captation of the target readers by relevance:
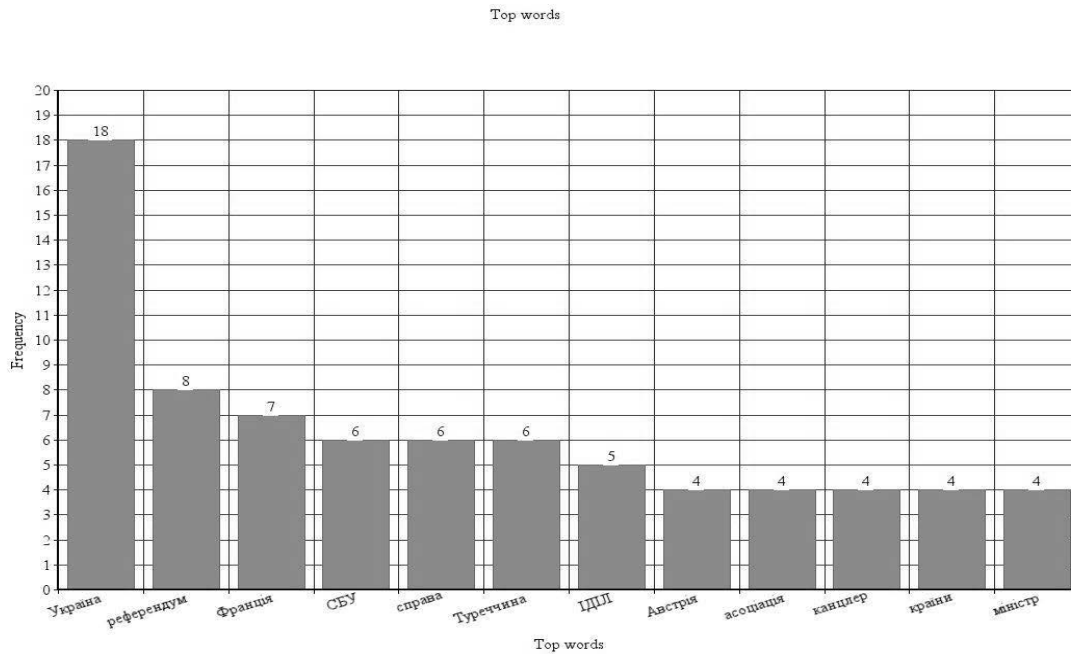

Figure 30: Top words in Cluster 3 for the Ukrainian language version

CLUSTER 4 - EU internal policies, events

This cluster includes articles, related to the events and processes inside on the EU countries, for example, local or national elections, demonstrations, economic and social issues, policies, etc. The analysis in the previous Section 5.2.1. covered 10 samples from the articles attributed to cluster 4 out of a total of 123 samples. These samples contained various transediting strategies on different levels, which is reflected in the below table:

	English	French	German	Spanish	Russian	Ukrainian
Captation	8	10	8	8	8	9
Distantiation	3	0	0	0	0	1
Polarization	0	0	0	0	0	0

| Legitimation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unification | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |

Figure 31: Transediting strategies in Cluster 4

The previous figure shows that this cluster features a relatively higher number of occurrences for unification strategies. This part of the corpus included inter alia one extended article on employment in the EU, which influenced the result of top words with some occurrences related to the labour market, as it was significantly longer than the rest of the articles. Below are the frequencies for the English version:
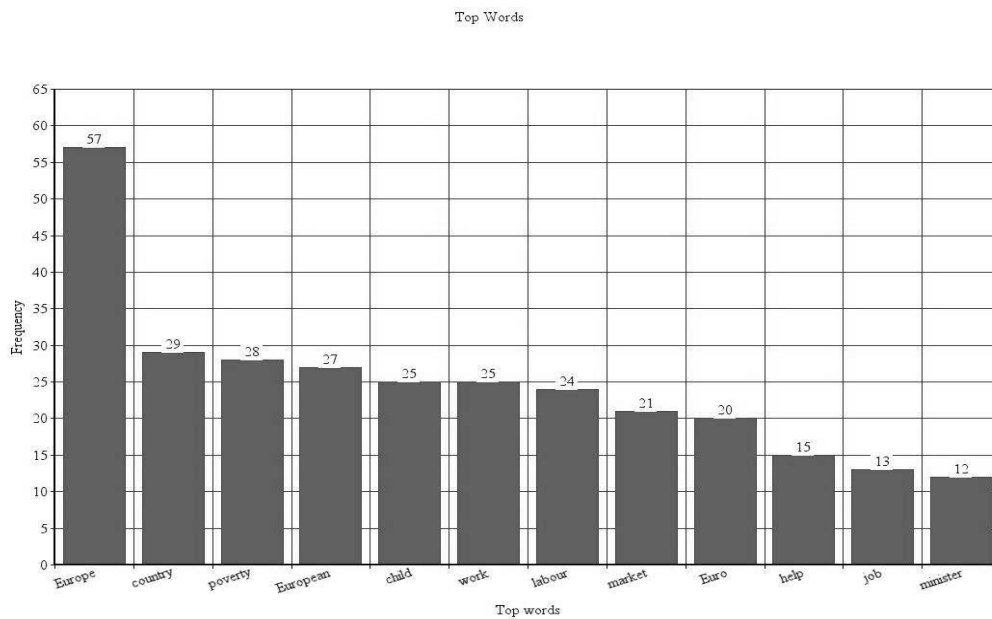

Figure 32: Top words in Cluster 4 for the English language version

The top words for the English version show high frequency of references to Europe. References to specific countries did not result to occur among the top words. This is also the case for the German language version:
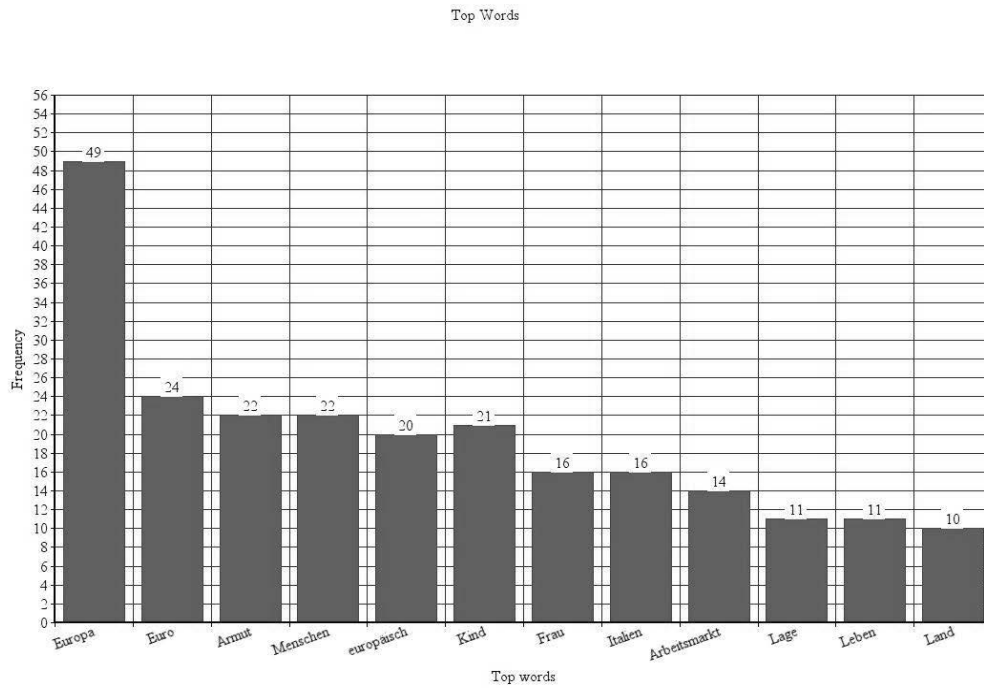
Figure 33: Top words in Cluster 4 for the German language version

The frequencies in the Spanish language version are similar in terms of references to Europe. The references to Germany appear at the bottom of the top words list:
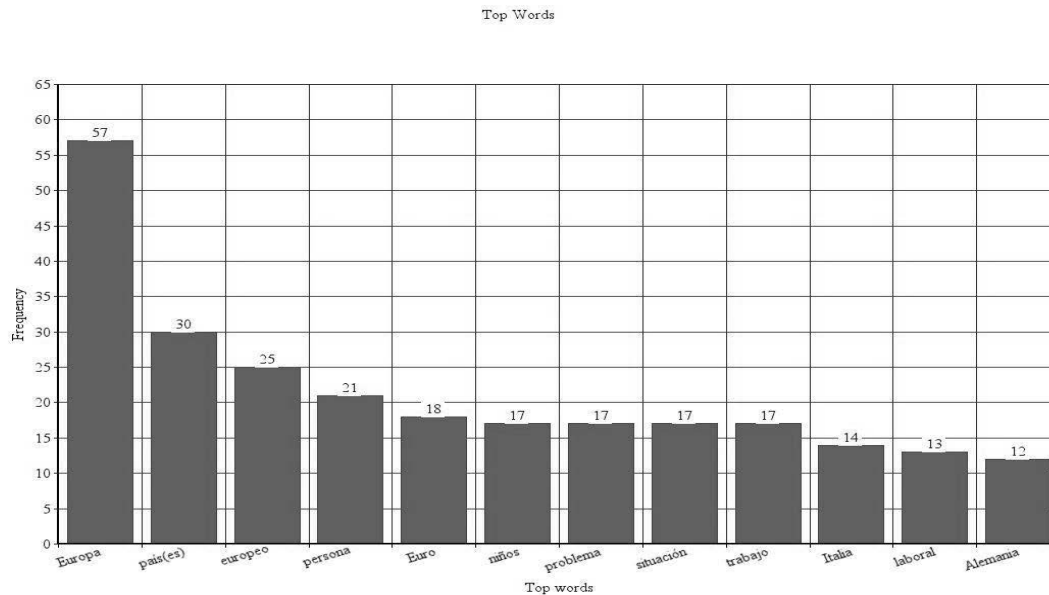

Figure 34: Top words in Cluster 4 for the Spanish language version

The frequencies of the French language version are similar to those of the Spanish language version:

Figure 35: Top words in Cluster 4 for the French language version
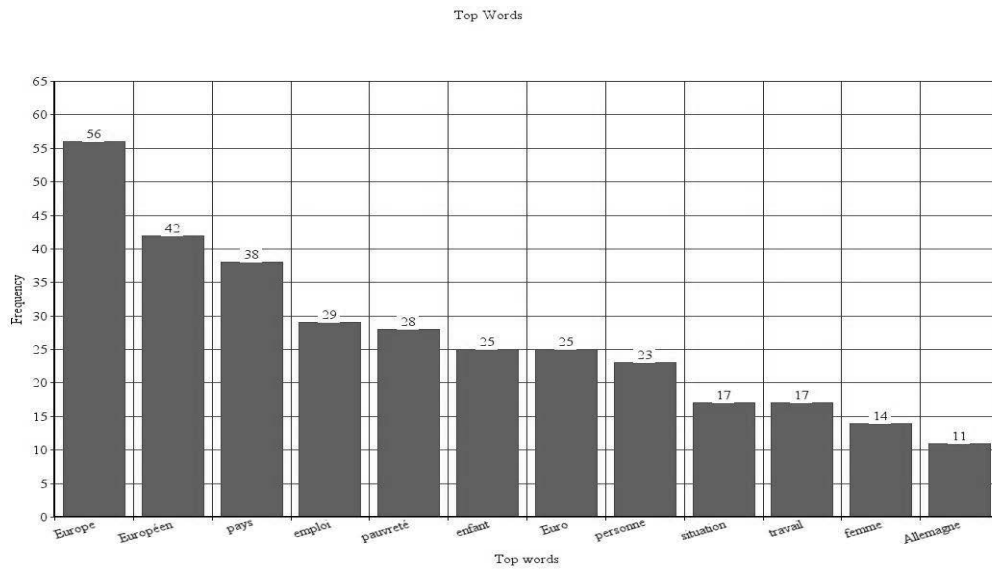
The Russian and the Ukrainian language versions show similar frequencies. Similarly to Figures 34 and 35, the Ukrainian language version contains occurrences for the reference to Germany appearing at the end of the list:
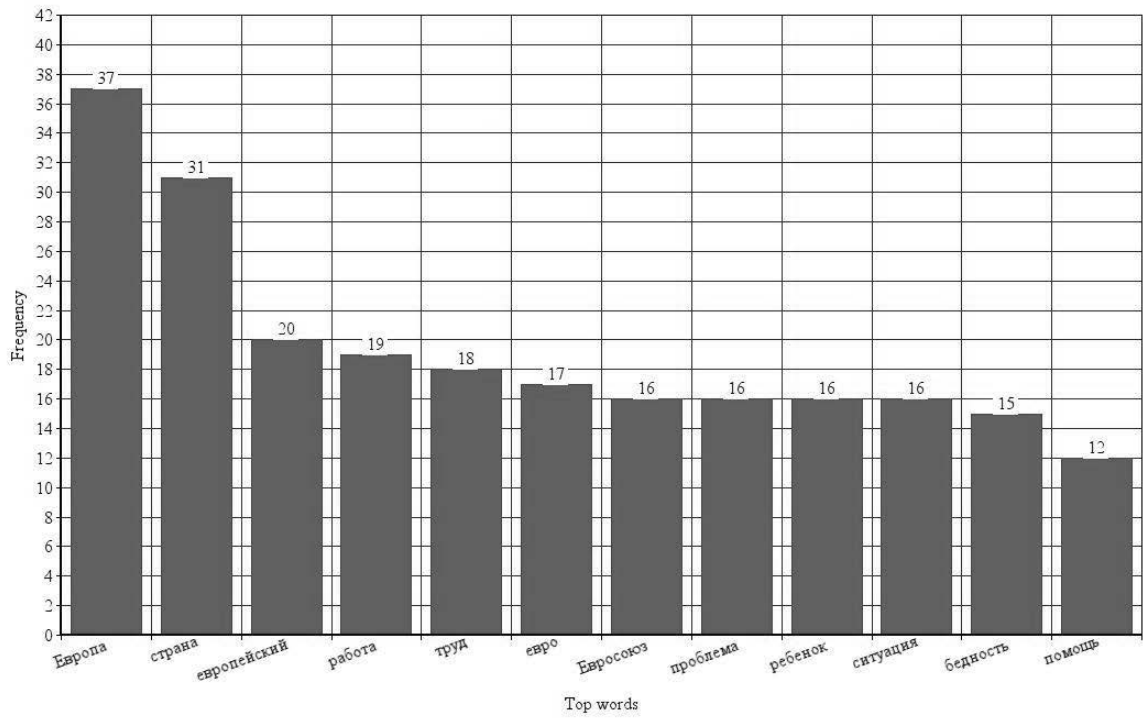
Figure 36: Top words in Cluster 4 for the Russian language version
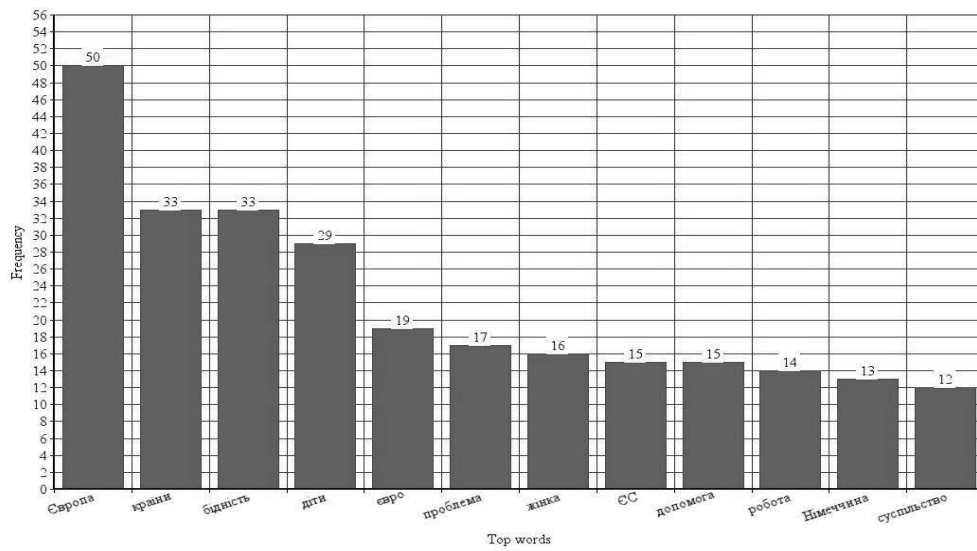

Figure 37: Top words in Cluster 4 for the Ukrainian language version

CLUSTER 5 – National policies and events in EU countries

This cluster includes articles, related to the events and processes inside on the EU countries, for example local or national elections, demonstrations, policies. The analysis in the previous Section 5.2.1. covered 34 samples from the articles attributed to cluster 5 out of a total of 123 samples. These samples contained various transediting strategies on different levels, which is reflected in the below table:

	English	French	German	Spanish	Russian	Ukrainian
Captation	34	33	32	33	30	29
Distantiation	7	1	3	2	1	1
Polarization	2	2	3	2	3	1
Legitimation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unification	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 38: Transediting strategies in Cluster 5

A significant part of these articles were related to the referendum in Catalonia, elections in Spain and to the New Years' eve attacks in the city of Cologne in Germany. This is also reflected in the list of the most frequent words for the English language version:

Top Words

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The top word frequencies for the German language version are the following:

Top Words

Figure 40: Top words in Cluster 5 for the German language version

The top word frequencies for the Spanish language version are the following:

Figure 41: Top words in Cluster 5 for the Spanish language version

The top word frerquencies for the French language version are the following:
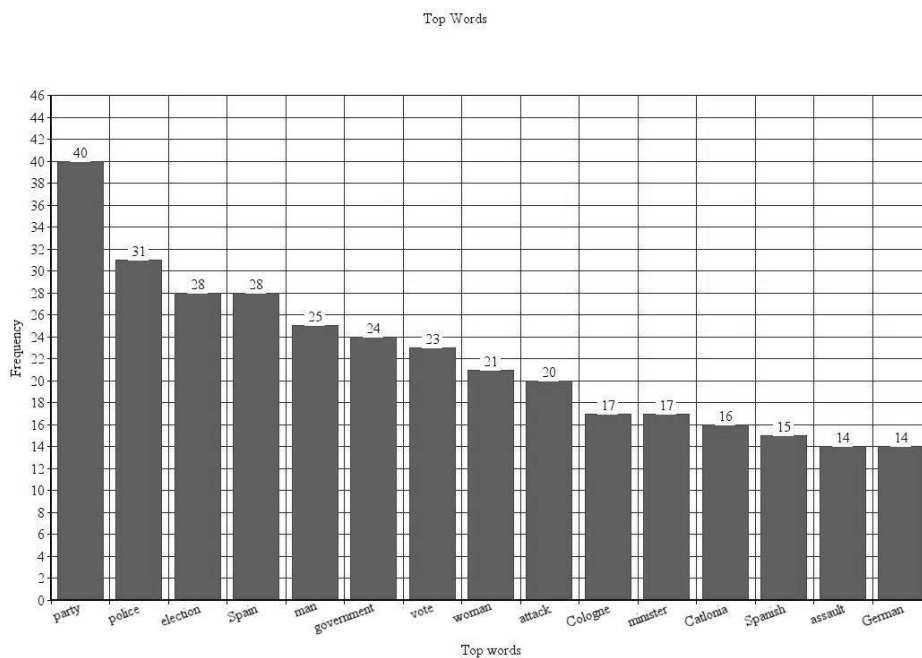
Figure 42: Top words in Cluster 5 for the French language version

