

**ANALYSIS OF SIGHT MISTRANSLATIONS OF NEWSPAPER REVIEW
ITEMS FROM ENGLISH TO KIEMBU IN WIMWARO FM RADIO
STATION, KENYA**

BY

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DECLARATION

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my family, my father Amos and mother Immaculate, my husband Enos and daughter Bryna and my sisters Elsie and Martha who have supported and encouraged me throughout the study.

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I would like to thank the Almighty God who has given me the will power and the strength to actualize this course. Secondly, I would like to thank my supervisors; Dr. Wangia and Dr. Kanana, whose insight and guidance molded this work. I also acknowledge my family, they energized, supported and prayed for me throughout the period I was doing this work. I am very grateful to all those who offered ideas to this work.

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OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Back translation (BT)

A back translation is a procedure in which a text rendered into the target language is translated back into the source language. Back translations allow translators to compare translations with the original content for accuracy and quality. It helps to evaluate meaning between the target text and the source text.

Translation

Translation is the transfer of meaning from the ST to the TT. The translator helps to exchange information among users of different languages by producing a text in the target language that has the same message as the source text. In translation a written text is translated to another language.

Interpretation

Interpretation is the transfer of meaning between spoken languages. It comprises the rendering of an oral message from the SL to the TL.

Newspaper review

It is a general survey of major stories in daily newspapers. It covers local, regional, national, international news in daily newspapers. The study analyzed mistranslations in the sight translation of newspaper reviews from English to Ki-embu by presenters in Wimwaro FM.

Wimwaro F.M

Wimwaro F.M is a radio station in Kenya that broadcasts in Kiembu language.

Source language (SL)

The source language is the language to be translated. In this study the source language is English.

Source text (ST)

The source text is the text translated into a different language by a translator. The source texts in this particular study are the news articles in the Daily Nation and Standard newspapers that were translated.

Target text (TT)

The target text is a translated text's finished product. The TT's are the verbal translations. The verbal translations were recorded and transcribed for analysis.

Sight translation

Sight translation is the transfer from a written source text (visual input) into a spoken target text (oral output). Sight translation is a hybrid of translation and interpretation. The translation of newspaper reviews is sight translation because the presenter orally translates news articles written in English into Kiembu language.

Target language (TL)

It is the language in which the translation is expected to be. The target language in this study is Kiembu.

Kiembu

Kiembu is a Bantu language which is spoken by the Embu people who live in Kenya and occupy Embu County.

Error

A mistranslation

Mistranslation or Mismatch

A mistranslation occurs when the meaning of the source text (English) does not correspond with the receptor or target text (Ki-embu).

ABBREVIATIONS

ATA	-	American translators Association
BT	-	Back Translation
DN	-	Daily Nation Newspaper
Pg	-	Page
R	-	Respondent
SD	-	Standard newspaper
ST	-	Source Text
TA	-	Target Audience
TL	-	Target Language
TM	-	Target Message
TT	-	Target Text

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ABSTRACT

This study sought to analyze mistranslations in the sight translation of news items from English to Kiembu in the daily nation and standard newspapers; with focus on Wimwaro F.M radio station. It sought to find out whether there are cases of mistranslations, and the effect the cases of mistranslations may have on the comprehension of the intended meaning by the listeners. This study had four objectives: the first one being, to identify and classify words and phrases that were mistranslated in the sight translation of news items from English to Kiembu in the daily nation and standard newspapers. Secondly, to describe language problems that led to mistranslations thirdly, to suggest suitable translation strategies for addressing the language problems identified and lastly to analyze the different interpretations of the mistranslations using a cross section of respondents. The general assumption was that in the sight translation of news items from English to Kiembu in the daily and standard newspapers mistranslations occur and the mistranslations lead to meaning loss. The researcher adopted the speech act theory, the interpretive theory and the pedagogical assessment model. The speech act theory was used to study the respondent's responses in order to make certain if the perlocutionary force in the source text and target text is the same. The interpretive theory and the pedagogical assessment model helped identify and describe mistranslations in the sight translations of news items from English to Kiembu. The data obtained was categorized into grammatical and semantic errors. Each category was then described, analyzed and discussed qualitatively. The study found out that listener's had comprehension constrains in interpreting some news items since a number of words and phrases were mistranslated, so the translation strategies used were not effective. From the findings of the study it was suggested that the sight translation of newspaper reviews could be improved. This could be done by using: meaning based translation, lexical equivalence, coinage, use of cultural equivalents, unpacking, accommodation and synonymy. A summary of the study is discussed briefly in chapter five. The recommendations for the study and suggested areas for further research are given. A conclusion for the whole study is given at the end.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the background to the problem, statement of the problem, research questions, research objectives and research assumptions. It then highlights the significance and justification of this study as well as the scope and limitations.

