

TRANSLATION OF NEWS

News covers a wide range of areas such as politics, economy, medicine, health, social, sports, and etc., it also has various types, breaking news, cover story, background information, feature story, commentary, for example.

News is strongly characterized by its objective, fair and comprehensive, which uses certain terminology, sentence structures and style. Therefore, it is very important to know the common terminology, sentence structures and style for translator to do a good job.

For a report on earthquake, it is very common to see “An earthquake measuring X on the Richter scale struck xxx at xx:xx. The tremor was felt in most parts of xx.” In this sentence, “an earthquake strikes, measuring X on the Richter scale, the tremor was felt ” are all very expressions in a news to report an earthquake.

When reporting a politician to visit other country, you will see “first leg, last leg, a visit that will also brings him to XXX”. These vocabulary has strong color of journalism.

These journalistic words have been used for a long time so that obtain special meaning that relates to news reports. In addition, there are many established formulas found in the news, “according to sources concerned”, “cited as saying” for example.

Midget words, synonyms of all work, Abbreviations, acronym and coinage are largely used in the news also, such as WB (world bank), ASP

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(American selling price), biz (business), Euromart (European market), haves and have-not.

Translation of news belonging to application translation has its own characteristics. Loyalty, no errors, no missing, smooth, proper use of words and no grammar error should be the basic standards when doing such kind of translation.

Whether translating breaking news or commentary, headline should always be put in the first priority. Generally, it has the following characteristics:

(1) Rhyme, including alliteration and end rhyme, the former is most seen. For example: Indian Immigrants□□□□□□; Tropical Timber□□□□□□; An Eye High in Sky□□□□□□□□; Steady Steps□□□□□□, and etc.

(2) Making good use of idiom and proverb. For example: Gatt and Agriculture - Ploughshares into Swords□□□□□□□□ - □□□□□□; Was Might Right?□□□□□□□□; Desperate Need, Desperate Deed□□□□□□□□□□; Crying over Spilt Milk□□□□□□□□□□□□□□.

(3) Pun, this is a very common rhetorical device used in the headline, For example: A shock of hair□□□□□□□□□□□□; Smokescreen□□□□□□□□□□□□

(4) Use the name of awarded movies. For example: The Silence of the Goats□□□□□□□□; Dancing with the Grim Reaper□□□□□□□□

(5) Borrow the name of famous literature. For example: War, No Peace□□□□□□□□□□

In addition, the following three aspects should also be taken into consideration. 1. Accurate understanding of the original text; 2.

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Readability; 3. The response and acceptance of readers.

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