The top word frequencies for the Russian language version are the following:
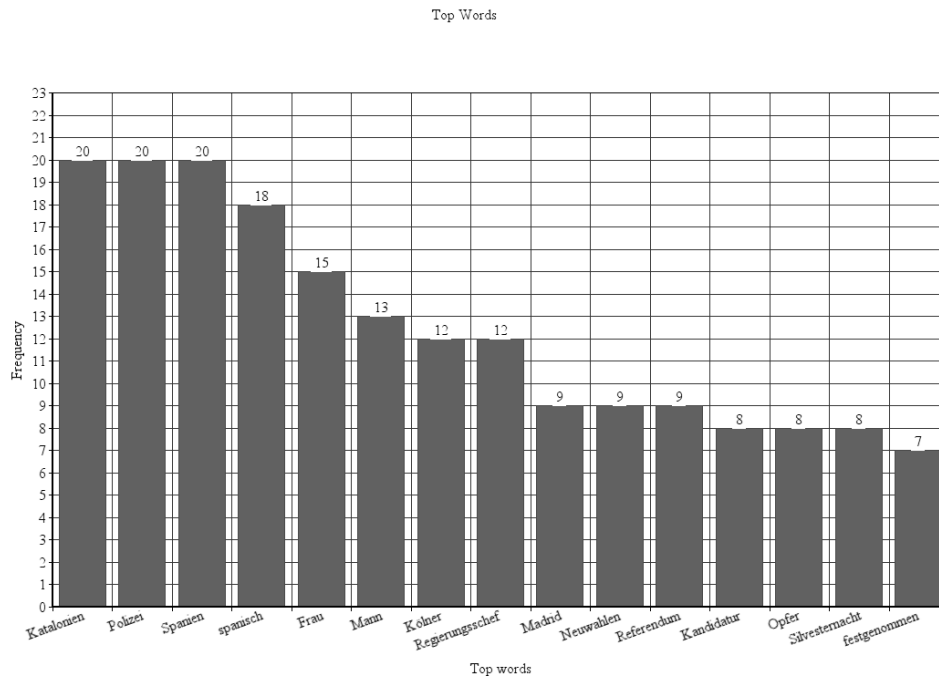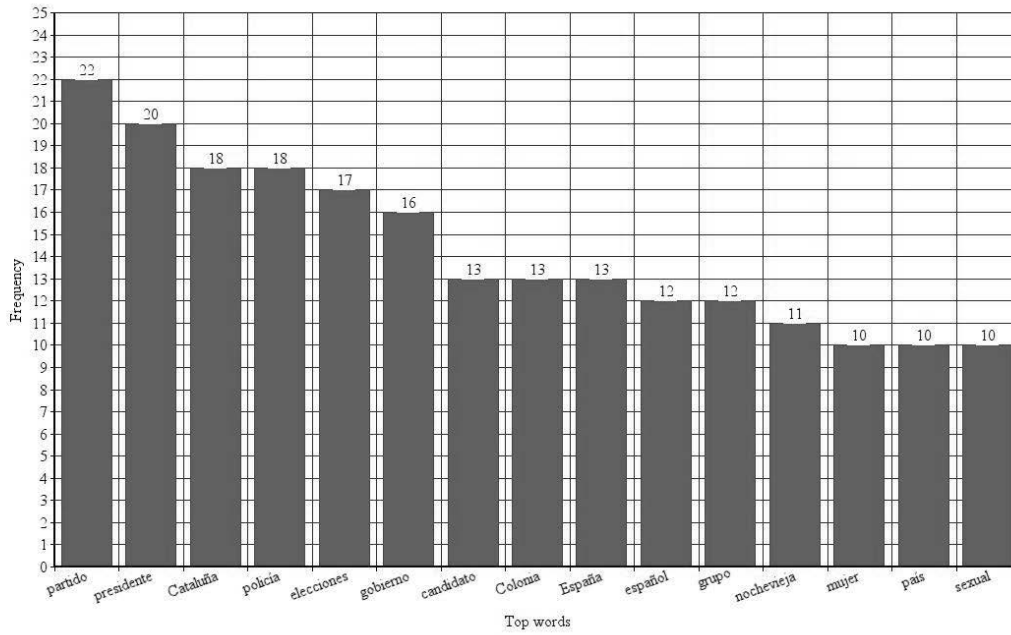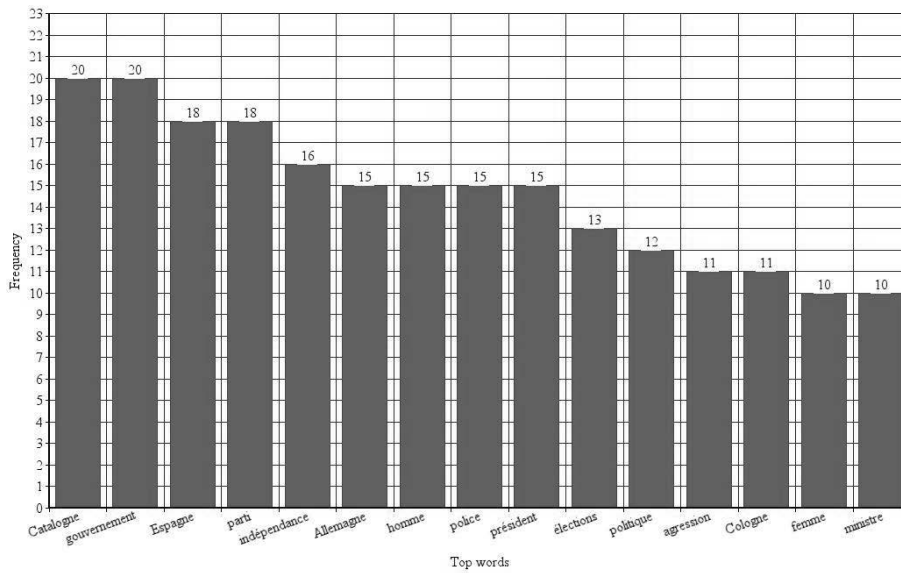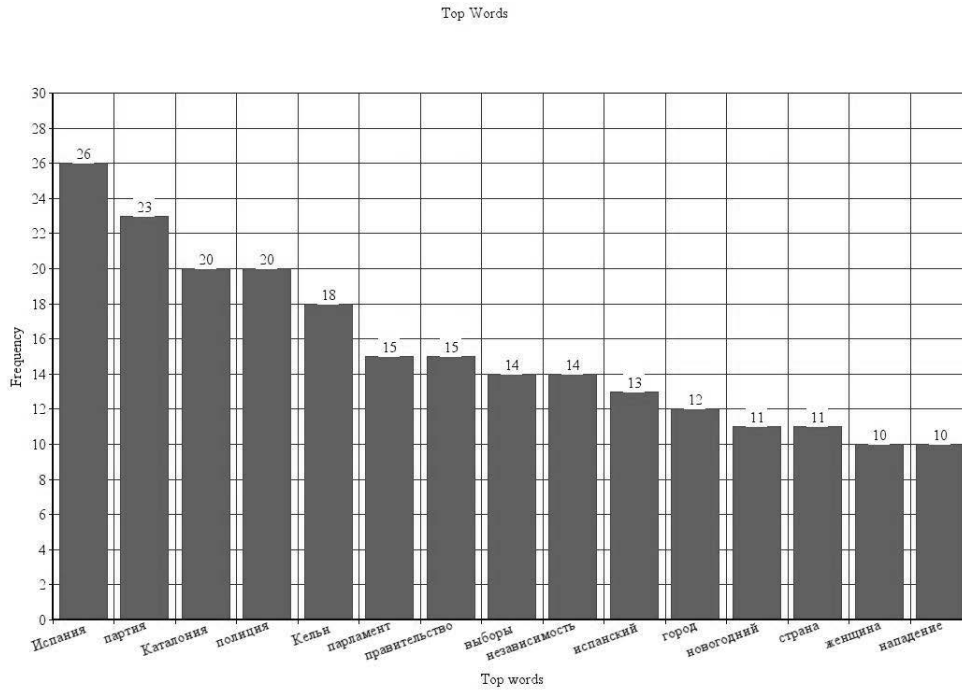
Figure 43: Top words in Cluster 5 for the Russian language version

The top words for the Ukrainian language version are the following:
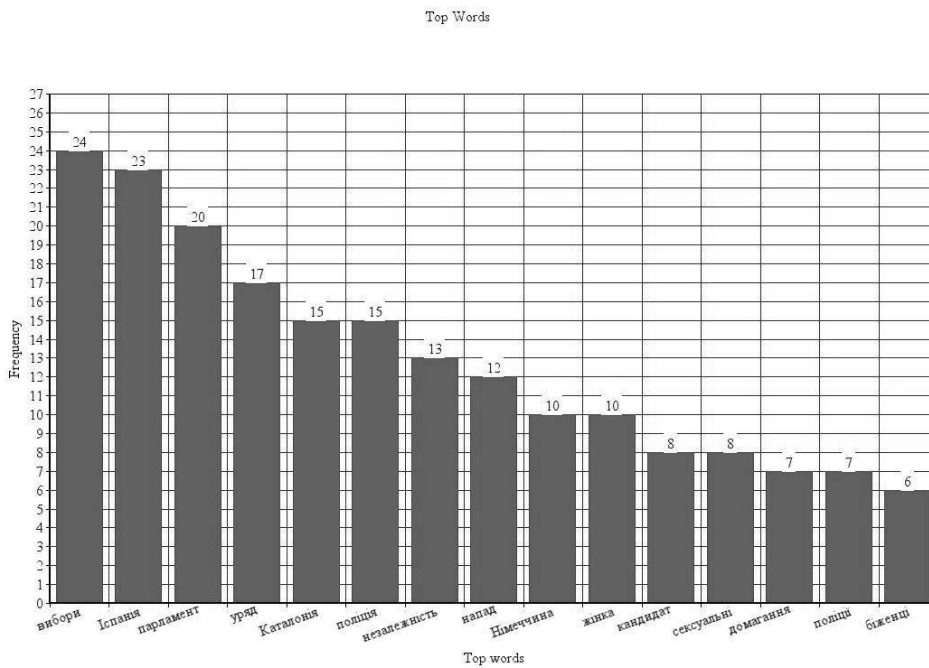
Figure 44: Top words in Cluster 5 for the Ukrainian language version

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CLUSTER 6 - Ukraine and Russia

This cluster covers the articles that refer to news related to Ukraine, Russia, as well as the armed conflict in the East of Ukraine. The analysis in the previous Section 5.2.1. covered 11 samples from the articles attributed to cluster 6 out of a total of 123 samples. These samples contained various transediting strategies on different levels, which is reflected in the following table:

	English	French	German	Spanish	Russian	Ukrainian
Captation	10	10	9	10	9	8
Distantiation	4	1	1	0	5	2
Polarization	0	0	0	0	0	1
Legitimation	1	1	1	1	2	4
Unification	1	1	1	1	1	1

Figure 45: Transediting strategies in Cluster 6

In this cluster, the most changes are associated with the Russian and Ukrainian language versions. Besides captation, the most frequent strategies are distantiation for the Russian and also English language versions and legitimation for the Ukrainian language version.

These are different from those articles that were included into the cluster 4 (EU external policies) as they only covered the news on the events and relations between the two countries and did not highlight the reactions or the official comments of the EU politicians. Here are the frequencies for the English language version:
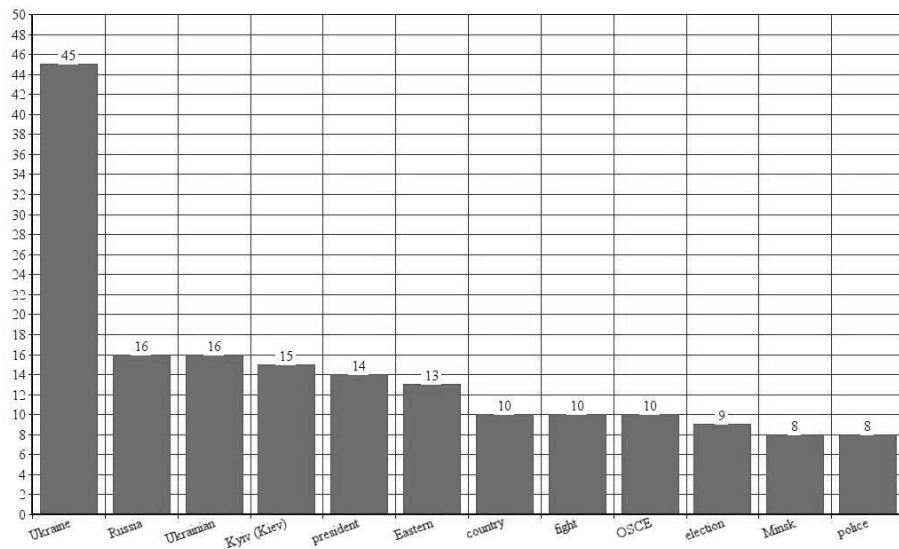
Figure 46: Top words in Cluster 6 for the English language version

The frequencies of the Spanish language version are similar:
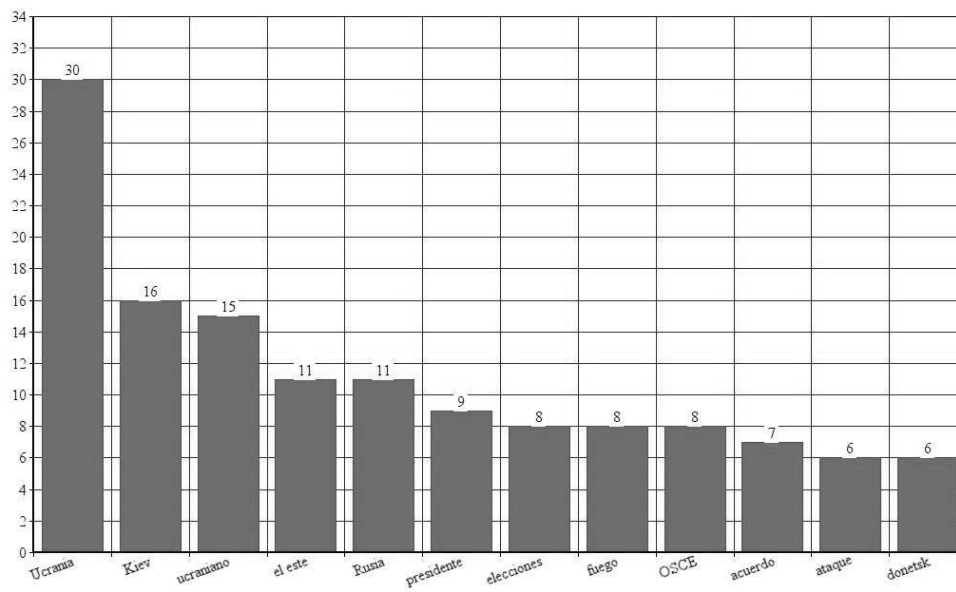
Figure 47: Top words in Cluster 6 for the Spanish language version

The German and the French language versions also have similar results in terms of frequencies and contain references to "*separatists*" which was not the case in the previous versions:
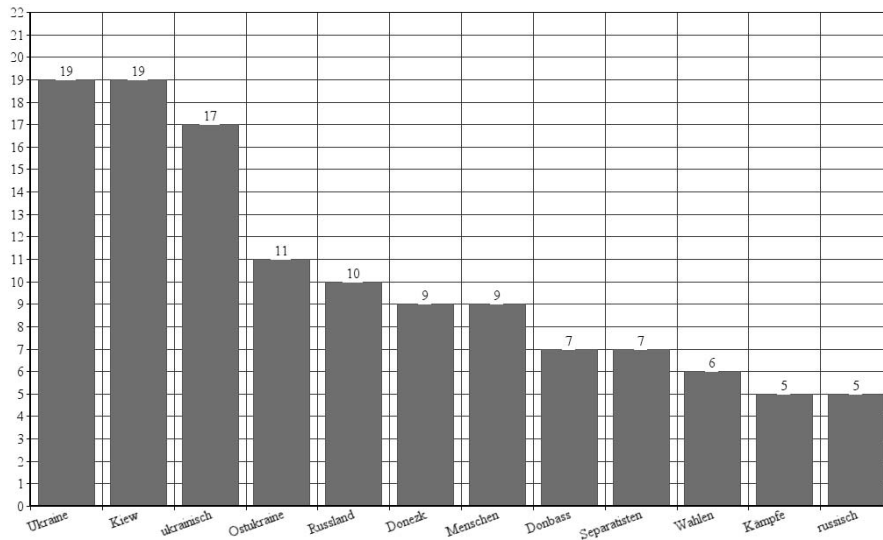
Figure 48: Top words in Cluster 6 for the German language version

The French language version shows the following frequencies:
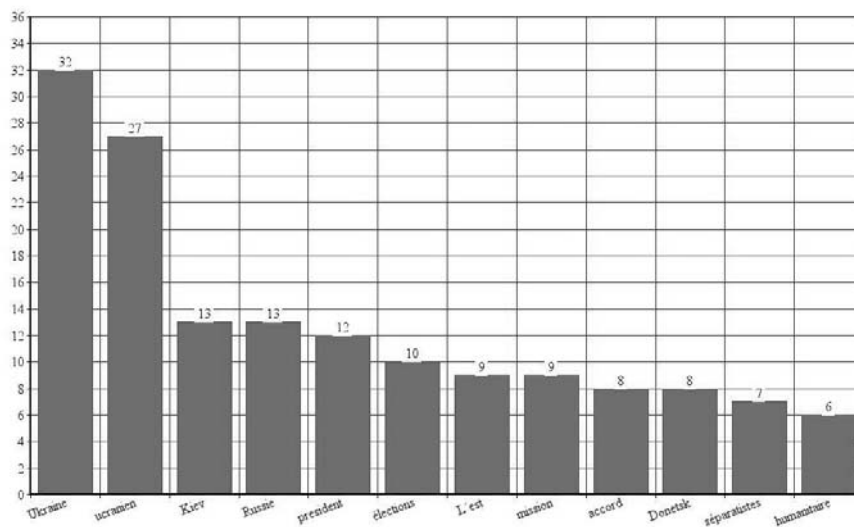
Figure 49: Top words in Cluster 6 for the French language version

The Russian and the Ukrainian language versions show similar frequencies with a slight but important difference: the top words of the Ukrainian version contain the word "occupied" which did not enter the top words list of any of the other language versions. As it was noted in the previous Section, in the Ukrainian political and media discourse the non-government controlled areas in the East of Ukraine are often referred to as "occupied territories". This also resulted to be reflected in the analysis of word frequencies for this cluster:
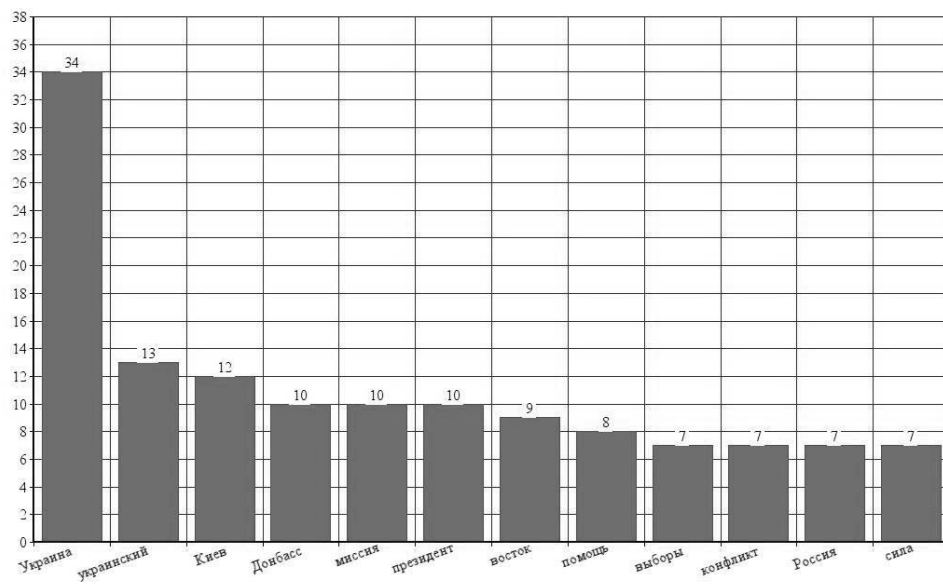
Figure 50: Top words in Cluster 6 for the Russian language version
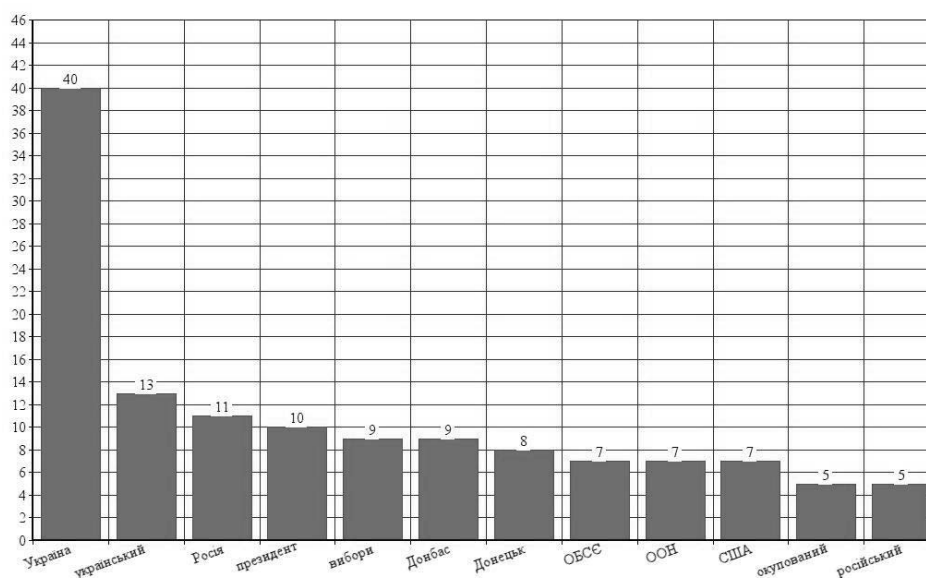
Figure 51: Top words in Cluster 6 for the Ukrainian language version

Cluster 7 – other

This cluster covers the articles that contain transediting strategies and differences between language versions in terms of identity construction, however, do not belong to any of the above clusters, and includes 8 samples. These samples contained various transediting strategies on different levels, which is reflected in the below table:

	English	French	German	Spanish	Russian	Ukrainian
Captation	8	8	8	8	8	8
Distantiation	2	1	2	1	1	0
Polarization	0	0	0	0	0	1
Legitimation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unification	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 52: Transediting strategies in Cluster 7

We have not included the frequencies for the last cluster containing the articles on a wide variety of topics as it showed random words with relatively low frequencies not related to the findings of the previous Section. The variety of topics in this cluster resulted in being too dispersed. Thus, based on the comparative analysis, descriptions, and frequencies, we were able to describe the detected findings covered in the following Section.

5.3. Detected tendencies and findings

Upon the analysis of Euronews articles during over a year with monthly regularity, it was noticed that all articles feature the same emphasis of relevancy for target readers. The most frequent strategy applied in the headlines of all the language version is captation, contained in 120 samples out of 123 on various levels in all the language versions: 584 occurrences for structural changes, 237 for rhetorical and 17 for lexical (See *Figure 8: Total transediting strategies in various language versions*). The analysed headlines contain different degrees of similarities in different language versions, yet they are all intended to capture the attention of the target audience. They tend to describe the main focus of the article shortly and may contain elements of exaggeration or dramatization through metaphors, quotes or numbers. If a news article covers several issues the headlines may be focused on the one related to the target readers in a particular language. Mostly it is the headline that influences the decision of the reader on whether to "click" on it and read the whole article or ignore it. Therefore, captation strategies are essential for news media. Depending on the focus made in the headline the readers may have different expectations from the article, and even the headlines themselves may construct attitudes and perceptions. This is also the case when different emphasis is put in different language versions. Thus, the news writers face a challenge to find a balance between providing neutral and impartial information and capture the attention of the readers at the same time. One of the most frequent means applied in the headlines to capture the readers' attention and to provide as much information in a short line as possible is metonymy and personification of countries (EU wants, etc.).

Every language version shows features of its proper style, based on the news writing traditions in the respective languages. As noted by Bielsa and Bassnet, "within each country there are huge divergences of style and expectations that are both market and politically driven" (Bielsa and Bassnet, 2009: 125). It may be said that this shows not only in different papers printed in various countries but also in different language

versions of the analysed case. The English version of Euronews seems to be the richest in metaphors and tends to use more "dramatic" descriptions of events compared to other language versions: among the described cases of captation through metaphors 18 are from the English language versions, 11 from the Spanish, 10 from German, 9 from French, 4 from Russian and 4 from Ukrainian language versions. The analysed samples of the Spanish and French language versions on the opposite tended to be more careful with metaphors or dramatizations. Most of the Spanish versions of the analysed articles are similar to French versions in content, structure, and language. It is likely that most of the Spanish language versions are re-written from the French ones.

Legitimation (described in 16 samples) and polarization (22 samples) are mostly associated with rhetorical and lexical changes. Legitimating positive self-representation sometimes goes along with polarization between "us" and "them" or distantiation, which is the second most frequent procedure. Distantiation was observed in 48 samples mostly on the rhetorical level (81 occurrences), although lexical (28 occurrences) and structural (15 occurrences) levels also were involved.

Unification strategies (11 samples) were often noted in quotes that originate in political discourse. When such quotes are recontextualised into news media discourse and translated into other languages many figures of unification are often lost. At the initial stage of our research, we expected that quotes and direct discourse would appear translated without significant alterations. However, it was detected adjustments do occur, and the structure of quote may also be changed, in particular, if the discourse is changed from direct to indirect and the quote is commented by news writers. For instance, adjustments in direct speeches were detected between Russian and Ukrainian versions concerning Ukraine's EU aspirations (identity construction) and Soviet past (identity deconstruction or maintenance). Some adjustments in direct speeches were also detected between German and French texts in speeches constructing the relation of national and European identities (e.g. German "*Wir, Deutsche*" translated as "*nous*" Steinmeier´s quote on European values). French version also tends to use more reported speech instead of direct quotes compared to other language versions. We suppose that changes in the direct discourse mainly occur since the quotes are often translated not directly but through an intermediary language (English or French) which becomes guiding for the rest of the language versions. In the analysed cases unification involved only rhetorical (32 occurrences) and lexical (14 occurrences) levels in various language versions.

All language versions tend to treat with certain caution the information that may be sensitive within the countries where the corresponding language is official, especially in terms of identity construction. For example, the German language versions of the articles often avoided to underline or even mention the loss of popularity of Angela Merkel during the migrant crisis. The Russian and Ukrainian versions use different terms to refer to the news on the armed conflict in the Eastern Ukraine and Crimea annexation. In coverage of the events in Ukraine, its EU aspirations and its relations with Russia, Ukrainian and Russian language versions have apparent discrepancies in the discourse and rhetoric. Some of the articles related to the issues of the EU, its external and internal policies have frontloaded news related to Germany and France, as well as their joint efforts and positions. This also was sometimes the case when countries or heads of states were named. In the quotes originated in the political discourse the pronoun "we" is widely inclusive and often refers to both – national and European identity.

It remains difficult to have a clear knowledge about who is (are) the author(s) of the news articles. In some cases, different language versions contain different author names but are almost identical in content and structure. however, on the other hand, in other cases (in particular, extended reports), different language versions contain the same name of the author but still have visible parts, which are re-written and re-edited rather than translated. Names of translators in such cases are never mentioned. The fullest information on the authors and the closest translations of texts are available if the text is written in the form of an interview (and the interview is accordingly available in the video-spot of Euronews website). Still, there are no names of translators of such interviews mentioned.

Certain connection was detected between the way the events are covered and the social and political context (as it will be described in the analysis Cologne assaults coverage). Collocation of facts that are not directly related to each other may suggest to the target reader that they are related. We will highlight this observation in the following Section in more detail. It was observed that in many cases the information in news texts is not transferred between two languages, but has to go its way through an intermediary language, which is either English or French in the case of Euronews. If the information is related to outside culture, the target language often uses an intermediary language. This is also related to direct discourses and quotes. Thus, the decision on how to structure the news and which words to use within the intermediary language often influence the

wording of the text in the target language. The Ukrainian version sometimes was similar in wording to the Russian version, but only in the cases when the news was related to the events not directly related to Ukraine (outside cultures), for example, the migrant crisis in Europe. In the texts related to the inside culture, i.e. events inside Ukraine or to its relations with other countries the texts were structured in the way so that they frontload the most relevant events for the target reader and featured identity construction through words and lexical choices.

The Ukrainian and Russian language versions show also additional lines of identity construction (or, respectively deconstruction and transformation). That is, in particular, deconstruction of Post-Soviet identity in the Ukrainian language versions and its maintenance in the Russian language versions. Still, it is not possible to establish a clear relationship between the cases of identity deconstruction and transformation and a particular transediting strategy. Coverage of Ukrainian EU aspirations in Ukrainian texts is often "counterbalanced" by Russian national identity construction in the Russian texts. The same opposition of European vs. Russian national identity is present in the coverage of the relationships between the EU and Russia (for example, the issues of sanctions). This point is important when considering that Euronews enters in the top 10 quoted sources in both Ukraine and Russia. At the same time, Ukraine is a country with a bilingual society where both language versions (Ukrainian and Russian) are viewed and quoted. Such discrepancies explain the controversy over Euronews caused in Ukraine in relation to events coverage in both languages. In a bilingual society like the Ukrainian, this might potentially become a source of discrepancies.

National and supranational identity construction often "overlooks" other types of identities. For instance, the analysis of the migrant crisis coverage after Cologne assaults on the New Year´s night emphasized national, cultural and religious identities over gender and social issues. Followingly, the governmental decisions and changes to the laws were made on migration and asylum seekers, but the issue of women´s rights protection was left aside. This suggests that national and cultural identities are used as the basis for governmental decisions support in political discourse, which was mirrored in the analysed articles.

In the context of European identity construction, the term "European" and "Europe" are no more connected to the geographical borders. In the analysed Euronews articles, the

word "Europe" in most cases is related to the European Union in the languages of EU-member states. For the Ukrainian and Russian text versions this metonymy is not equally applicable. This leads to the fact that the words "Europe" and the "European Union" are used as equivalents in different language versions yet not being equivalents.

Certain inconsistency between languages was noted in relation to terms, describing the processes of identity construction, for instance, chaotic and synonymic use of words "*independentist*" and "*separatist*" in relation to pro-independentist movement in Catalonia. While in the analysed Spanish, French and Ukrainian versions the term "*separatist*" was not mentioned, it was used in the English and German language versions as a synonym for "*independentist*", and even more actively used in the Russian texts. Interestingly, the Russian language generally lacks an active equivalent of the word "*independentist*" (both, adjective and noun) and was translated either descriptively or by the word "*separatist*". The Ukrainian language does have an equivalent for "*independentist*" ("*самостійництво*"), which was historically actively used at the beginning of the 20th century in relation to Ukrainian movements for independence from Russia. The same word was also used in the news texts in relation to Catalonia. The word "*separatist*" has negative connotation in Ukrainian language and is associated with radical militarized movements and therefore was not observed in the Ukrainian versions of the selected texts (although the possibility of its random use is not excluded). Through this chaotic use, the word "*separatist*" may turn to be a "lurking translator's false friend". In Section 5.5. we will look into a more extensive selection of the articles related to the topic in order to verify these observations.

5.4. Highlight and verification of findings: Coverage of migrant crisis

As it was mentioned before, upon systematic observation of the samples selected for the corpus, it was detected that the coverage of the New Year's 2016 assaults in Cologne in the various language versions showed a different focus in terms of identity construction, which in our view could be potentially significant. To verify these assumptions we randomly selected five more articles that appeared first as a result of an automatic search on the English version of the *Euronews* website. Besides verification of the above findings, the objectives of this Section will also include tracing the tendencies for adjustment of information related to the migrant crisis in Europe in the case of *Euronews*, and considering their potential relation to the construction and maintenance of European

and national identities, as well as the formation of public attitudes towards migrants. This Section will consider identity-related information appearing in English, German, Spanish and French versions of news articles related to the European migration crisis, as well as the linguistic devices of discursive identity construction referring to national, cultural, religious and ethnic identities. Unlike in the analysis of the corpus, where we analysed the samples in six languages, in this Section and in the two following ones, we will focus mainly on the four language versions.

By the mixed method of random and purposive sampling, ten *Euronews* articles covering the issue of the New Year's 2016 assaults in the German city of Cologne were selected. Most of the articles were published in January 2016, and the rest appeared between January 2016 and January 2017. All the analysed articles are brief columns of similar length, mostly under 300 words. The corpus will be analysed in four language versions – English (total of 1,607 words), German (total of 2,793 words), French (total of 2,137 words) and Spanish (total of 1,976 words) – and a comparative analysis of lexical components and structure of information carried out. The examples in this Section are put in chronological order. The criteria for selecting the excerpts in this comparative analysis are the following: the compared excerpts either relate to the same piece of information and are structurally positioned in the same part of the article (headline, beginning, middle, conclusion), or may clearly be identified as a translation from the source language into the target language. The criteria for comparative analysis itself are focused on identity-related information and its structure.

Almgren (2017:202) writes that "news media depict events related to asylum seekers and immigration in ways that can be questionable from an ethical standpoint. All over Europe, there has been a growth in support for far right-wing political parties with racist/xenophobic agendas, and calls have been heard for a sense of responsibility regarding how people are represented in the media and for allowing people to discuss emergent issues at hand. Since media coverage affects the public's understanding of immigration, it matters how words and images are used and how information is left out of media narratives." For the examples taken from the selected corpus, we will consider how identity-related information is represented in different European languages in terms of discursive identity construction and political rhetoric.

By the end of 2015, the news about the asylum seekers in Europe was marked by the emphasis on the existing crisis and reports of criticism towards Angela Merkel's "open door policy." German articles tended to be careful in writing about the fall of the chancellor's popularity, either avoiding mentioning it or writing about shifts in popularity using words with positive meanings. The example below contains extracts from an article about the increasing number of refugees arriving in Germany, given in the corresponding language versions:

*ENG: Angela Merkel has made a point of having her photo taken with refugees and early on in the crisis made it clear they would be welcome in Germany, getting ahead of the rest of the EU on the question. Now **some Germans fear she may have got ahead of herself**.*

*GER: Beobachter sehen **das Ansehen Deutschlands im Ausland durch Merkels Forderung nach offenen Herzen für syrische Flüchtlinge aufgewertet**. Umfragen unter Bundesbürgern liegt die Kanzlerin inzwischen aber nur noch **auf Platz vier der Beliebtheitsskala**.*

*FR: La chancelière Angela Merkel, qui a déclaré récemment que l'asile serait accordé à ceux qui fuient la guerre en Syrie, a vu sa côte de **popularité tomber à un plus bas depuis quatre ans**.*

*SPA: La canciller alemana **Angela Merkel ha sufrido repetidos ataques por su actitud favorable** a una ordenada acogida a los refugiados en una situación de emergencia.*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/10/05/german-media-demands-the-real-numbers-for-the-refugee-influx

The English version presents the information with neutrality and distantiation ("*some Germans fear*") using metaphorical phraseology for euphemization ("*may have got ahead of herself*"). The French and Spanish versions directly refer to the criticism of Merkel's policy towards refugees: the French version mentions that the German chancellor's popularity was at its lowest point in the last four years. The German version uses positive representation with the expression "*sehen das Ansehen Deutschlands im Ausland aufgewertet*" ("consider Germany's positive image abroad as overestimated"), and mentions that Merkel is only "*auf Platz vier der Beliebtheitsskala*" (*at fourth place on the*

scale of favorites). This may be viewed as adjustment with the function of identity perpetuation (Wodak *et al.* 1999)

The Cologne assaults on New Year's Eve 2015 speeded the process of changes to German legislation on migrants and refugees, which followed about a month after January 1. The first news about the attack started to appear on the *Euronews* homepage some days after the event with the following headlines:

ENG: VICTIMS SPEAK OUT AFTER NIGHTMARE NEW YEAR IN COLOGNE

GER: DEMONSTRATION GEGEN ÜBERGRIFFE VON KÖLN - MERKEL FORDERT "HARTE ANTWORT DES RECHTSSTAATS"

FR: L'ALLEMAGNE SCANDALISÉE PAR L'AGRESSION SEXUELLE DE DIZAINES DE FEMMES LORS DE LA NUIT DU NOUVEL AN

SPA: ALEMANIA: PROTESTAS EN COLONIA POR LAS AGRESIONES SEXUALES MASIVAS DE LA PASADA NOCHEVIEJA

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/01/05/victims-speak-out-after-nightmare-new-year-in-cologne

The German version above emphasizes Merkel's commitment to decisive action. The major focus is on sexual assaults in all versions of this article. The English version lists this fact at the end of the sentence, but it is followed by first-hand speeches of the witnesses who were harassed; therefore, it does not change the focus of the news. The details of the description of the supposed attackers and their origin vary only slightly in the four language versions:

ENG: *There were protests in Cologne on Tuesday night in front of the cathedral which, along with the train station, was the scene of mayhem on New Year's Eve when a crowd of **about 1000 young men, many of them drunk**, attacked passersby and police with fireworks, and went on a robbery and sexual assault rampage.*

> *(...)*

ENG: ***Police say the assailants were of north African or Arabic appearance, a fact borne out by witnesses**. Cologne's mayor, herself the subject of a violent attack in*

October by a man angry at her pro-refugee policies, was quick to **deflect blame from the city's most recent arrivals**.

GER: *Dutzende Frauen waren in der Silvesternacht aus einer Gruppe von etwa 1000 Männern heraus angegriffen worden. Die Polizei registrierte mehrere schwere Sexualdelikte und einen Fall von Vergewaltigung. Opfer erstatteten mindestens 90 Anzeigen. Über die Täter ist bislang wenig bekannt. Nach Polizeiangaben könnte ein Großteil der Männer* **aus dem arabischen oder nordafrikanischen Raum** *stammen*.

FR: *Forte émotion et polémique en Allemagne après les agressions sexuelles de masse perpétrées la nuit du Nouvel An à Cologne. Plusieurs centaines de* **personnes, fortement alcoolisées,** *ont abusé sexuellement une centaine de femmes, commettant également des vols. Une centaine de plaintes ont été déposées ce mardi, pour des faits allant du harcèlement au viol.* **Témoins et police parlent d'agresseurs de type nord africain.** *La question des réfugiés, dès lors, n'a pas tardé à ressurgir*

SPA: *Protestas en Colonia por las agresiones sexuales masivas que sufrieron en esa ciudad alemana decenas de mujeres durante la Nochevieja. Los ataques, tocamientos y robos principalmente, se produjeron en los alrededores de la estación de trenes, donde estaban reunidos cientos de hombres. Los agresores,* **descritos como de apariencia árabe o norteafricana,** *formaban círculos o pasillos alrededor de las víctimas. Las autoridades han pedido que no se haga una amalgama entre lo ocurrido y el millón de refugiados que han llegado al país en el último año.*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/01/05/victims-speak-out-after-nightmare-new-year-in-cologne

The English and French versions mention that most of the attackers were under the influence of alcohol. This fact is not mentioned again in any of the articles we analyse, except once again in the English and French versions of an article that appeared the same day:

ENG: *"The news of what happened in the city of Cologne on New Year's Eve has electrified Germany and sent shockwaves through society after police said* **around 1,000 drunken young men** *went a rampage of robbery and sexual violence against women."*

FR: *Plusieurs **centaines de personnes, fortement alcoolisées**, ont abusé sexuellement une centaines de femmes, commettant également des vols.*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/01/05/new-year-s-eve-attacks-on-women-in-cologne-stun-germany

Yet all the versions of the article make reference to the appearance and probable ethnicity or national origin of the men. Their description by the police as having "North African or Arabic appearance" suggests certain potential prejudice. No references to their identity were made, for example, in terms of the language they used or any other means of communication. No documents were mentioned which could have proved their national origin or legal and social status. All of the descriptions were reduced to "North African or Arabic appearance" with unclear definitions of what such "appearance" might be. The French version avoided mentioning the description "Arabic" referring to ethnic origin, but mentioned "North African" in terms of geographic origin. The conjunction "or" in "North African or Arabic" in the German and English versions is even more confusing as it is unclear if they include, supplement or exclude each other. The issue of the individuals' origin and identity being determined by their appearance was emphasized over the fact that they were under the influence of alcohol. No names of the witnesses or police representatives who described the appearance of the aggressors were given. On the one hand, witnesses' testimonies are intended to increase the credibility of the text (Charaudeau 2014:286–297), but, on the other hand, testimonies without names and personal references create the danger of fallacy through *argumentum verecundian* (misplaced reference to an unqualified authority) (Reisigl and Wodak 2001).

The same day, an article in all language versions mentions that there is no evidence that all the men were refugees:

ENG: *"There are no indications that there are people involved here who have received accommodation here **in <u>Cologne</u> as refugees**," said Henriette Reker.*

GER:*"Es gibt keinen Hinweis, dass es sich hier um Menschen handelt, die hier **in <u>Köln</u> Unterkunft als Flüchtlinge bezogen haben**."*

FR: *"Il n'existe pas d'indication, a dit Henriette Reker, que des gens impliqués dans ces agressions aient reçu un **hébergement comme réfugiés ici à <u>Cologne</u>**".*

*SPA: La alcaldesa de Colonia, Henriette Reker, afirma que "nada indica que las personas que perpetraron las agresiones **estén en los centros de acogida**".*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/01/05/victims-speak-out-after-nightmare-new-year-in-cologne

In discourse analysis, this type of expression ("*There are no indications that there are people ... who have received accommodation [...] **as refugees**"*) may be regarded as a tool of suggestion, compared to "yes-but" figure (Wodak *et al.* 1999). Such wording suggests that although there is no evidence that these people were refugees, such assumptions do exist. Yet the Cologne mayor's stance seems to be selective for her city only, as the statement refers to the refugees registered in Cologne only and not throughout the country. This detail was lost in the Spanish translation of the quotation.

Some days after the incident, the words "attacks" and "migrant" appear together in the headline of the English version. The German and French headlines refer to "foreigners." The Spanish headline does not contain any such reference. The quotation marks in the English version have the function of distantiation:

ENG: *MAJORITY UNDER INVESTIGATION FOR COLOGNE SEX ATTACKS OF 'MIGRANT ORIGIN'*

GER: *NACH SILVESTERANGRIFFEN: ANGST VOR GEWALT GEGEN **AUSLÄNDER***

FR: *BERLIN ADMET OFFICIELLEMENT QUE LES AGRESSEURS DU NOUVEL AN ÉTAIENT **ÉTRANGERS***

SPA: EL MINISTRO ALEMÁN DEL INTERIOR PIDE ENDURECER LA LEGISLACIÓN TRAS LOS INCIDENTES DE NOCHEVIEJA EN COLONIA

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/01/11/majority-under-investigation-for-cologne-sex-attacks-of-migrant-origin

The first part of another article contains information about people from North Africa and Arab countries in the German versions. All versions emphasize the occurrence of sexual assaults. The French version mentions that some of the suspects were identified without any further comments. The Spanish version refers to the suspects as "persons of foreign origin":

ENG: *A regional parliamentary commission in the state of North-Rhine Westphalia, is poised to question police and others about the events on New Year's Eve. Authorities say the events of that night led to more than six hundred complaints, ranging from theft to sexual assault. While Germany's state interior minister says the Cologne police made serious mistakes in handling the situation.*

GER:*Es spreche vieles dafür, dass es sich bei den Tätern um __Nordafrikaner als auch Menschen aus dem arabischen Raum__ handele. Mittlerweile liegen der Polizei in Köln nach eigenen Angaben mehr als 500 Strafanzeigen vor. In etwa 40 Prozent der Fälle gehe die Ermittlungsgruppe unter anderem möglichen Sexualstraftaten nach.*

FR: *A ce jour, plus de 500 plaintes ont été déposées pour des actes de violence sexuelles, de vols ou d'intimidations à Cologne le soir du 31 décembre. A Hambourg, la police en a enregistré plus de 130. Et si 19 suspects ont été identifiés, aucune interpellation n'a jusqu'ici été annoncée.*

SPA: *Según el ministro del Interior de Renania del Norte-Westfalia, los crímenes, tocamientos y robos fundamentalmente, fueron perpetrados casi exclusivamente por **personas de origen extranjero**. Ralf Jaeger ha añadido que la policía, cuya jefe fue cesado hace unos días, cometió un serio error en el manejo de la situación. Por el momento, son más de quinientas las denuncias presentadas por mujeres en Colonia y un centenar en Hamburgo. Hay una veintena de sospechosos detenidos.*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/01/11/cologne-sees-reprisal-attacks-after-new-years-eve-assaults

Some versions mention the fact that the assaults caused demonstrations of anti-Islam activists (while the fact that the men were drunk, as well as the assaults themselves, are inconsistent with Islam as religion):

ENG*: The violence has led to a vigorous debate about the country's immigration policy and to **demonstrations by women's rights group** and the __anti-Islam political movement PEGIDA,__ whose weekend march was broken up by the police.*

FR: *Ce week-end, des manifestations ont opposé des __partisans du mouvement islamophobe Pegida et des contre-manifestants dans la ville de Cologne.__ Une manifestation de la branche locale de Pegida est attendue ce lundi soir à Leipzig.*

SPA: *Lo ocurrido ha movilizado al <u>movimiento islamófobo Pegida</u>, que ha convocado varias manifestaciones de protesta. Anoche, por vez primera, se registraron agresiones a inmigrantes y refugiados en Colonia: dos paquistaníes y un sirio resultaron heridos en dos incidentes separados.*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/01/11/cologne-sees-reprisal-attacks-after-new-years-eve-assaults

In the concluding paragraph of another article, the English version mentions the migrant policy and the French version notes that most of the suspects were asylum seekers. There are also some small discrepancies in the stated number of complaints, probably caused by time constraints and different data from source texts:

ENG: *There were **200 complaints of sexual offences** ranging from harassment to actual rape on New Year's Eve. **32 suspects** have been identified, **of which 22 are seeking asylum**. The violence outside the city's main railway station has sparked a debate about Germany's open-door policy on migrants.*

GER: *Zu der Aktion hatte eine Frauengruppe im Internet aufgerufen. Die Zahl der Anzeigen in der Silvesternacht in Köln ist inzwischen auf **über 170** gestiegen.*

FR: *Depuis les èvènements du Nouvel An**, près de 200 plaintes** ont été déposées, dont deux pour viols caractérisés. Les autres sont liées à des attouchements sexuels ou à des vols. La police a identifié jusqu'ici une trentaine de suspects. Parmi eux figurent une majorité de demandeurs d'asile.*

SPA: De las 170 denuncias *presentadas esa noche ante la policía de Colonia, tres cuartos corresponden a agresiones sexuales. La alarma desatada en el país y el fallo del operativo policial provocaron la destitución del jefe de la policía de Colonia este viernes.*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/01/09/women-protest-in-cologne

A quote from a participant of an anti-immigrant demonstration serves as a tool of polarization and as a perceived threat (polarization of then vs. now). It is translated from the German into the other languages without evident changes. Yet the French writers translated "my Germany" as "Germany that I know." Quotes from witnesses and those

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who took part in the violent incident belong to the strategy of legitimation, providing credibility for the text, in which the media is only an observer:

ENG: *"I am shaken by the events on New Year's Eve, but it is not only about New Year's Eve. It's been going on for a few months, or probably a bit longer here in Germany," said pensioner Helmut Erner. "I'm just concerned and worried. To me, this **doesn't feel like my Germany**."*

GER: *"Ich bin von Silvester betroffen, aber es geht ja nicht nur um Silvester. Überhaupt was momentan oder seit einigen Monaten, vielleicht auch schon etwas länger hier in Deutschland passiert, ich mache mir einfach Sorgen. Ich hab **nicht mehr das Gefühl, dass das mein Deutschland ist**".*

FR: *"Je suis bouleversé par ce qui s'est passé le 31 décembre, mais ce n'est pas seulement ça", explique ainsi Helmut Erner, un retraité qui manifeste. "Qu'est-ce qui se passe depuis quelque temps en Allemagne? Je suis tout simplement inquiet. J'ai l'impression que ce n'est plus l'Allemagne que je connais."*

SPA: *"Estoy conmovido por los sucesos de Nochevieja. Me preocupa lo que está sucediendo en el país desde hace unos meses. Tengo **la sensación de que esta ya no es mi Alemania**", decía un ciudadano.*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/01/10/cologne-police-break-up-anti-immigration-march

The quotes of the demonstrators already suggest direct connection between refugees and the assaults (the word "*RAPEUGEE*" – *rape + refugee*). It is also notable that in references to the police no exact names or titles were mentioned. This generalization of witnesses often occurs in all the language versions. The Spanish version infers distantiation with the word "*supuestamente*" (allegedly):

ENG: *Riot police in the German city of Cologne broke up a largely right-wing crowd protesting against the country's so-called open door migration policy. Mass sexual assaults in the city on New Year's Eve have been blamed largely on foreigners. One banner read: "**Merkel is responsible**." Another, "**Rapeugees not welcome**."*

GER: *Nach Flaschenwürfen auf Beamte hat die Polizei in Köln **eine Demonstration von rund 1700 Rechtsextremisten, Hooligans und Pegida-Anhängern aufgelöst**. Aus der*

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*Menge seien Böller und Steine geworfen worden, so die Polizei. Vor Ort **protestierten auch mehr als 1000 Menschen überwiegend friedlich gegen Rassismus und Sexismus**. Hintergrund beider Demonstrationen waren die sexuellen Übergriffe auf Frauen in der Silvesternacht.*

FR: *Plusieurs personnes ont été interpellées à Cologne à l'issue d'une manifestation à l'appel de PEGIDA. Le mouvement allemand anti-islam reproche à la politique d'immigration de la chancelière Angela Merkel d'avoir rendu possible la vague d'agressions de la nuit du Nouvel An. Selon la police, "une grande partie" des suspects sont des réfugiés ou des immigrants illégaux…*

SPA: *Cañones de agua en las calles de Colonia. Así ha respondido la policía alemana al lanzamiento de botellas y petardos para disolver **una manifestación del grupo Pegida y de la formación ultraderechista** "Pro Köln" tras las diversas agresiones sexuales y robos a mujeres en Nochevieja en los que, **supuestamente, participaron refugiados**.*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/01/10/cologne-police-break-up-anti-immigration-march

The decision of Germany's Chancellor Angela Merkel to change the legislation is not attributed to the Cologne events in the same phrase. However, it is included in the same article in which the assaults are mentioned. The French version mentions that changes to the law were adopted as a response to the criticism of Merkel (which is generally avoided in German versions and in other articles of the corpus as well). The collocation "*foreign criminals*" generalized in English and "*kriminell gewordene Asylbewerber*" in German is expressed in the French version as "*demandeurs d'asile condamnés par la justice.*" The Spanish version does not contain such reference to the asylum seekers in the phrase.

ENG: *German Chancellor Angela Merkel has hardened her stance. She is promising tighter controls, expulsion for **foreign criminals** and a reduction in migrant numbers over the longer term in Germany.*

GER: *Die deutsche Bundeskanzlerin Angela Merkel hatte zuletzt schärfere Gesetze verlangt, unter anderem zur Bestrafung **kriminell gewordener Asylbewerber**.*

FR: *....Face aux critiques, la chancelière allemande s'est prononcée pour un net un durcissement des règles d'expulsion des **demandeurs d'asile condamnés par la justice**.*

SPA: *Angela Merkel ha defendido reformas para retirar el derecho de asilo y facilitar la expulsión **de quienes sean condenados** incluso a penas inferiores a dos años.*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/01/10/cologne-police-break-up-anti-immigration-march

According to the data published by Bloomberg on January 16, 2015, "Germany's welcome for asylum seekers has ebbed after the Cologne attacks, following which scores of women filed criminal complaints for sexual assault". These events also changed the attitude of Germans towards asylum seekers: "Following the Cologne assaults, 60 percent of poll respondents said that Germany can no longer shoulder the flood of refugees, up from 46 percent in December. Thirty-seven percent said the opposite, compared with 51 percent last month." (Available at: https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2016-01-15/merkel-s-popularity-drops-to-four-year-low-after-cologne-attacks). Bloomberg also mentions that, as of January 2016, Merkel's popularity was at its lowest point since the Greek crisis in October 2011.

In the following example, the English and French language versions focus the criticism on Merkel's policy, which accelerated changes to the legislation: "*Critics are blaming Chancellor Angela Merkel for letting in too many migrants*" and *"le scandale fragilise la chancelière Angela Merkel."* The German version makes a reference to the police, who allegedly had not provided the data on the origin of the suspects and does not include any criticism towards the Chancellor. Unlike the English, French and Spanish versions, the German version lists the nationalities of the suspects: "*neun Algerier, acht Marokkaner, fünf Iraner, vier Syrer, ein Iraker, ein Serbe, ein Amerikaner und drei Deutsche*" (*nine Algerians, eight Moroccans, five Iranians, four Syrians, one Iraqi, one Serb, one American and three Germans*) – the list is organized in the descending order of the number of suspects; however, the "*three Germans*" are put at the end of the list. Notably in the list "*one Iraqi, one Serb, one American,*" the designation of Middle East origin (potential migrant) comes first:

ENG: *Some of the suspects have been identified by officials as asylum seekers. **Critics are blaming Chancellor Angela Merkel for letting in too many migrants. She said changes may be needed** (...) For many people, the beefed-up police presence around Cologne is not enough to feel safe following the mass assaults. Some 120 women were mugged, threatened and assaulted by roughly a thousand young men.*

GER: *Die Polizei soll laut Medienberichten zunächst verschwiegen haben, dass es sich bei etlichen an Silvester kontrollierten Männern um Asylbewerber handelte*. *Außerdem hatte ein Bundespolizist in einem Bericht einen völligen Kontrollverlust der Sicherheitskräfte vor Ort geschildert. Die deutsche **Bundeskanzlerin Angela Merkel schloss Konsequenzen für die deutsche Gesetzgebung nicht aus**. .... Das Bundesinnenministerium hat bestätigt, dass unter den Verdächtigen viele Asylbewerber sind. Die Bundespolizei habe **32 mutmaßliche Täter identifiziert, davon 22 Asylbewerber. Unter den 32 seien neun Algerier, acht Marokkaner, fünf Iraner, vier Syrer, ein Iraker, ein Serbe, ein Amerikaner und drei Deutsche.***

FR: *Les suspects interpellés sont en majorité des demandeurs d'asile et **le scandale fragilise la chancelière Angela Merkel qui songe maintenant à durcir les procédures d'expulsions**. (...) Actuellement, en Allemagne, seule une condamnation d'au moins trois ans de prison permet, sous certaines conditions, d'expulser un demandeur d'asile.*

SPA: *Según el Ministerio del Interior alemán, **de los 32 sospechosos de los ataques, 22 son solicitantes de asilo**. Ante los hechos, Angela Merkel ha planteado cambios en las reglas de expulsión de los **condenados extranjeros**. (...) Hasta el momento se han recibido 200 denuncias. Aproximadamente tres cuartos son por agresiones sexuales.*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/01/09/cologne-police-chief-retires-after-new-year-s-eve-mass-assaults

The tendency to avoid mentioning criticism towards Merkel's policy is also noticed in the example below. The English, French and Spanish versions claim that over 60% of German respondents are not satisfied with the job Merkel is doing, whereas the German version uses a generalization referring to 60% of pessimists, without mentioning the chancellor. The French version provided some more of the survey data, indicating that 56% of the respondents estimate that her policy is "bad" and that 48% were afraid of refugees:

ENG: *Public support for German Chancellor Angela Merkel has dropped in the wake of the Cologne sex attacks that were blamed on migrants. A **majority of Germans surveyed now think Merkel is doing a poor job dealing with the refugee crisis**. More than a million migrants entered Germany last year, and Merkel has resisted pressures from her fellow conservatives to say: "enough".*

GER: *Die Vorfälle der Silvesternacht in Köln und anderen Städten verändern die Stimmung in Deutschland zur Flüchtlingsfrage. Zum ersten Mal überwiegen **laut einer Umfrage des öffentlich-rechtlichen Senders ZDF nun die Pessimisten**. 60 Prozent der Befragten sind der Meinung, dass **Deutschland Zahl der Flüchtlinge aus Krisengebieten nicht bewältigen kann**. Im Dezember waren es noch 46 Prozent.*

FR: *Après les violences de la Saint-Sylvestre à Cologne, les premières répercussions pour Angela Merkel. **La popularité de la chancelière allemande commence à pâtir de la crise des réfugiés. Sa politique d'ouverture est jugée "mauvaise" par 56% des Allemands selon un sondage** de la chaîne ZDF, et seuls 39% qualifient son travail de "bon". Selon un autre sondage, 48% des personnes interrogées affirment avoir peur des réfugiés.*

SPA: *Desde la oleada de abusos sexuales registrada en Nochevieja en Colonia, las críticas y la presión sobre la canciller alemana aumentan. Según un reciente sondeo, un 56% de los encuestados se dice **insatisfecho con la manera en la que Merkel ha gestionado la crisis** de los refugiados..*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/01/15/refugees-welcome-spirit-wanes-after-cologne-attacks

The above examples show that although different language versions may use either specific or generalized descriptions to refer to the alleged origin of the attackers, it is still the central issue in most of the articles. This may be used as an argument for potential polarization between "us" and "them" (van Dijk 1995). It was also observed that if information related to inside culture (the news in German) contains potentially sensitive patterns, it is more likely to be avoided or generalized than in the languages of outside cultures, as it was the case in the examples 14-15.

On February 3, 2016, the German government agreed on a set of stricter asylum measures known as "Asylum Package II." On March 2, 2016, these changes were passed by a great majority, but with the harsh criticism of the German socialists who called this package "anti-democratic" (mentioned on the official website, available at: https://www.loc.gov/law/help/refugee-law/germany.php and https://www.wsws.org/en/articles/2016/03/02/asyl-m02.html).

Half a year after the attacks, nine people were accused of robbery, although hundreds of women reported sexual assaults. No one was convicted. Throughout all the news coverage, there was a consistent emphasis on the sexual nature of the crimes and the violation of women's rights. Yet the fact that these nine men were accused of robbery and NOT of sexual harassment is not evident from the English, German and French articles (this fact was mentioned in the Ukrainian version and is implied in the Spanish text.):

ENG: *The large number of accusations of sexual assault and robbery during the end-of-year festivities caused uproar in Germany, prompting the government to fast-track a reform of its sexual assault legislation. Once done, its hoped perpetrators will be easier to convict.*

GER: *Nach der Silvesternacht waren in Köln fast 1200 Anzeigen eingegangen, davon fast 500 wegen mutmaßlicher Sexualstraftaten. Bislang wurden in Zusammenhang mit den Kölner Vorfällen* **neun Männer verurteilt**.

FR: *Jusqu'à présent,* **neuf hommes ont été condamnés** *pour les incidents de la nuit du Réveillon, pour vols. En février, le chef de la police locale avait reconnu que la plupart des auteurs pourraient ne jamais être retrouvés.*

SPA: ***A día de hoy, no hay ninguna condena efectiva****. El pasado mes de febrero, el encargado de la investigación ya reconoció que la mayor parte de los agresores jamás podrían ser llevados antes la justicia.*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/05/06/cologne-attacks-algerian-man-acquitted-of-attempted-sexual-assault

Changes to the legislation on sexual assaults were adopted by the German Parliament in July 2016 and became law in November 2017. These changes state that there will be stricter application of the law if there is a clear "no" from the victim. At the same time, the earlier changes to the migrant law made it easier to expel a person from Germany in the case that any assault is reported.

The English version of same article again refers to "*North African or Arabic appearance.*" The German version writes that two of the suspects were not registered as asylum seekers. The Spanish version refers to the "*Maghreb origin*" of the suspects and the French to the "*Algerian and Moroccan origin*":

ENG: *Prior to Friday (May 6), **nine convictions had been made for theft, but this is only the second of two cases in which a sexual assault suspect has been identified.** Prosecutors in Cologne received 1,170 criminal complaints relating to the evening of New Year's Eve, 492 of which were allegations of sexual assault. They were **reportedly carried out by men of North African and Arab appearance** prompting questions over Germany's **'open door' migration policy**.*

GER: *Verurteilt wurde der Mann schließlich wegen Hehlerei und eines Autoaufbruchs, bei dem er auf frischer Tat ertappt wurde. Das Amtsgericht verhängte sechs Monate Haft auf Bewährung gegen ihn und seinen 23-jährigen Bruder. Weil **die beiden in Deutschland nicht als asylsuchend gemeldet sind, müssen sie nun aber in Abschiebehaft**.*

FR: *Pour cette seule nuit au total 1527 plaintes ont été enregistrées, un évènement qui a profondément choqué les allemands. 120 suspects ont été identifiés, la plupart **originaires d'Algérie et du Maroc. Certains sont arrivés récemment en Allemagne, d'autres sont présents depuis plusieurs années**.*

SPA: *La noche de fin de año, la policía alemana recibió más de 1.500 denuncias por abusos sexuales, algo inaudito hasta la fecha, que desató un sentimiento de indignación en todo el país, porque los supuestos agresores eran **inmigrantes en medio de la crisis de los refugiados**.*

*En los días posteriores fueron identificados 120 sospechosos, la mayoría de **origen magrebí. Algunos acababan de llegar a Alemania y otros vivían allí desde hacía años**.*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/05/06/cologne-attacks-algerian-man-acquitted-of-attempted-sexual-assault

Because public attention on migrant issues was coupled with the Cologne assaults being attributed to asylum seekers, a set of important questions were pushed aside. In particular, how are women in Germany protected from sexual assaults if these crimes are committed by local people? Are any changes in legislation necessary to protect women and to bring guilty men to justice to protect future victims? Who was responsible for the organization of the attacks? These questions were not in focus and the events were covered from a more generalized perspective. Besides, little distinction was made between the terms "migrant", "refugee" and "asylum seeker". In connection with the Cologne assaults, the

German government adopted stricter laws for migrants and refugees. Yet, as it can be understood from the examples analysed in this Section, the people who committed the crimes might have been residing (legally or illegally) in the EU without refugee status for years. Throughout the news coverage, the focus of identities was kept on the national and cultural level through the polarization of cultural values, organized construction of the image of a threat from the refugees and the legitimation of the government's decision. There was little focus on the protection of women's rights or issues of gender-based violence.

Little information appeared in the news about the results of the investigation of the incident in the months that followed. Yet a year later, on January 2, 2017, a tweet from the German police caused controversy and criticism as they used the word "*Nafri*" to refer to a group of people they found suspicious:

ENG: *At issue was the use of the word "**Nafris**" – according to police, an internal term to describe young men from North Africa "who have been attracting attention for years for their readiness to use violence and/or to commit criminal offences."*

GER: *Mit "**Nafris**" bezeichnet die Polizei "**Nordafrikaner**" oder Männer mit nordafrikanischem Aussehen.*

FR: *Les autorités ont expliqué que tous étaient des "**Nafris**" – l'équivalent allemand de "**Nord-Af**", ce qui a provoqué un tollé sur les réseaux sociaux notamment.*

SPA: *Pero tal vez lo más polémico fuera un tuit de la policía en el que se utiliza el término "**nafris**" (**por norteafricanos**) para referirse a las **personas controladas**, lo que ha provocado una avalancha de críticas, al considerar que hubo un trato discriminatorio por razones de origen étnico.*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2017/01/02/cologne-police-new-year-arrests-of-north-africans-not-racial-profiling

The French version provides the French equivalent for German "*Nafri*," which is "*Nord-Af*," to refer to the ethnic identity. The German version also mentions that the police explained these were men with "North African appearance," without any objective features of such "appearance" – which is a potential source of bias.

The English version of the same article, dated January 2, 2017, concludes that, although these assaults caused increased criticism towards Angela Merkel's refugee policy, few of the attackers were actually asylum seekers from Syria or Iraq, but came from North African countries (this fact was not emphasized in the French and Spanish versions of the article). Also notable is that in the earlier articles of 2016, the mention of sexual assaults always took precedence over the mention of robbery in the collocations or even stood alone. In the German language version of this article, the order is already switched (*zahlreichen Diebstählen und sexuellen Übergriffen* – numerous robberies and sexual assaults).

Of the more than 1,000 people who sexually harassed women in Cologne, none were found or brought to justice (available at: http://www.euronews.com/2017/01/02/cologne-police-new-year-arrests-of-north-africans-not-racial-profiling). It was mentioned in the analysed articles that most of these people were neither asylum seekers nor refugees, but people of "North African descent." Little was said about their legal status or actual residence. The changes to the migrant legislation did not follow immediately from changes in Merkel's popularity, but a year later, public response did slightly change. As of the end of January 2017, the data indicate that "Nearly 60 percent of Germans, according to recent polls, now feel their country can cope with the refugees. That may be in part because refugee numbers have fallen from 890,000 in 2015 to 280,000 last year." (Available at: http://www.voanews.com/a/the-trump-factor-angela-merkel-s-re-election-prospects-improve/3698428.html). The Voice of America (VOA) also quoted Merkel stating that "[t]he initial shock of the refugee impact is starting to wear off." Yet the recent rise in her popularity did not coincide with the changes on refugee policy, but instead with the Brexit process. According to data from the VOA, "analysts say probably the best explanation for her growing popular support are signs (…) of increased backing for the European Union amid fears of instability."

Also notable is the description of identity-related information on this issue in other language versions. Most texts tend towards synonymic usage of the words "migrants," "refugees," and "asylum seekers." The German and English texts sometimes use such vague descriptions as people of "North African origin" or "Arabic origin." The French and Spanish versions, unlike the English and German, seem to avoid mentioning the names of countries of descent (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia); however, they use the description "Magrebi." Most of the Spanish versions of the analysed articles are similar to

the French versions in content, structure and language. It is likely that most of the Spanish language versions are trans-edited from the French ones. Yet the Spanish versions were softer in their description of the origins of the men and seemed to avoid using nationalities or other identity descriptions whenever possible (e.g., referring to them as "*origen extranjero*" – "foreign origin") or completely omitted the reference to them being asylum seekers. Such exclusion may be explained by the different historical backgrounds of the migration policies in the respective countries. In total, references to North African origin were made 11 times in the German language versions of the articles, 9 times in the English, 6 times in the French and 5 times in the Spanish ones. References to the countries Morocco, Algeria or Tunisia were made up to 2 times in English and German, up to 3 times in French and 0 times in Spanish. Unlike other language versions, the Spanish versions contained 3 references to the region of Maghreb – which, in our opinion, may be viewed as a contextual synonym for North African. All language versions contained up to 3 references to Arabic origin.

The English language articles contain 14 references to refugees, 10 to migrants and 4 to asylum seekers (total – 28). For the German language versions, the rate is 11 references to refugees (*Flüchtlinge*), 10 to asylum seekers (9 *Asylbewerber*, 1 *Asylsuchende*) and 1 to migrants (*Migranten*) (total – 22). The Spanish language versions contain 16 references to refugees (*refugiados*), 5 references to migrants (*inmigrante*) and 4 to asylum seekers (*solicitantes de asilo*) (total – 25). The occurrences for the French language versions are 9 references to refugees (*réfugiés*), 7 to migrants (*migrants*) and 10 to asylum seekers (*demandeurs d'asile*) (total – 26). In relation to the total word counts (English – 1607 words, German – 2793 words, French – 2137 words, Spanish – 1976 words) the English language versions have the highest rate of references to the regions of origin. All four languages have a relatively similar rate of references to the attackers' status (refugee, migrant or asylum seeker): 1.7% for English, 0.8% for German and 1.2% for both Spanish and French.

Thus, in the analysed examples we have observed the following:

- The information adjustment identified contains omissions, additions and alteration of information (for example, generalization). In some cases, omissions and generalizations are made due to the low relevancy of detailed information for the

reader; in others, they may relate to patterns of information that might be potentially sensitive in the perception of the target audience.

- Omissions of potentially sensitive information indicate the relation between information adjustment and discursive identity construction.
- Although the style of the corpus is impartial and all unverified facts are referred to as such through corresponding words, the analysed articles contain elements known in critical discourse analysis as "persuasive content features," which may potentially be perceived as tools that facilitate the formation of opinions and attitudes, including those towards migrants.

A journalist working in international news production carries out the function of cultural mediator. Writing about the events in one's own country or on the international scale implies not only that he or she should provide, as best as possible, truthful and unbiased information, but it must also be taken into account that the news makes an impact on public opinion and has the potential to influence national policy. The decision of the journalists and translators to alter the information so that it differs from the source text is only justified if the facts are not distorted. Such changes are often motivated by differences in the cultural and political backgrounds of the target reader. Yet in covering issues in which national and ethnic identities have to be mentioned, maintaining impartiality is more difficult. This implies a potential dilemma for a news writer: Is it possible to mention the facts without creating bias towards origin, ethnicity, religion or other identities?

Although differences have been detected in terms of the frequency of references to identities, not all of them are as essential as initially expected. The language of the analysed corpus is in all versions correct and unbiased, all unverified facts are referred to as such through qualifying words ("suspect," "allege," "suppose"), which shows the high degree of professionalism and awareness of the news writers. At the same time, the analysed articles contain elements known in critical discourse analysis as "*persuasive content features*," which include the direct description of ongoing events, evidence from eyewitnesses and signals of precision (numbers and places) (van Dijk 1988). On the one hand, news articles follow the principle of being neutral and merely describing events; on the other hand, mentioning a sequence of facts may prompt a reader to commit the logical mistake of *post hoc, ergo propter hoc,* confusing the chronological order of events for the casual relationship between them (e.g., anti-Islam demonstrations after the Cologne

assaults) (Reisigl and Wodak 2001). The fact that some patterns of information happen to be systematically omitted or generalized, as was the case for the fall of Angela Merkel's popularity in the German versions of the articles, suggests that the process of news writing includes conscious or unconscious decisions about patterns that might be potentially sensitive in the perception of the target audience. We believe that the detected tendencies confirm that the way the events are covered may construct public attitudes, whereby the structure of information and collocation of words will be more important than individual words and their frequencies. We do not assume that editorials have any specific intentions in terms of attitude construction, yet the well-established traditions of news writing including format and style may contribute to such perceptions.

5.5. Highlight and verification of findings: Coverage of independence aspirations in Catalonia and Scotland

Similarly to the tendencies verified in the previous Section, during selection and analyisis of the corpus, it was noticed, that different European languages tend to use different concepts to refer to pro-independence movements with different frequencies. For example, while in the Spanish and French language versions the most common word is "*independentist*" (Spanish: *independentista*; French: *Indépendantiste*), the English and German language versions seem to interchange the concepts "*pro-independentist*", "*separatist*", "*secessionist*" as contextual synonyms. In order to verify that these cases are not random, but may be referred to as a tendency, we have selected additional samples beyond the analysed corpus. Similarly to the above Section, this analysis will be made by the mixed method of purposive and random sampling (random dates limited by topics of news related to independence aspirations of Catalonia and Scotland, and web search by keywords: "Catalonia Referendum" and "Scotland Referendum" on Euronews homepage). The mentioned tendency also shows in the headlines of the articles and their versions in other languages throughout the past years:

 (Headline from 2014)

Spa: Cataluña comienza el recuento de votos de una consulta sin valor legal

*FR: Les **indépendantistes** catalans affirment avoir gagné leur pari*

*ENG: Catalan **nationalists** hail symbolic vote, madrid slams 'sterile' act*

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GER: Trotz Verbot: Katalanen Stimmen Ab

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2014/11/09/catalan-nationalists-hail-symbolic-vote-madrid-slams-sterile-act

 (Headline from 2015)

*Spa: PULSO IGUALADO ENTRE **PARTIDARIOS Y DETRACTORES DE LA INDEPENDENCIA** CATALANA*

*FR: CATALOGNE: LA VICTOIRE SE PRÉCISE POUR LES **INDÉPENDANTISTES***

*ENG: CATALAN **SEPARATISTS** ON COLLISION COURSE WITH MADRID AFTER ELECTION VICTORY*

*GER: JUBEL IN BARCELONA: ABSOLUTE MEHRHEIT FÜR KATALANISCHE **SEPARATISTEN***

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/09/27/separatist-parties-win-majority-of-seats-in-catalan-regional-poll

 (Headline from 2016)

Spa: Carles Puigdemont Investido Nuevo Presidente De La Generalitat De Cataluña

*FR: Carles Puigdemont, Un **Indépendantiste** À La Tête De La Catalogne*

*ENG: **Pro-Secession** Carles Puigdemont Voted In As Leader Of Catalonia*

*DEU: Katalonien: **Separatist** Puigdemont Neuer Ministerpräsident*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/01/10/pro-secession-carles-puigdemont-voted-in-as-leader-of-catalonia

Further, in this Section, we will calculate the frequencies of the words used as attributes to refer to pro-independence movements in Catalonia and Scotland in English, German, Spanish and French languages. In total 32 articles on Catalonia and 14 articles on Scotland, published between 2014 and 2017, were taken for this analysis. Before we start the analysis itself, we will make an overview of the concepts of "secessionism", "independentism", "separatism", "nationalism" in various discourses.

La *Gran Enciclopedia Catalana* defines the word "*independentisme*" as "movement, seeking independence of a people, a country, a nation, etc." and mentions that since the 60ies a group of "radical nationalist parties" in the Catalan Countries accepted this description denying the traditional "*separatisme*". The article for "*separatisme*" describes it as from two aspects. From one point of view it is referred to as will, attributed to a group of people, with defined geographical location real or supposed regional or, more often, national, "personality" to separate from the state which it forms part of, in order to exercise the right of peoples to self-determination and create a new independent and fully sovereign state and is therefore identified with "*secessionisme*" and "*independentisme*". On the other hand, the Encyclopedia mentions that the term "separatism" does not have a clear definition in legal terminology and neither is this term mentioned or defined international law or international relationships. According to Gran Enciclopedia Catalana this word has been preferred by the supporters of unity to disqualify self-determination tendencies. Such definition implies that the word "separatist" tends to have negative connotation, which means it may not be considered an official term of international or any other law (Gran Enciclopedia Catalana, 1995).

"*Nationalisme*" is defined by Gran Enciclopedia Catalana as political attitude derived directly from the fact of attributing a very high value to the national or the nation in the ethical and political field (*Gran Enciclopedia Catalana*, 1995). The Encyclopedia also mentions that due to different manifestations of this political attitude, there is a tendency to talk about "nationalisms" in plural and not "nationalism" in singular (Gran Enciclopedia Catalana, 1995).

Catalan nationalism, also named "*catalanisme*", is defined as movement that advocates the recognition of the political personality of Catalonia and, in some cases, also of the Catalan Countries (Gran Enciclopedia Catalana, 1995). Therefore "Catalan nationalism" or "*catalanisme*" potentially implies a wider geography, whereby "*independentisme*" mostly relates to the movements in Spanish autonomous community of Catalonia (Gran Enciclopedia Catalana, 1995).

These definitions give the idea that "independentism" and "nationalism" are not exactly complete synonyms in the context of Catalan pro-independence movement. In the case of Scotland however, the word "nationalist" is the most applied.

The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy defines "nationalism" as the term, used to refer to the following: " (1) the attitude that the members of a nation have when they care about their national identity, and (2) the actions that the members of a nation take when seeking to achieve (or sustain) self-determination" (available at: https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/nationalism/).

In the English version of Euronews, the word "nationalist" is common to refer to political developments in Scotland:

ENG: The Scottish Nationalist leader Alex Salmond was greeted with acclaim as he conceded defeat in the Independence referendum, but he was quick to hint this may have only been round one.

GER: Das Ja-Lager, in Umfragen schon mal siegreich, sucht das Positive. Ministerpräsident Alex Salmonds Schottische Nationalpartei hatte zwei Jahre lang für ein unabhängiges Schottland getrommelt.

Spa: El nacionalista Alex Salmond, ministro principal de Escocia, ha aceptado la derrota en el referéndum separatista. Con una participación masiva, los escoceses han elegido permanecer en el Reino Unido.

FR: Leader des indépendantistes, le Premier ministre écossais, a concédé la défaite de son camp ce matin après la publication de résultats partiels qui ne laissaient plus aucun doute.

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2014/09/19/now-keep-your-promises-london-says-salmond-in-conceding-defeat

Harry Goulbourne (1991:54-60) in "Ethnicity and nationalism in post-imperial Britain" talks about two forms of nationalism: traditional and ethnic. Ethnic nationalism tends to replace the traditional nationalism and "undermine the legitimacy of the so-called nation-state", and mentions that "Nationalism is one means of achieving an end and for every folly it may have led men to commit, the nationalist can point to several ways in which it can be said to have helped people to promote a worthy cause" (Goulbourne, 1991:56).

In French language „nationalisme" is tended to be defined in two meanings as well, however, in a different context: there is a distinction between "*le nationalisme "libérateur*" and "l*e nationalisme "dominateu*r" (liberating and dominating nationalism).

The "liberating" nationalism is defined as doctrine and political action aimed at the independence of a nation "under foreign domination" or defending an oppressed or denied culture. Depending on the desired degree of autonomy within a larger nation-state the aspirations are referred to as regionalism, autonomism or independentism (Tourev, 2006). In this understanding "independentism" would be a form of "liberating" nationalism.

The "dominating" nationalism is defined as "a political ideology that seeks primacy to the nation in relation to any other consideration in international relations", which may originate from "fears caused by external threats or by an internal enemy (e.g. xenophobia, anti-Semitism)" (Tourev, 2006). Such understandings of nationalism as "liberating" and "dominating" are polarized from positive to negative, and therefore the fact that the French language version prefers the term "indépendantiste" is understandable:

Spa: Los nacionalistas han querido convertir este juicio en un acto de apoyo a la independencia y por eso, el lunes pasado, en la primera jornada, miles de personas acudieron junto a Artur Mas hasta las puertas del juzgado.

FR: Ce procès a servi de tribune politique aux indépendantistes, qui étaient quelque 40.000 lundi à soutenir Artur Mas devant le tribunal. Et ils entendent poursuivre le combat pour obtenir l'indépendance.

ENG: On Monday, thousands of filled the streets outside Barcelona's high court in support of Mas. They hope his trial will spearhead the push for independence.

DE: Zu Prozessbeginn am Montag hatten Tausende Separatisten gegen den Prozess gegen Artur Mas demonstriert.

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2017/02/10/catalan-trial-artur-mas-accuse-madrid-of-abuse-of-power-over-independence

The Encyclopedia of politics of Rodrigo Borja in Spanish language mentions that the term "*nacionalismo*" is quite ambiguous and problematic, and defines it in 3 possible ways: protection of the vernacular values of a community against intervention or foreign interference in their domestic affairs; Exaggeration of national sentiment, usually accompanied by xenophobia and warmongering, in the style promoted by the Nazis in Germany in the 1930s; the separatist claims or aspirations of political autonomy of

national groups in multicultural and multi-ethnic states (available at: http://www.enciclopediadelapolitica.org/Default.aspx?i=&por=n&idind=1042&termino=).

The German version tends to use the word "Nationalist" less actively that the English version, often preferring to refer to the independence supporters descriptively as "*Unabhängigkeitsbefürworter*" (also "*Anhänger der Unabhängigkeit*") or "*Separatist*" using these two words as full contextual synonyms. Thurich's Dictionary of political terms (2011) in German defines the term "Nationalismus" as „Übersteigertes Bewusstsein vom Wert und der Bedeutung der eigenen Nation" ("Exaggerated awareness of the value and meaning of the own nation"), giving this concept a negative connotation of "dominating nationalism".

Although the adjective "national" generally has positive connotation in German language in terms of national identity construction, the concept of "nationalism" is treated with more caution, and not only in the press. For example, the original title of the book of Hagen Schulze (1991) "The course of German Nationalism from Frederick the Great to Bismarck" translated from German is "*Der Weg zum Nationalstaat. Die deutsche Nationalbewegung vom 18. Jahrhundert bis zur Reichsgründung*". The concept of "nation state" represents here national unity and sovereignty, whereby "nationalism" would have had connotations of excessivity. Most of the definitions of "*Nationalismus*" listed on the homepage of "*Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung*" (German Federal central for political education) refer to potentially dangerous effects, where other nations might be disregarded and the own nation considered the privileged one (available at: http://www.bpb.de/nachschlagen/lexika/). This also explains the fact, that the term "*Nationalist*" is also generally avoided in the German versions of the articles, however not always:

Spa: Cataluña es una de las regiones más ricas de España, con un fuerte sentimiento nacionalista.

FR: Avec ses 7,5 millions d'habitants, la Catalogne est l'une des régions les plus riches de l'Espagne, où le sentiment nationaliste est très fort.

DE: Der Widerstand aus Madrid und auch die früheren Verbote des Verfassungsgerichts hielten die Separatisten in der wirtschaftlich starken Region bisher jedoch nicht von ihrem Vorhaben ab.

ENG:Catalonia is home to 7.5 million people and one of the richest regions in Spain. With its own language and culture, it's also home to a strong separatist movement.

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2017/02/06/the-men-behind-catalonia-s-separatist-push

The Spanish language version uses sometimes the word "*soberanista*" ("sovereignty supporter") in relation to Catalan pro-independence movements, which was not detected in the other language versions. Reffering to Viamonte, Ossorio defines the word "*soberanía*" as plenitude achieved by the political will of the people to determine and demonstrate itself (Viamonte quoted in Ossorio, 1974).

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Spa: El pasado 11 de septiembre unas 800 000 personas secundaron la Diada, la quinta masiva manifestación soberanista aunque con menor seguimiento que las anteriores.

FR: Le Parlement de la Catalogne est dominé par les indépendantistes et ce vote risque d'accroitre les tensions entre la région et Madrid

DE: Bei den Regionalwahlen vor einem Jahr hatte Puigdemonts Bündnis der Unabhängigkeitsbefürworter zwar die Mehrheit der Parlamentssitze geholt, aber nicht die meisten Wählerstimmen auf sich vereinigt.

ENG: When Catalan nationalists held an informal vote on the topic two years ago, 80 percent of those who cast their ballot backed independence.

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/10/06/catalonia-ups-pressure-on-madrid-over-independence-referendum#

Spa: El presidente de Cataluña, Carles Puigdemont, ha defendido en Bruselas la celebración de un referéndum soberanista este año, previsto en septiembre, a pesar del que el Gobierno español niega esa posibilidad.

FR: La situation politique est toujours au point mort entre les autorités espagnoles et catalanes. Le président catalan a promis d'organiser au mois de septembre un référendum sur l'indépendance de cette région située au nord-est de l'Espagne.

ENG: Carles Puigdemont was elected as head of Spain's Catalonia region in January last year on a platform of delivering independence.

GER: Katalonien mit seiner Hauptstadt Barcelona strebt nach Unabhängigkeit. Carles Puigdemont ist seit einem Jahr Präsident der spanischen Region Katalonien.

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2017/01/24/catalan-leader-in-brussels#

The word „Separatism" in Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy has a broad meaning of relationships between dominant and marginalized groups, whereby the latter seeks more independence from the first to avoid assimilation, including not only political, but also social separatism (available at: https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/identity-politics/).

The Spanish language term "*separatismo*" is defined in the Dictionary of legal, political and social terms of Manuel Ossorio as "Feeling for the independence of a territory with respect to its metropolis or with rupture of the previous national unity". The term "independentismo" in the Encyclopedia of Politics of Rodrigo Borja redirects to the article secession, where the term "independentista" is actively used to refer to the secessionist processes of all types throughout the world: from peaceful and democratic to more violent ones (available at: http://www.enciclopediadelapolitica.org/).

The dictionary of legal, political and social terms defines "*Secesión*" as an act by which a part of the population, and the territory in which it inhabits, separates from the rest of the nation which it was previously a part of, whether to join another or to constitute an independent territory. Secession can be carried out peacefully, by virtue of an agreement between the two parties or by violence triggered by civil strife (Ossorio, 1974). "*Independentismo*" is, therefore, a form of secession, where the aim is to create an independent state. French language sources also differentiate "*séparatisme*" from "*indépendantisme*" in the way that "*séparatisme*" implies separation from one entity without necessary formation of an independent state (Tourev, 2006). Therefore, in the Spanish and French definitions, "secession" is the legal process of separation, whereby "separatism" implies aspirations for secession and "independentism" means aspirations for secession with subsequent formation of an independent state.

In the French and Spanish language versions, the terms with the component "independentist" are highly active and in some cases are also added in translation of direct discourse:

ENG: Nicholas Cross, a lecturer at Edinburgh University, believes the SNP, like Theresa May, is having to face up to the complexities of Brexit and the options it may or may not present in the future. "They say this is about ensuring a place in Europe, but there's also been some reports that they are now discussing about European free trade area or European economic area rather than rejoining the EU. So I think even the SNP are uncertain about which way to go with regards to Europe," he said.

GER: Dozent Nicholas Cross von der Edinburgh University gibt zu Bedenken, "es (das Referendum) würde für größere Unsicherheit in einer ohnehin schwierigen Situation sorgen. Sie sagen, es gehe ihnen um einen sicheren Platz in Europa. Allerdings gibt es auch Berichte, wonach die Schotten eine europäische Freihandelszone oder eine europäische Wirtschaftszone erwägen, statt der EU beizutreten. Deshalb ist selbst die schottische Nationalpartei unsicher, wie sie in Hinblick auf Europa weiter vorgehen soll."

Spa: Nicholas Cross, de la Universidad de Edimburgo: "Lo cierto es que añade más incertidumbre a una situación ya de por si difícil. Los independentistas dicen que se trata de garantizarse un lugar en Europa, pero hay informaciones que apuntan que están negociando sobre la posibilidad de participar en una zona europea de libre comercio en vez de incorporarse a la UE, asi que creo que incluso el SNP no sabe muy bien que camino tomar en lo que respecta a la UE."

FR: C'est l'argument défendu par les indépendantistes, en tout cas officiellement, mais la situation n'est pas forcément si limpide, comme l'explique l'analyste Nicholas Cross de l'Université d'Edimbourg: "Cela ajoute beaucoup plus d'incertitude à une situation déjà difficile. Les indépendantistes disent qu'il est question d'assurer une place à l'Ecosse en Europe. Mais il y a aussi eu des comptes-rendus qui montrent qu'ils discutent d'une zone de libre-échange européenne ou d'un espace économique européen, plutôt que de rejoindre l'Union européenne. Donc je pense que même le Parti national écossais ne sait pas vraiment quel chemin prendre par rapport à l'Europe."

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2017/03/28/sturgeon-pushes-for-second-scottish-referendum

The term "separatist" also occurs sometimes in French media discourse:

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FR: "Nous avons gagné", c'est ce qu'affirme ce dimanche soir, Artur Mas, le leader séparatiste catalan. Selon les résultats encore provisoires, la coalition indépendantiste "Ensemble pour le oui" (allant du centre droit à la gauche) aurait obtenu 62 ou 63 sièges au parlement régional sur les 135 à pourvoir, et l'autre parti indépendantiste (Candidature d'unité populaire, CUP, extrême-gauche) aurait décroché une dizaine de sièges.

ENG:There were celebrations in Barcelona after pro-independence parties won an absolute majority of seats in Catalonia's 135-strong regional parliament.

Spa: Las fuerzas independentistas ganan las elecciones catalanas. Sumando escaños las formaciones prosecesión han conseguido la mayoría absoluta, aunque Junts Pel Sí necesita los diputados de la CUP, Candidatura d'Unitat Popular para dominar el nuevo Parlament.

Ger: Bei der Regionalwahl in Katalonien haben die Separatisten die absolute Mehrheit der Sitze im Parlament erreicht. Nach Auszählung von 97 Prozent der Stimmen kam die separatistische Allianz Junts pel Sí auf 62 der insgesamt 135 Mandate.

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/09/27/separatist-parties-win-majority-of-seats-in-catalan-regional-poll

In the modern political discourse, there is a tendency to separate the terms "independentism" and "separatism" not only by the aims of secession but also by the means used. "Independentism" is referred to as more peaceful and democratic process seeking further cooperation with the earlier "dominant" structure on new terms as equal independent entities. "Separatism" is often on the contrary associated with hostile discourse and potential violent actions. Antonio Carlos Pereira Menaut writes in the article "Independencia o separatismo?", that applying this distinction to the Catalan (or other) cases, "independence" would mean that Catalan public institutions would not "depend" in any way on the Spanish ones (available at: https://www.catalunyapress.es/texto-diario/mostrar/338051/independencia-separatismo). Their relationships would be conserved, but that of free cooperation and not of subordination. The accent is made, that "independentism" is only a legal and institutional matter and cultural or social. In contrast, "separation" would mean erecting walls, separating societies and people (available at: https://www.catalunyapress.es/texto-

diario/mostrar/338051/independencia-separatismo). The intention to construct the relationship of cooperation and "interdependence" was also mentioned by the Catalan leader Carles Puigdemont: "*I do not want to make a declaration of independence. I want to make a declaration of interdependence, because we must accept that in the twenty-first century the relations between states must be based on cooperation*" (available at: http://www.euronews.com/2017/01/24/catalan-leader-in-brussels#).

The position of Scotland has also been similar: "It's the time that Scotland and England become equal, independent, colleagues, neighbors and friends. The pro-independence cause is positive and desirable. It is based on the values of self-determination, equality, cooperation and mutual respect[2]" – says former Scottish Prime Minister Alex Salmond in the preface to the book by Xavier Solano "El mirall escosès. Una visió catalana del procés cap a la independencia" (Solano, 2007:18). In the English language, the form of the word "independentist" is not common and the attribute "pro-independence" is preferred:

Spa: La reacción del bloque soberanista no se ha hecho esperar. Además de la llamada a la desobediencia, los favorables al llamado "derecho a decidir" planean una denuncia internacional contra el Gobierno español. "Desobedezcamos!.."

FR: Pour les partisans de l'indépendance, il faut aller jusqu'au bout y compris en bravant les interdictions constitutionnelles comme l'explique ce leader d'un parti de gauche: "désobéissons!

ENG: As Catalonia's push for independence goes on, many pro-independence politicians say they will ignore any new ruling against the consultation. "Let's disobey," suggested David Fernandez from the left wing pro-independence party CUP.

GER: Die Anhänger der katalonischen Unabhängigkeit planten die Volksbefragung, nach dem ein Einspruch der Zentralregierung beim Verfassungsgericht das ursprüngliche Referendum auf Eis legte. David Fernandez von der linken separatistischen CUP fordert erneut Ungehorsam.

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2014/10/31/spainstateadviserbacks-veto-of-catalonia-independence-vote

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[2] The original quote in Catalan: „*És l'hora a que Escòcia i Anglaterra esdevinguin iguals, companys, independents, veïns i amics. La causa independentista és positiva i desitgada. Està basada en el valors d'autodeterminació, igualtat, cooperació i respecte mutu*".

In German, the word „*Sezession*" is not actively used in the press as it is mostly associated not with geopolitical events, but with the artistic movement of 20th century. Therefore the term "*Separatismus*" is more common in German language press in relation to secessionist movements and developments, both pacific and violent. The word "*Separatismus*" has a connotation of potential threat or danger, as it implies "split of a unified state". In German political discourse, the concept of unity is one of the main constructs of national and political identity. The concept of "*Separatismus*" is also included into the article on "Extremism in Europe", where pacific and violent secessionist developments are mentioned (available at: Gerd Schneider / Christiane Toyka-Seid: Das junge Politik-Lexikon von www.hanisauland.de, Bonn: Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung 2017. Available at: http://www.bpb.de/nachschlagen/lexika/176973/extremismus-in-europa). Yet, the term "*Separatist*" tends to be the most actively used in German language versions of the news articles:

SPA: En diciembre de 2016, los grupos partidarios de la secesión se reunieron en Barcelona y acordaron celebrar el referéndum en septiembre de 2017.

FR: Moins d'un an après, en décembre 2016, les groupes pro-indépendantistes se réunissaient à Barcelone et fixaient la date d'un nouveau référendum pour le mois de septembre 2017

ENG: In December 2016, parties and unions supporting secession met in Barcelona. They agreed to hold a referendum on independence in September 2017.

GER: Im Dezember wurde bei einem Treffen der separatistischen Gruppen in Barcelona die Marschrichtung für die für September geplante Volksabstimmung festgelegt.

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2017/02/06/the-men-behind-catalonia-s-separatist-push

In the English language versions the term "separatist" it is not excluded either:

Spa: Los independentistas de Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya han alcanzado la segunda posición, con nueve escaños, el triple de los que tenían.

FR: En seconde position, on retrouve un parti nationaliste catalan de gauche, ERC, Esquerra Republicana. Il réalise son meilleur score depuis dix ans, et obtient neuf députés à Madrid.

ENG: While it didn't come out on top, the pro-separatist ERC achieved its best result in a decade and appeared reassured that Together We Can coalition is calling for a referendum on independence from Spain.

GER: Esquerra Republicana — die Partei, die für Kataloniens Unabhängigkeit kämpft — hat ihr bestes Wahlergebnis in mehr als zehn Jahren erzielt. Die Partei wird statt bisher drei neun Abgeordnete im Parlament haben.

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/12/21/spain-decides-together-we-can-emerges-as-big-winner-in-catalonia

In the German language version, the descriptive references to pro-secessionist movements are often more extensive:

Spa: Era la última baza que le quedaba al líder nacionalista para ser reelegido presidente de la Generalitat. La coalición de Junts pel Si, ganó los comicios catalanes en septiembre pero sin mayoría.

GER: Der Regierungschef des Landes ist der prominenteste Befürworter der Unabhängigkeit. Im September erreichten die Parteien, die eine Unabhängigkeit Kataloniens von Spanien fordern, bei den Regionalwahlen eine Mehrheit.

ENG: The Catalan far-left party CUP has said it will not support acting regional head Artur Mas for another term as leader. The announcement triggers a fresh round of local elections and will weaken the independence movement seeking a split from Spain.

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/01/03/snap-election-on-the-cards-in-catalonia

While in relation to the Scottish referendum the English version mainly uses the term "nationalists", in the other language versions they are predominantly referred to as "independence supporters":

ENG:The vast majority of Scots have accepted the result of the referendum peacefully, but on the streets of Glasgow, police had to keep rival groups of unionists and nationalists apart, and there were some minor scuffles.

GER: Polizei trennte die Demonstranten von Anhängern der Unabhängigkeitsbewegung, die sich auf dem George Square aufhielten und von den Unionisten als "Verräter" beschimpft worden waren.

Spa: La policía tuvo que intervenir para separar a decenas de manifestantes unionistas e independentistas, congregados en George Square.

*FR: sur la place St George à Glasgow, l'ambiance est électrique. Face à face, le camp du "No" et **le camp du "Yes"**.*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2014/09/20/uk-constitution-shake-up-predicted-after-no-vote

In the case of the Scottish referendum, independence supporters were also referred to as "Yes-camp". Also, similar expression with "yes" in collocations in various language versions were used (the French language version in the previous example and the English and Spanish language versions in the following example):

*ENG: All the tenors have been quick to take centre stage as **the leaders of the Yes and No camps** voted early in the Scottish referendum. First Minister Alex Salmond and his family voted in his home town, and in many places there were queues of expectant people doorstepping polling stations for the seven AM opening.*

*Spa: Se espera una altísima participación entre los casi 4 millones 300 000 residentes mayores de 16 años registrados para votar en este referéndum. El ministro principal de Escocia y **líder del Sí** Alex Salmond ya ha depositado su papeleta en uno de los 2600 colegios electorales de la región.*

Ministerpräsident Alex Salmond gab bereits seine Stimme ab. Bis in die Nacht hinein hatten er und seine Parteifreunde von der Schottischen Nationalpartei noch versucht, ihre Anhänger zu mobilisieren.

FR: Alors que 600 000 Écossais ont déjà voté par correspondance, plus de quatre millions de leurs compatriotes choisissent, eux, ce jeudi de dire si "Oui" ou "Non" ils veulent une Écosse indépendante. Pour le Premier ministre écossais, chef de file des indépendantistes, ce sera évidemment "Oui".

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2014/09/18/brown-and-salmond-lead-their-troops-to-the-polls-in-scotland

The calculation of the used terms also included the derivative forms, used as attribute to refer to the pro-independence movements. For example, in the German language versions, the expressions „*Unabhängigkeitsbefürworter*", die „*Anhänger der Unabhängigkeit*", and similar descriptive variations with the component „*Unabhängigkeit*" ("Independence") were calculated as the equivalent of "pro-independence + Subject" in English versions. For example, this German language version with verb and the component „*Unabhängigkeit*" was also included in the calculation as equivalent to "pro-independence":

SPA: En enero de 2016, Artur Mas pasó el testigo a Carles Puigdemont. Una retirada forzada para que su coalición independentista, Junts pel Si, pudiese gobernar Cataluña con la misión de impulsar el proceso de independencia de España.

FR: C'est en janvier 2016, qu'Artur Mas a passé le relais à Carles Puigdemont. Une retraite forcée. Laisser sa place était le prix à payer pour que sa coalition pro-indépendantiste, Junts pel Si (Ensemble pour le oui) obtienne le soutien des députés anti-système de la CUP et puisse ainsi disposer de la majorité absolue au parlement catalan.

ENG: The controversial Mas had stepped aside to end months of deadlock between his secessionist alliance and far-left lawmakers.

GER: Der konservative Politiker musste seinen Posten als Regionalpräsident auf Druck der antikapitalistischen CUP an Carles Puigdemont abtreten. Gemeinsam mit den Linken Republikanern will das ungleiche Bündnis die katalanische Unabhängigkeit voranbringen.

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2017/02/06/the-men-behind-catalonia-s-separatist-push

The other calculated terms have the same Latin roots in all 4 languages and, therefore, were counted as equivalents. The quantitative results are the following:

CATALONIA			
TOTAL (32 Articles ENG):	TOTAL (32 Articles GER):	TOTAL (32 Articles SPA):	TOTAL(32 Articles FR):
Pro-independence - 21 (0, 656 per article)	Separatist -30 (0, 937 per article)	Independentista: -38 (1,187 per article)	Indépendantiste:- 44 (1, 138 per article)
Separatist -13 (0,406 per article)	Unabhängigkeits(befürworter) – 13 (0,406 per article)	Soberanista: -8 (0, 25 per article)	Séparatistes – 5 (0, 156 per article)

Secessionist -12 (0,375 per article)	(Sezessionist) -0 (0 per article)	Secesionista: -5 (0.132 per article)	Nationaliste – 2 (0,063 per article)
Nationalist - 3 (0,093 per article)	(Nationalist) – 0 (0 per article)	Nacionalista – 2 (0,063 per article)	Sécessionnistes – 0 (0 per article)
		Separatista – 0 (0 per article)	

Figure 53: Word frequencies in the articles about independence process in Catalonia

SCOTLAND			
TOTAL (14 Articles ENG):	TOTAL (14 Articles GER):	TOTAL (Articles 14 SPA):	TOTAL (Articles 14 FR):
Nationalist: 9 (0.643 per article)	Anhänger (Befürworter) der Unabhängigkeit(sbewegung): -6 (0.426 per article)	Independentista: -9 (0.643 per article)	Indépendantiste: -11 (0.786 per article)
Yes-camp -3 (0.214 per article)	Nationalisten:- 3 (0.214 per article)	Nacionalista:-4 (0,286 per article)	camp du "Yes:- 2 (0.143 per article)
Pro-Independence: 2 (0.143 per article)	Ja-Lager:- 2 (0.143 per article)	Campaña del Sí: -3 (0,214 per article)	Nationalists:-1 (0.071 per article)
Secessionist:-1 (0.071 per article)	(Sezessionist) -0 (0 per article)	Secesionista: -3 (0,214 per article)	Sécessionnistes:- 1 (0.071 per article)
(Separatist) -0	(Separatist) -0	Separatista: -2 (0.143 per article)	Séparatistes - 0
		Soberanista:-1 (0.071 per article)	

Figure 54: Word frequencies in the articles about independence referendum in Scotland

No significant shifts of tendencies to use the rerelevant terms in specific languages through the years 2014-2017 were detected. Therefore, the results were calculated for all the dates together. It is probable, however, that certain news writers have their own preferences. The distribution of different terms in the English language versions was more or less equal, whereas the German language versions sometimes preferred the component "*Separatist*" repeatedly throughout the whole article or avoided it in some of the analysed articles. Therefore, we may conclude that the selection of the corresponding term largely depends on the decision of the news-writer or translator (or both).

This analysis shows that the articles on Scotland generally contained fewer attributes to refer to pro-independence movements than those of Catalonia in terms of frequency. The French and Spanish language versions showed similar results for the cases of Catalonia and Scotland, actively preferring the term with the component "independentist". The results for the German and English language versions were different: both language versions actively used the term "separatist" in relation to the events in Catalonia, which, however, was not the case for the news about Scotland. The version with the component "*Separatist*" in the German language versions also appeared in translated elements, where other languages used the version with the component "independentist":

SPA: Los partidos independentistas catalanes han dado hoy un paso al frente en su camino hacia la secesión, justo al día siguiente del "estreno del nuevo Parlamento de Cataluña. Junts pel si y la Candidatura de Unidad Popular, que suman 72 de los 135 escaños del Parlament, han aprobado una resolución para poner en marcha "el proceso de creación del estado catalán independiente en forma de república".

FR: Après l'élection hier de la nouvelle présidente de l'assemblée régionale de Catalogne, le chant de l'hymne catalan, les partis pro-indépendantistes majoritaires au parlement de Barcelone ont défini leur feuille de route vers l'indépendance. Dans ce document qui doit servir de base à un vote crucial, les indépendantistes promettent "de déclarer solennellement le lancement du processus de création d'un État catalan indépendant sous la forme d'une république".

ENG: The Junts pel Si bloc and leftist CUP declared the beginning of the process for independence from Spain with a nine-point road map they hope to pass in the Catalan assembly. It will be debated until November 9. If approved, basic laws for founding an independent state will be decided on within 30 days, with a view to establishing a Catalan republic within 18 months.

GER: Die separatistischen Parteien, deren Einheitsliste Junts pel Sí (Gemeinsam fürs Ja) die Regionalwahlen vor einem Monat klar gewonnen hatte und die Linkspartei CUP (Candidatura d'Unitat Popular, Kandidaten der Volkseinheit) brachten auf der zweiten Sitzung des neugewählten Parlaments einen Resolutionsentwurf ein, der den "Beginn des Prozesses der Schaffung eines unabhängigen katalanischen Staates in Form einer Republik" feststellt.

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/10/27/catalonia-carves-road-map-for-independence-from-spain

This may be explained, on the one hand, by the fact, that unlike in the other three analysed language versions, German does not have an active single-word equivalent or Latin borrowing for the word "independentist". The term "*Sezession*" is also rarely used in the geopolitical context. On the other hand, the idea of political unity is one of the most powerful components of identity construction throughout the German-speaking part of Europe. Therefore, the idea of any separation is often perceived as a turbulent act threatening the national unity. In this way, the perception of geopolitical processes may be reflected in the language of the press through the lack of lexical differentiation between the aspirations for peaceful or turbulent secession.

The English language versions preferred to use expressions with the component "pro-independence" for the case of Catalonia and "nationalist" for the case of Scotland. Compared to English, the German language version used the component "nationalist" almost three times less in relation to Scotland and did not mention it in relation to Catalonia in the analysed articles at all. As noted before in definitions, the component "nationalist" in the German language is perceived with connotations of excessive self-esteem and potential danger and therefore is also less actively used compared to the English language. The Spanish word "*soberanista*" is active for the case of Catalonia and appeared once in relation to Scotland. It did not have a same-rooted equivalent in the other languages; however, the terms with the component "independence" appear as equivalents in the other language versions.

The terms "independentist", "secessionist", "nationalist" and "separatist" have similar definitions in various dictionaries and encyclopedia throughout the 4 languages. Yet they have different levels of positive and negative associations (or frames) in different languages and contexts. The decision which word to use depends largely on the news-writers. This would suggest another potential question, whether there is any correlation between the lexical and stylistic preferences of the press, in particular, language and public opinions towards pro-independence movements in Europe in the respective countries. This type of research would, however, belong rather to the realm of social studies.

Van Dijk (1988) writes in his work "News as discourse" that "[T]he choice of specific words may signal the degree of formality, the relationship between the speech partners, the group-based or institutional embedding of discourse and especially the attitudes and

hence ideologies of the speaker" (van Dijk, 1988:81). However, "[O]ther lexical choices do not originate in sociopolitical ideology but are part of professional registers used to denote specific event or characteristics" (van Dijk, 1988:81). Independently on the potential effect of lexical and stylistically choices of different language teams on the target reader, we consider that the discrepancies in lexical references to pro-independence movement in Catalonia and Scotland are defined by journalistic and historical tradition and not any political or ideological motivation.

5.6. Highlight and verification of findings: Quotes and reported speech

At the beginning of the research, we supposed that there would be no significant changes to the quoted direct discourse after its translation into various languages as quotes tend to be translated close to the original. Nevertheless, some distinctive features have been detected in translation of quotes and direct speech in multilingual news. As mentioned in some of the comments to the examples of the analysed corpus, sometimes these changes occur due to the fact that the quote is translated through an intermediary language (English or French) or the quote is transferred into reported speech. Yet, in some cases, the elements that get lost or transformed after translation carry potential function of identity construction. Although it can be seen from the number of examples analysed in the corpus that such cases are not random and can be referred to as tendency, we will highlight these findings in more detail in this Chapter with analysis of some additional examples together with those already quoted in the analysis of the main corpus, as well as a short overview over the existing approaches to representation of direct discourse.

According to Christiane Nord, from a functionalist approach, the translator's decisions in the translation process are supposed to be guided by the function or purpose that the target text is intended to fulfill in a specific "target-culture situation" (Nord, 1997). Since novelty is one of the main priorities of news production, all texts are edited under very high time pressure. Therefore, speeches and lengthy statements are rarely translated in full. The news usually covers the key points and provides the most important quotes. In the case of Euronews, speeches are often translated live into English and French, and translation of quotes does not always follow from the original. In this paper we refer to direct speech and quotes as "direct discourse" (DD) and reported speech as "indirect discourse" ID as defined by Norman Fairclough (Fairclough 1995:55) with reference to Quirk et al. (1972): "DD is 'converted' into ID by (a) subordination of the secondary discourse, in the form of a that-clause, to the 'reporting clause'; (b) shift from 1 and 2

person pronouns to 3 person pronouns; (c) shift of deictics (e.g. here becomes there); (d) 'back- shift' of tense". Fairclough also mentions the cases of "slipping" between modes, where a sentence is constructed of both direct and indirect discourses.

The extent to which "the voices of primary and secondary discourse are kept apart" is referred to by Fairclough as 'Boundary maintenance' (Fairclough, 1995:58). Referring to Fairclough, Adrian Blackladge writes: "This process of boundary maintenance can have important ideological effects, as speech which is reported in indirect discourse may be more closely aligned with the voice of the reporter/article." (Blackladge, 2005:73). According to Christina Schäffner, "the selection of quotations for inclusion in journalistic articles is also a process of redefining power structures, since certain political actors can be empowered whereas others can be silenced" (Schäffner, 2012).

When direct discourse is transferred from one language into another it formally remains direct, however, can it be entirely referred to as primary discourse even if translated word for word? It is not always possible to transfer all the connotations and rhetoric figures from one language to another. In news production journalists, who also act as translators, prioritize the information novelty and speed of news production and, therefore some stylistic and rhetoric figures of the original primary discourse may be lost (this will also be seen in the below examples).

As pointed out by Christina Schäffner (2012), using direct quotes is a common feature of journalistic writing which has also been studied in Critical Discourse Analysis. Shäffner mentions that "Direct quotes in journalistic discourse pose a challenge for Translation Studies as well. In addition to the quantitative aspect (i.e. the question of whose voice is heard more often in a journalistic text), the way direct and reported speech is combined can also contribute to the positioning and construction of the political actors (Schäffner, 2012).

Van Dijk mentioned also the distantiating role of direct quotes: "quotations are the reporter's protection against slander or libel, and the rhetorical illusion of truthfulness here finds its social and legal correlate in the veracity of representation" (van Dijk, 1988:97) One of the tendencies of the press is distancing from the statements and expressions quoted with the purpose of unbiased information representation. In the selected examples, we will attempt to see how the figures of discursive identity construction used in the direct discourse are transformed and transferred from one language (and, correspondingly, culture) into another. We have particularly focused on

the "*we-group*" representations and linguistic means for inclusion. If we view the processes of translation for international news from the perspective of Skopos theory, where translation is defined by its aim and function (Reiss, Vermeer, 1984), the direct discourse translated for news has a different function than that of the original and may hardly be called purely primary, even if put between quotation marks.

According to Wodak et al. (1999), linguistic strategies applied for discursive identity construction "presuppose or emphasize sameness and/or difference as well as uniqueness, autonomy/independence, inclusion, unity and continuity on the one hand, and heteronomy, exclusion, fragmentation, and discontinuity on the other hand" (Wodak et al 1999:160). Wodak et al. refer to sameness and difference as the most important elements of discursive identity construction, whereby linguistic procedures constituting we-group are the tools for such identity construction: "for example, by using the pronoun 'we' in connection with the de-toponymical labelling 'Austrians', i.e. 'we Austrians', which serve as a basis for appealing directly or indirectly to national solidarity and union. Expressions such as 'to take on something together', 'to cooperate and stick together' frequently occur in such contexts. Components of constructive strategies are all persuasive linguistic devices which help invite identification and solidarity with the 'we-group', which, however, simultaneously implies distancing from and marginalization of 'others'".

From the point of view of the above definition, we have observed that is some cases such discursive strategies of unification and solidarity construction are reduced from the direct discourse when transferred from one language into another:

(1)

GER: "***Wir Deutsche wollen <u>die Europäische Union zusammenhalten</u>***, *wir wollen eine* ***gemeinsame*** *Zukunft in Europa bauen,* ***gemeinsam*** *mit unseren Partnern, den großen wie den kleinen, gleichberechtigt und gleich verpflichtet", sagte Steinmeier.*

ENG: *"**We Germans** want to <u>keep the European Union **together</u>**, we want to build a* ***common*** *future in Europe,* ***together*** *with our partners, both large and small, having equal rights and being equally committed," he said.*

FR: *Frank-Walter Steinmeier a vanté la diversité et l'égalité du projet européen. «* ***Nous*** *voulons construire un futur* ***commun*** *en Europe,* ***ensemble*** *avec nos partenaires, grands et petits, avec des droits identiques et des engagements identiques », explique-t-il.*

*SPA:"Los alemanes **queremos** <u>mantener una Unión Europea **unida**</u>. Queremos construir un futuro **común** en Europa, **junto con** nuestros socios, con los grandes y con los pequeños, con los mismos derechos y obligaciones".*

Available at: <u>http://www.euronews.com/2017/04/04/germany-stands-up-for-eu-precious-legacy</u>

The above example, where the speech of Frank Walter Steinmeier is quoted, is an illustration of Wodak's et al. conclusion that national solidarity construction through the pronoun "we" combined with the "de-toponymical labelling" often appears in the same phrase with "doing something together", however, not only on national but also on the supranational level. In this case, the linguistic means of national unity are projected onto international unity of the EU, whereby the importance of national we-group is underlined. English version has kept the number of linguistic unification components mentioned in the German original. French version omitted the component "Germans" and in the further part the reference to "keeping the European Union together" is omitted as well. Similar reductions may occur since many Euronews texts are written not only to be published online as an article but also as voice transcripts over news video spots. Therefore "redundant" information may be omitted by the journalists to comply with audiovisual time format. Although the texts on the website are not 100% identical with the spoken texts on the video – many parts of them do coincide. On the other hand, when a text is processed for the audience who are not included into the mentioned "we-group" the text is changing its function and the figures important in political discourse become redundant in the media discourse – in particular when transferred from one language into another. Although in Spanish the pronoun "we" does not appear separately its meaning is partially included into the form of the verb – such structure with the omission of pronoun is natural for the Spanish language, and, therefore, the "we-nation" figure will not always have the same form as in German or English languages.

On the other hand, the inclusive "we" without specification of reference may be substituted for such specification as a mean of distantiation ("*Dinge, die sind bei uns nicht verhandelbar" – "Some things in Germany are non-negotiable*"):

(2)

GER:*"Eine <u>Willkommenskultur</u> bedeutet nicht <u>in rosa Watte verpackt zu sein</u>, sondern das bedeutet, dass sich die Kulturen auch begegnen. Und es gibt **Dinge, die sind <u>bei uns nicht verhandelbar</u>**. Dazu zählt für mich die Stellung der Frau und die Gleichberechtigung."*

ENG: *"To have <u>an open arms policy</u> doesn't mean <u>issues should not be addressed</u>. It means that cultures get together, and **some things in <u>Germany are non-negotiable</u>**. To me, that includes the status of women and equality,"* said Markus Schnapka, an official at Bornheim's Social Services department.

FR: *L'accueil de cultures différentes ne signifie pas qu'il <u>ne faut pas affronter les problèmes</u>, au contraire, cela signifie que ces cultures doivent vivre ensemble et il y a **des choses en <u>Allemagne</u> qui ne sont pas négociables** comme la position sociale des femmes et l'égalité."* souligne Markus Schnapka, responsable des questions sociales de Bornheim.

Spa:"*Dar la bienvenida a otras culturas no significa que <u>no se puedan tratar ciertos temas</u>. Significa que las diferentes culturas se reúnan, sabiendo que hay cosas que **no son negociables en <u>Alemania</u>** y eso incluye la situación de las mujeres y la igualdad"*, destaca Markus Schnapka, trabajador de los servicios sociales de la ciudad.

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/01/15/refugees-welcome-spirit-wanes-after-cologne-attacks

The above example (2) also contains a metaphorical expression "*in rosa Watte verpackt zu sein*" - literally "to be packed in pink cotton", which was translated in the context as "issues should not be addressed". Both examples (1) and (2) contain linguistic tools of unification and identity construction for "we-group". The difference between them is that the first quote belongs to the so-called "majority discourse" as the quote of a politician representing the official position of the state, and the second quote is a part of "minority discourse" expressing the opinion of people who gathered on the protest.

Distantiation and switch from "we" to "nation" in the transfer of direct discourse into other languages is a frequent occurrence in press. The below example (3) contains distantiation in English from the French original: "*Rien ne nous effaiera*" – "*France will not be deterred*"; Generally, the English language version is not word for word translation of Hollande´s words but rather rewriting put into quotation marks.

(3)

FR: "**Rien ne _nous_ effraiera**, aucune menace **ne fera douter la _France_** sur ce qu'elle a à faire pour le combat contre le terrorisme, a déclaré le chef de l'Etat. Si j'ai pris des mesures pour prolonger l'état d'urgence, c'est bien parce que je sais que cette menace est là et que **nous ne cèderons en rien**, ni sur les moyens de **défendre _notre_ pays** ni sur les libertés et ces images ne font que disqualifier les auteurs de ces crimes."

ENG: "**France will not be deterred** by any kind of threats of terrorism," said Hollande. "We will take all measures that are required to protect democracy. Therefore, the decision was taken to extend the period of emergency in France, so that we can take all the necessary measures — **we will always protect the values for which _France_ stands**. This video brings discredit to the perpetrator of these crimes."

Spa: "Nada va a asustar**nos**. Ninguna amenaza hará dudar a **Francia** sobre lo que tiene que hacer en el combate contra el terrorismo. Si he tomado medidas para prolongar el estado de urgencia es porque sé que esta amenaza está ahí y que **no cederemos en nada**, ni en los medios para defender **_nuestro país_**, ni sobre las libertades y estas imágenes no hacen más que descalificar a los autores de estos crímenes".

GER: "**Uns bringt nichts aus der Bahn**. Keine Drohung wird **Frankreich** jemals an seinen Aktionen zweifeln lassen, die wir im Kampf gegen den Terrorismus durchführen. Ich habe Maßnahmen ergriffen, um den Ausnahmezustand zu verlängern, denn es besteht eine Bedrohung für Frankreich, und **wir lassen uns nicht einschüchtern**, **wir** werden **unser Land** mit allen Mitteln verteidigen, und solche Bilder zu schicken, damit stellen sich die Verbrecher selbst bloß."

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/01/25/france-will-not-be-deterred-by-terrorism-hollande/

Another example for similar loss of unification figure is the below one where "_unsere Heimat, dieses Österreich_" (our homeland, this Austria) is expressed as "our country":

(4)

GER: "Es geht nicht nur um zwei Personen. Darum geht es natürlich auch. Aber es geht auch darum, i**n welche Richtung _unsere Heimat, dieses Österreich_ sich entwickeln soll**", so van der Bellen.

ENG: Van der Bellen said the election is "not only about two people. It is also about the **direction in which _our country_ will go**".

FR: «Ce n'est pas juste une élection entre deux personnes, a déclaré Alexander Van der Bellen, c'est aussi la question de savoir **dans quelle direction _notre pays_ va aller.** »

*Spa: El ecologista van der Bellen subraya lo mucho que se juega Austria: "Esta elección no va solo de dos candidatos, de personas, sino también sobre **en qué dirección va a ir nuestro país"**.*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/12/02/far-right-hopeful-hofer-within-reach-of-austrian-presidency-on-sunday

Wodak et al. (p. 164) mention that "the first-person plural pronoun 'we' is the most complex among its type and can encompass all other personal pronouns", therefore "we" may mean "we as nation", but also "we as a region" or "we as Europeans". This figure is therefore often used not only for national, but also European identity construction with the nation as a key element in European union. In such usage the inclusive meaning of "we" is vague and may be viewed both, national and supranational construct. In the following example Angela Merkel starts mentioning "our countries" on the meeting of German and French heads of state with further projecting the reference and construction of obligation "we have to" ("wir müssen") to the whole Europe:

(5)

*GER: "Und aus Sicherheitsgründen und natürlich aber auch aus Gründen des Vertrauens der Menschen in **unseren** Ländern, **müssen wir** zeigen, dass **wir** die Ausengrenzen schützen können. Und wer sich die territorialen Gegebenheiten **Europas** anschaut, der weiss, dass **unsere Nachbarschaft** vielfältig ist, und dass Seegrenzen schwieriger zu schützen sind als Landgrenzen, und dass man dort Kooperation braucht mit der Nachbarschaft. Das gilt für die Türkei, das wird jetzt für Lybien gelten."*

*ENG: "For security reasons as well as for reasons of gaining people's trust, **we have to** show **we can** protect our external borders. You can see that **Europe's** territory is diverse: that maritime borders are harder to protect than land borders; and that we need cooperation with **our neighbours**. This applies to Turkey and this will apply now for Libya," Angela Merkel added.*

*Spa:A lo que la canciller alemana Angela Merkel añadió que "por razones de seguridad, a la vez que de confianza de las poblaciones de **nuestros** países **debemos** mostrar que **somos** capaces de proteger nuestras fronteras exteriores. Si se observa la situación territorial en **Europa** se comprueba que la **vecindad es diversa,** que es más difícil proteger las fronteras marítimas que las terrestres. Y que **necesitamos** la cooperación entre vecinos. Y esto incluye a Turquía e incluirá ahora a Libia".*

*FR: "Pour des raisons de sécurité et de confiance de **nos** peuples, nous devons montrer que **nous sommes** capables de protéger nos frontières extérieures. Si vous regardez la*

*situation géographique de l'Europe, vous aurez que **nous avons** un entourage très divers, que les frontières maritimes sont plus difficiles à protéger que les frontières terrestres, et que nous devons collaborer avec **nos voisins**. Cela s'applique à la Turquie et va s'appliquer désormais à la Libye", a prévenu la chancelière allemande Angela Merkel.*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/04/07/france-and-germany-back-eu-ukraine-deal-despite-dutch-no-vote

In the following example, the difference between "we-nation", "we-Europe" and "we-global community" is also vague. Such we-figure is used not only for construction of solidarity but also to project national challenges on the international level:

(6)

*"**Wir müssen** den Zustrom nach **Europa** begrenzen", sagte der deutsche Finanzminister Wolfgang Schäuble, das sei auch ein Anliegen der Bundeskanzlerin Angela Merkel. "Es zeigt sich in dieser Frage: Wir können diese Aufgaben national gar <u>nicht mehr</u> <u>bewältigen</u>. Das ist Globalisierung."*

*"**We** have to limit the inflow to **Europe**. This problem shows that we cannot solve these kind of problems on a national level, that's globalization," said Finance Minister Wolfgang Schauble.*

*"**Il faut limiter** ce flux vers l'Europe, a déclaré Wolfgang Schaüble. Et comme il s'agit de globalisation, **nous ne pouvons pas** résoudre ce problème au niveau seulement national".*

Spa: *"**Tenemos** que <u>limitar la entrada de inmigrantes</u> a **Europa**. Esto nos muestra que no podemos resolver este tipo de problemas a nivel nacional, eso es la globalización"*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/10/05/german-media-demands-the-real-numbers-for-the-refugee-influx

The original discourse (German) contains elements of continuation ("nicht mehr" – any more) – implying they were able to deal with the issue before it grew global. French translation uses impersonal subject "*il faut*" natural for French language.

Wodak et al. write: (1999: 165) "Linguistic studies usually distinguish between an addressee-inclusive and addressee-exclusive''we', and between a speaker-inclusive and speaker-exclusive 'we'. The categorization remains fairly general, as in some cases the references cannot be clearly specified". The following example shows globalization of we-group and switching between us and them in the primary discourse and its translated version. In the original, the United States is rather an observer, whereby in the German version it is already rather a part of a we-group:

(7)

ENG: *"I want to be clear that the **United States considers the refugee crisis to be global**. The impact first was felt, obviously, by Jordan and Lebanon and Turkey, <u>and they've borne an unbelievable burden</u> in the course of these four and a half, four-plus years of war," said Kerry.*

FR: *Lors d'une conférence de presse avec son homologue allemand, le secrétaire d'Etat américain **John Kerry a reconnu que la crise des réfugiés était "une crise mondiale"**. "Son impact a d'abord été ressenti par la Jordanie, le Liban et la Turquie. <u>Des pays qui portent un poids insoutenable</u> depuis que la guerre a commencé il y a plus de quatre ans et demi", a-t-il rappelé.*

Spa: *"Quiero dejar claro que **Estados Unidos considera que la crisis de los refugiados es global**", dijo John Kerry. "Primero golpeó a Jordania, el Líbano y Turquía, <u>que han soportado una carga increíble</u> en estos más de cuatro años de guerra".*

GER: *"**Aus der Sicht der USA betrifft die Flüchtlingskrise <u>uns</u> alle**. Die Auswirkungen des Krieges waren zuerst in Jordanien, dem Libanon und der Türkei zu spüren. <u>Diese Länder haben Unglaubliches geleistet</u> während der letzten viereinhalb Jahre Krieg."*

Available at: <u>http://www.euronews.com/2016/03/01/kerry-says-increasingly-concerned-about-syrian-refugees/</u>

The below example contains the reference to "we-group" of Great Britain and "you-group" of Eurozone with suggestion of mutual favor (we give you what you need, you give us what we need). This we-group opposed to you-group reference is kept not everywhere in other language versions. French and Spanish versions omit the pronoun "we" at the beginning of the phrase. The component "you need – we need" is also lost in other language versions:

(8)

ENG: *"We, in Britain, can <u>support you</u> in the euro zone <u>make the lasting changes **you need**</u> to see strengthening the euro. In return, you can help us **make the changes <u>we need</u>** to safeguard the interests of those economies who are not in the euro zone," Osborne told an event sponsored by the Federation of German Industry (BDI).*

GER: *Er warb für einen Deal: "Wir in Großbritannien können **Sie** in der Eurozone unterstützen, <u>damit der Euro langfristig stärker wird</u>. Im Gegenzug können Sie uns helfen, die Interessen der Länder zu sichern, die nicht in der Eurozone sind".*

FR: *"La Grande-Bretagne peut soutenir l'eurozone dans les **changements nécessaires** pour renforcer l'euro, a déclaré George Osborne. En retour, vous pouvez nous aider à*

*réaliser les changements **dont nous avons besoin** pour sauvegarder les intérêts des économies qui ne sont pas dans l'eurozone."*

*Spa:"Gran Bretaña puede apoyar **cambios en la eurozona que refuercen la solidez del euro**", decía Osborne. "Y como contrapartida os pediremos que hagáis los cambios que **nosotros necesitamos** para salvaguardar los intereses de las economías que no están en la eurozona".*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2015/11/03/osborne-takes-uk-s-eu-reform-demands-to-berlin

Similar reductions and transformation of unification figures may be noticed in the transfer of direct discourse from any language to another. In the below example (9), the expression "*las gentes y los pueblos de España*" in plurals was reduced to "*the Spanish people*" in English, "*alle Spanier*" in German and "*peuple espagnol*" in French.

(9)

*El Secretario General de Podemos, Pablo Iglesias, criticó con extrema dureza a Sánchez, aunque le invitó a sentarse a negociar: "Hoy le vuelvo a tender la mano Señor Sánchez para pedirle que tras este fracaso negocie con nosotros. **Desde** la fraternidad y el interés **de las gentes y los pueblos de España**. Negocie con nosotros un programa y un gobierno de cambio real."*

*Pablo Iglesias from the Podemos party said: "Today, once again I extend my hand to you Mr. Sanchez, to ask you that following this failure, negotiate with us." For brotherhood and the interest **of the Spanish people** negotiate with us for a programme and a government of real change."*

*Deren Chef Pablo Iglesias liess eine Hintertür offen: "Heute strecke ich wieder einmal meine Hand zu Ihnen aus, Herr Sánchez. Verhandeln Sie mit uns nach dieser Pleite. Im Sinne von Brüderlichkeit und **im Interesse aller Spanier**, verhandeln Sie mit uns über ein Programm und eine Regierung des echten Wechsels."*

*Mais sans l'appui de Podemos, il n'a aucune chance d'obtenir la confiance du Parlement. "Aujourd'hui, encore une fois, je vous tends la main M. Sanchez lui dit Pablo Iglesias, pour vous demander, de négocier avec nous. Pour la fraternité et l'intérêt **du peuple espagnol**, négociez avec nous pour un programme et un gouvernement d'un réel changement."*

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/03/02/leader-of-socialists-in-spain-fails-in-first-vote-to-become-prime-minister/

As mentioned earlier, some of the Euronews articles published on their multilingual website are initially written as texts for pre-edited video spots. Such video spots sometimes contain statements of people speaking a language which is not native for them, as, for example, parts of interviews with migrants and asylum seekers. When quoted in the article, the grammatical and lexical structure of such direct speeches is often kept as in the original. After translation into other languages the attributes of "not native" language are correspondingly lost. Such transformations of the direct discourse can also hardly be referred to as primary discourse:

(10)

ENG: "We are worried from sick, from the cold, we need clothes to our children, we need a place to stay. You see our tents, seven persons, as I say, I tell you we buy these tents," said Intisar Ali, a pregnant refugee from Iraq.

Spa: Intisar Ali, Inmigrante procedente de Mosul, Irak: "Estamos preocupados por las enfermedades, por el frío, necesitamos ropas para nuestros hijos y un lugar donde quedarnos. Vivimos 7 personas en una tienda de campaña que hemos comprado nosotros mismos"

FR: Parmi eux, Intisar Ali. "On est malades d'inquiétude, on a froid, on a besoin de vêtements pour nos enfants, d'un endroit où dormir. Vous voyez ces tentes, on y met sept personnes. On a dû les acheter", se désole cette mère irakienne, enceinte, qui a fui Mossoul.

GER: "Die Kälte macht uns Sorgen, dazu Krankenheiten; wir brauchen Sachen für die Kinder und eine Unterkunft", sagt eine schwangere Frau aus Irak. "Wir sind sieben Leute im Zelt, und diese Zelte kaufen wir auch noch selbst."

Available at: http://www.euronews.com/2016/03/02/eu-launches-emergency-aid-fund-as-greece-struggles-with-migrant-crisis/

The exmples (10) and (11) also belong to the "minority discourse". The following quote contains indirect discourse in the English language version as well:

(11)

"I'm planning to go to UK, but how?," he asked. "The border is closed. I cannot live in the Jungle anymore because CRS (French riot police) no leave me alone, destroyed my shelter, and I don't know where my life is going." Sarwar said he did not want to relocate to a container offered by the French government because he said it is like a prison.

Sarwar, un Irakien avoue son désarroi. "Je veux aller au Royaume-Uni, mais comment ? La frontière est fermée. Je ne peux plus vivre dans la jungle parce que les CRS ne me laissent pas tranquille. Ils ont détruit mon abri et je ne sais pas ce que je vais faire de ma vie."

Sarwar, refugiado del norte de Irak explica: "Planeo ir al Reino Unido, pero ¿cómo? La frontera está cerrada. No puedo vivir en la Jungla más porque los antidistrurbios no me dejan en paz, destruido mi refugio, y no sé que va a ser de mí".

Available at: *http://www.euronews.com/2016/03/03/migrants-sew-lips-together-to-protest-treatment-in-calais-jungle/*

As mentioned by Ramos (2004) in his research on Spanish and Irish discourses on migration, "in indirect quotes, the reported speech used by journalists makes their mediation explicit. In these and other hybrid forms of quotation, their position in relation to the views reproduced will range from overt rejection to explicit agreement, although in most cases there will be some degree of subtle distantiation from or legitimation of the énonciateur's point of view" (Ramos, 2004:152). In translation of quotes there is no space for journalists to subtly express their attitudes in quote directly, however, the means of distantiation are available within the quote as well. Teun Van Dijk news as discourse: "Most important news events follow a standard procedure for asking the comments of important participants or prominent political leaders". Such quotations allow journalists "to formulate opinions that are not necessarily their own, but which nevertheless are objective because they have actually been stated".

In the production of global news, direct discourse undergoes double or triple transformation. The first layer of such information transfer is recontextualisation as a quote is taken from one type of discourse (e.g. political) into media discourse. Recontextualisation often leads also to the change of function (e.g. from persuasive to informative). Translation of news is another layer of transformation, which may follow simultaneously with recontextualisation. Another layer is the switch of discourse from direct to indirect by means of reported speech.

Quotation marks in press do not always guarantee that we are dealing with primary discourse. As quotes are transferred between discourses and languages, they not only change their function, but also lose lexical and grammatical components, which are important for the original, primary discourse, but may become redundant for the target audience and be reduced or omitted by the journalists. The general tendency observed in Euronews is distantiation from the devices of "we-group" identity construction, which are

present in the direct discourse, and reduction of double components (e.g. "we, Germans"). Switches between the pronoun "we" and group reference were also observed in both directions through various languages for different types of discourses – majority and minority quotes. From the point of view of Skopos theory of translation such changes are substantiated as the function of the translated text is different from that of the original. Yet, a quote, which has a form of primary discourse in text and is presented between quotation marks, may contain lexical and grammatical changes, which occurred in the process of interdiscursive recontextalization and translation.

We assume that besides intentional distantiation, the described changes to the direct discourse may occur unintentionally due to news format constraints and high speed of news production. In some cases, the loss of devices for unification and discursive construction of identity may be determined by features of the target language itself, where the usage of pronoun "we" is less active than in the original language or tends to be substituted by other means (as a flexion of a verb in Spanish or impersonal "il faut" or "on" - in French). Yet, the above examples show that intentional or unintentional loss of components in linguistic means of discursive identity construction may be referred to as a common tendency in multilingual news production.

6.   Conclusions and final reflections

The chosen method of real-time observation of published news is associated with certain advantages, such as better accessibility to the articles. For instance, a change in format of the Euronews website in 2016 and elimination of the Ukrainian language version in 2017 limited access to some of the publications that appeared before 2016. Real-time news monitoring also facilitated multiple perspectives for observation of recent events and the contexts in which they were covered. Nevertheless, it resulted in some additional limitations, such as dispersion of the corpus over a wide variety of topics, which were later organized into clusters in Chapter 5. At the same time, we supposed that focusing on one narrow topic of news events would have implied even more limitations, as it would have been difficult to predict whether the chosen topic would be covered any longer to sum up into a sufficient corpus. We have attempted to overcome these potential deficiencies by highlighting and verifying findings in the final Sections of Chapter 5 and focusing on specific news topics.

Integrating approaches of translation studies with strategies of discursive identity construction permitted us to compare parallel corpora of news texts published in various languages and analyse how identities are constructed and represented across languages. The limitation of working with non-native languages implies that the analysis we carried out will most probably not be exhaustive in terms of quantity. Native speakers and professionals in the relevant languages may be able to detect more linguistic components that are important in terms of discursive identity construction. Nevertheless, we believe that despite the mentioned limitations the selected methodological approach permitted us to achieve the objectives set out at the beginning.

Based on the theories of the discourse-historical approach, we supposed that there would be three types of identity focus related to identity construction in multilingual media: construction and perpetuation, transformation, and deconstruction (see Figure 6 in Section 4.2.2.). After the analysis of the selected examples, it is possible to say that all of the described changes, differences, and adjustments in various language versions are associated with identity construction and perpetuation rather than with transformation or deconstruction. It would be political discourse, represented by quotes and direct discourse, that would transform or deconstruct identities (not excluding their construction and maintenance), whereby multilingual news discourse constructs and supports them,

adapting the content to the expectations of the target audiences. In the cases where identity transformation or deconstruction might be implied, the focus is still not clear, and it also involves identity construction and maintenance (multiple focus). Although it was not possible to establish a clear relation of transediting strategies and techniques to a particular identity focus (column 1 in Figure 6), the described cases of changes, differences, and adjustments are still associated with identity construction and maintenance.

The first objective set out at the initial stage of the research was to establish whether and how the adjustments applied in various language versions of the analysed news texts are related to discursive construction and maintenance of identities. This task was based on the assumption that construction and maintenance of identities influence the structure, content, and rhetoric of news texts, which may be reflected in terms of linguistic choices in various languages. As observed in the analysis carried out in 5.2.1. and 5.2.2., the most frequent strategy was captation related to the identities of the target audiences. For instance, if a news article covers a number of issues, its headline may be revised and focused on the target readers in a particular language. Depending on the focus made in the headline, the readers may have different expectations from the article, and even the headlines themselves may construct attitudes and perceptions. The order in which information is placed and identities are listed is also important (see examples 44–45 and 116–119 in Section 5.2.1). Legitimating positive self-representation sometimes goes along with polarization between "us" and "them" or distantiation, which is the second most frequent strategy. Distantiation was observed mostly on a rhetorical level, although lexical and structural levels also were involved. The analysis by clusters in 5.2.2. also resulted in support for the hypothesis. For example, in cluster 6 related to news on Ukraine and Russia, the broadest variety of changes occurred in the Russian and Ukrainian language versions. Besides captation, the most frequent strategies are distantiation for the Russian and also English language versions and legitimation for the Ukrainian language version. These results were different, for instance, from those articles that were included in cluster 4 (EU external policies), where the most frequent strategy after captation was unification in all the language versions. Unification strategies were largely noted in quotes that originated in political discourse. When such quotes are recontextualised into news media discourse and translated into other languages, many figures of unification are often lost. At the initial stage of our research, we expected that

quotes and direct discourse would appear translated without major alterations. However, we detected that adjustments do occur and the structure of a quote may also be changed, in particular if the discourse is changed from direct to indirect and the quote is commented upon by news writers. Legitimation and polarization strategies often overlap and appear in the same argumentation. Legitimating positive self-representation is often made on the basis of polarization between "us" and "them" and distantiation through the use of less inclusive words. All language versions tended to treat with certain caution the information that may be sensitive within the countries where the corresponding language is official, especially in terms of identitary construction. The procedures and strategies that served for construction and perpetuation, on the one hand, were the same that were used for deconstruction and transformation on the other hand, but often in the opposite direction. For example, figures for legitimation of policies through the suggestion of an external threat in one language may be considered to be avoidance and euphemization in another language version. In view of the above, we found that for this case study the first hypothesis was confirmed.

In the second objective, we intended to verify whether different language versions have their own specific tendencies and features depending on the language in terms of strategies they tend to apply. The hypothesis for this objective was that different language versions of news apply additions, omissions, and adjustments of content and structure in texts, and such changes are related to the discursive construction of identities, different for each target audience; therefore each language version will also have its own tendencies and specifics. We were expecting to see that different languages would show different tendencies in dealing with identity-related information. As mentioned in 5.3., every language version showed features of its proper style, based on the news writing traditions in the respective language. However, although there were some differences caused by stylistic traditions of news writing or preferences of particular authors, we cannot state that specific language versions tended to contain significantly more tools of identity construction than the other analysed versions. The only exception could be the English language version, which contained more distantiation strategies that the others in total; however, this was not on top of the list in some of the clusters (see clusters 2 and 3 in 5.2.2.). At the same time, it was established that linguistic elements serving as tools of discursive identity construction tended to be more actively applied in the articles related to an inside culture, i.e. if the news covered events in the country where the language in

which the news was produced was an official one. This tendency appeared in all the languages. This point supports our suggestion that it is the discursive construction of identities expressed by means of language that has a potential to make news texts sensitive. The texts that covered the news of outside cultures tended to apply distantiation strategies, including omissions and generalizations, although sometimes additions were used for captation of the readers. Therefore the choice of strategy does not depend on a particular language, but rather on whether the content of the text is related to an inside or outside culture. Thus, although we may not consider the hypothesis confirmed, the process of its verification allowed us to see the matter from a different perspective.

The third objective consisted of an analysis of the strategies of news transediting and the strategies that may be used for discursive identity construction and maintenance, with the aim of determining whether such strategies contain similar linguistic tools. We assumed that strategies of news transediting overlap with strategies of discursive identity construction, as both of them apply similar linguistic tools. During consideration of the theoretical basis for verification of this assumption, it was established that there are some discrepancies between translation studies and discourse analysis in terms of attributing certain linguistic figures to strategies or, accordingly, to techniques or procedures (see Section 4.2.2.). The notion of strategy in translation studies is differentiated from techniques, procedures, and methods, whereas in discourse analysis it is often applied in a broader sense and includes contextual implications along with the linguistic aspect. However, from a practical point of view it is possible to combine various approaches, understanding strategy as a conscious or unconscious problem-solving process. Thus, in Section 4.2.2, we identified where translation and transediting strategies and techniques overlapped with strategies of discursive identity construction (see Figure 5 in Section 4.2.2.) and applied the corresponding methodology for further analysis of the selected corpus. Hence this hypothesis may be considered confirmed.

The fourth objective was to verify whether adjustments of the final news texts in different languages may potentially create differences in perceptions of the same event by different target readers. We assumed that this may result in the creation of subjective realities, which on the one hand facilitates accessibility of information to the cultural and social perception of the target audience, but on the other hand may create space for construction of potentially partial views and perceptions. Although a more complete verification of this assumption would require a complex approach and consideration of readers' and

viewer's reactions, in terms of this research it may be confirmed by the observations made. When news travels from one corner of the world to another in a matter of seconds, it does not mean that it will be perceived and reacted to in the same manner around the globe. For instance, the structure of information in the headlines may suggest the focus of the news and create different expectations (i.e. Sample 79, Section 5.2.1.). The choice of words to refer to events is also important, in particular if those are terms recontextualised through various types of discourse (i.e. Samples 5 and 110, Section 5.2.1.). In some cases, in particular in coverage of conflict-related events, some attitudes may be blurred or backgrounded, which if it does not limit access to information is at least able to shape its different perceptions. Quotes and direct discourse are also subject to a certain level of adjustments. This means that quotes may hardly be referred to as primary discourse after they are translated and recontextualised. Besides, the aim of the news writing—"to meet viewers' expectations and needs", on the one hand, and to protect "viewers' sensibilities", on the other—implies that in some cases such a construction of different perceptions of events among the audiences in various languages may be inevitable. These aspects were also covered in Sections 5.4, 5.5., and 5.6., dedicated to highlighting and verifying the findings. These observations also confirm the assumption that the differences in the way information is presented in different languages for various target audiences are primarily based on the strategies and means of discursive identity construction, embedded in the text itself.

- The fifth objective was to test whether analysing news texts in multiple languages would open new perspectives for the field and prove to be an efficient approach for research of translation in global news. The objective was based on the assumption that comparing multiple language versions of news texts will allow for an examination of the aspects of news translation which are difficult to be covered by conventional comparative analysis of two languages (ST and TT) only. Although analysing parallel corpora is not a new method in approaches to research into news translation, comparing texts in multiple languages is associated with additional limitations. Therefore, by applying this approach we intended to ascertain whether its benefits have significant advantages over its limitations. From the point of view of this research, this assumption can also be confirmed. Due to the analysis of multiple language versions, we were able to research various aspects of news translation in a more comprehensive way than if we had focused

only on one source and one target language (for the limited cases where it is known which version is the ST version) or worked with two parallel language versions.

Sanna Inthorn concludes her study on German media and national identity by mentioning that it "tells us more about particular kind of journalism than it tells about the whole German society and culture" and suggests that further researchers into German's everyday interaction in relation to media discourse would significantly clarify the results (Inthorn, 2007: 179–180). A similar comment may be made in reference to this research: as a case study, it reflects a particular kind of journalism rather than particular cultures and societies. At the same time, its results may provide matter for further interdisciplinary research related to the actual effect of identity construction through news media on various groups.

In an international news agency, information is usually translated by multilingual journalists, whereby they select and process information from the source texts and write new texts for their target audiences. Euronews, for instance, does not have personnel who only translate; the journalists act as both journalists and translators. Nor are individual translators or translation agencies involved, as this would require additional time (and cost) to produce a news text. Within the news copy departments, different language teams sometimes cooperate by sharing materials and helping each other with additional information, explanations, and pronunciation transcriptions. Currently there is also no translation software available specifically for journalists to facilitate the process of global news production by computer-assisted translation. Therefore all transfers of information from one language to another and all descriptions of facts are done to the best of the journalists' knowledge. The principle of letting the reader decide what information means leads to a series of questions: What if the media format, in addition to changes to the news content and structure made due to cultural and relevance constraints, limits the options for readers' conclusions? What if, by discursive means and rhetorical strategies, the opinion of the reader and the reaction of the target audience may be partially predicted before the news appears in print? Because of the constant domestication of multilingual news, different cultures and languages seem to be captured in their own dimension, measuring all world events from their own perspective. Despite the best endeavours of journalists to reasonably compare different points of view, most of the news is limited to comparing two different, often opposite, views on the processes and events that may have more comprehensive and alternative approaches. As a result, it is impossible to cover all

the opinions in a short news text, and this might limit the reader in seeing only the suggested two different views instead of developing multiple and alternative ones.

As Nash (2005: 31) writes, "the words are used not only to describe the reality, but also to construct it". Translating and writing news within specific media formats therefore poses additional challenges for translators and multilingual journalists who have to face the ethical question of whether there is a moment at which the means would no longer justify the ends. Current approaches also propose replacing the "ideal of objectivity" with an ideal of subjectivity: Maeseele and Raeijmaekers (2017: 127) write that "this implies that journalists, and news media organizations more generally, make their positions explicit and abandon their claim to truth in order to generate a paradigm shift" and therefore open the floor to discussion. In 2017, that is two years after this research started, the corpus was selected, and the stage of analysis was already in progress, Euronews clearly stated on its website that "since May 2017, *Euronews* is the world's first Glocal news brand which means, the first global media that *adapts its self to the expectation of its multiple local audience*. Euronews replaced its model that has been at the core of its offers since its inception by the launch of 12 distinct premium cross platforms editions. The different editions enable *Euronews* to deliver tailored content that makes sense to each audience" (Euronews.com, 2017. *About Euronews* [online]; available at https://www.euronews.com/about). At the same time, the analysis of the selected corpus showed that the "tailored content" already existed before it was announced. Emphasis was often shifted to information which is more relevant for the target audience in a particular language. Announcement of the intention to tailor content according to the expectations of the readers creates a "safe space" for the media in case information has to be adapted to the contrary expectations of different target audiences. Yet it might create an even heavier burden of ethical choices for the writers who process the sources and create the final text, especially if the information touches on identity-related sensitivities. The processes of translation and transediting still remain in between. If the aim of meeting the viewers' and readers' expectations defines how the translation of the source text is carried out, which is consistent also with the Skopos theory of translation, such an approach may also influence the way the quotes are translated, as was the case in some of the samples of the corpus (e.g. Sample 5).

It seems that news writing for a wide multilingual audience has come to the point where it is necessary to keep a balance between reporting facts, not constructing prejudice, and not

causing controversies. At the same time, the news media not only construct but also reflect public opinions and perceptions. On a general scale, editorial principles and the need to meet the expectations of target audiences determine the process of the work. Therefore it seems that differences in the news texts in various language versions would result not from the intention of the producer to comply with any policy or ideology, but from embedded aspects of the production process itself. Assuming that this might be the case also for other multilingual media, not only Euronews, this may imply that the level of impartiality of information may be determined by the way the news producers gather the material and prepare the final text, rather than by the attitude of a particular journalist. This also reflects the existence of different angles of perception of events by various groups, cultures, and countries, where one language may create an informational space slightly different from that of other languages. In all these processes, construction of identities is a core element that determines the aim of the target text.

As mentioned before, Nickerson and Winnifred concluded that "activation of the human identity can suppress negativity towards asylum seekers associated with national identification" (Nickerson and Winnifred, 2008: 811). Supposing that such a conclusion would also be valid for national and cultural identities in Europe, maintaining a balance of references to national and human identities in news writing might be a remedy for preventing the potential construction of prejudice with target readers, and contribute to sustainable journalism worldwide. Thus, we have probably reached the point where politically correct language and distantiation are no longer enough to avoid prejudice, as they still create a gap between "us" and "them". However, greater clarity could be achieved by the use of more inclusive words to refer to identities. We have observed polarization between "us" and "them" or distantiated "them" and "them" in all the language versions. Critical language awareness suggested by Fairclough could help create more inclusive means to refer to people and report facts and events (Fairclough, 1995).

We consider that this study and its findings may be extended by further interdisciplinary research in the area of multilingual news production, in particular by studies focusing in more detail on specific events or on actual reactions of readers to news published in different languages. Another question that could be approached in future research is which news articles are more interesting for readers in various language versions. News translation is an extensive topic that may be approached from many different perspectives. This may suggest that comprehensive studies may involve not only the

efforts of separate researchers, but also unifying such efforts into research groups. We assume that further research into discursive identity construction in multilingual news may be of interest not only to scholars of discourse analysis, media, and translation studies, but also to those in the social and political sciences; such studies could be expected to measure the potential effects of the detected discrepancies on readers and to verify such effects on larger scales.

7.   References

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