1.1 Background to the Study

The significance of translation has greatly increased with the information age and the progress made in the data processing and communication sector. The importance of translation has increased because translation helps in overcoming spatial barriers and the centrality of knowledge and information. Thus, by transmitting ideas across national and cultural boundaries, the translator is able to improve our understanding of issues relating to indigenous cultures and development. Doherty (2016)

The advancement of the internet and communication technology has made it easier to access people thousands of miles away due to accurate translation. This has resulted into the demand for translation in the following sectors: tourism, religion, education, trade, mass communication, business, science and technology and literature. In addition, translation plays a significant function in global interaction; it lets nations mold interactive relationships when making technological and political advancements.

There has also been a major rise in the importance of mass media in contemporary society. Across today's world, the importance of mass media is enormous. It is expected that the mass media should reflect public opinion, respond to public concerns, highlight important events and perspectives and build an awareness of state and central policies so that people are aware of policies that directly or indirectly affect their lives. Mass media also plays a key role in reporting misconduct,

monitoring corrective action, mobilizing public opinion, creating social change and calling attention to positive developments. Mass media, such as radio, written press, television or the internet, is advantageous in that it informs the public expeditiously and thoroughly the events taking place at international, national and local levels. Mirza (2009)

Information technology development has had an enormous effect on the work of translators. The dissemination of knowledge requires quick translation of informative texts. Regarding the information age challenges, a translator's role as a significant player in the translation process has been emphasized to a large extent. Two important aspects must be taken care of by translators when translating news. First, they need to capture the essence of the item they are translating and present it without any distortion of meaning. Second, they must reach the target audience to make the item coherent and intelligible.

Today, translators are required to perform translations in a relatively short time so as to inform the public on a consistent basis and also because the longer it takes to translate and publish news items, the less benefit is earned. According to Orengo (2005), news is being transmitted, broadcast, and published faster than ever in this millennium because the longer it takes for a news item to be published, the less profit is gained. In fact, the inverse proportion of profit and time is one issue that journalists face. It is therefore in the interest not only of the journalist, but also of the press agency, to be more concerned with meeting deadlines and making the news than with the quality and fidelity of the translation (Darwish 2001). Thus there may be mistranslations.

This study focuses on mistranslations in the sight translation of radio newspaper review items from English to Kiambu as presented by Wimwaro Fm station. Sight translation is an interpretation activity, whereby a written text (visual input) is orally rendered into a target language that is different from the source text's language (oral output). It therefore comprises aspects of translation and interpretation. The source text is a written text or document as in translation settings, whereas the mode of presenting the target text is oral. Agrifoglio (2004)

Interpreting is the oral rendering of spoken or signed communication from one language into another. Central to spoken or signed language are the following skills: the ability to comprehend the intended message in two languages (listening skills), and the ability to produce an accurate and complete conversion from one language into another (speaking or speech production skills). Agrifoglio (2004)

Written Translation: Often referred to only by the term "translation". Written translation is the rendering of a written text in one language into a comparable written text in another language. Central to written translation are the following skills: the ability to comprehend written text in one language (reading skills), and the ability to produce a comparable rendition in written form in a second language (writing skills) into another. Agrifoglio (2004)

This study was treated as sight translation not interpretation because the source text translated was written; the presenter orally translates a news item written in English into Kiambu language.

The study focuses on Wimwaro FM radio station. Wimwaro FM radio station broadcasts in Kiambu. Kiambu is a language spoken by the Embu people who inhabit the East, West and North districts in Embu County. This area lies in the south-eastern

slopes of Mt. Kenya and is separated from the neighboring lands by Mt. Kenya to the North. It lies among four rivers: to the North is River Thuci, towards the East River Tana, towards the South River Ena and towards the West is river Ruringazi. The Embu neighbour three other ethnic groups: to the south are Ambeere, to the east are the Achuka and to the west are the Agikuyu of Kirinyaga. Mwangi (1974)

According to Njeru (2010) Kiembu has three dialects: Kiveti, spoken by people in Runyenjes and Kyeni areas, Kiruguru spoken in the Northern parts of Embu close to Mt. Kenya Forest (irangi), Manyatta, Ngandori and Nginda area and the Southern dialect which is spoken in Gaturi and in the lower parts of Embu near the border of Embu and Mbeere. The Kiembu vocabulary borrows greatly from similar Bantu languages, such as Kikuyu, Kikamba and Kimeru.

Wimwaro FM airs many interactive shows. The programs vary from breakfast shows that broadcast news, live call-ins; newspaper reviews, political commentary and other programs. Local language programs, according to Scanell (1996), provide various forms of entertainment and provide space for people to discuss different topics that concern them both as individuals and as community members. The programs offer an outlet where various views can be aired.

Radio Newspaper reviews aim at communicating, transferring, and spreading day-to-day events. They cover local, regional, national and international news in daily newspapers. A significant section of the population is curious about the day-to-day events in contemporary society in terms of social, political, economic and cultural aspects. Many Kenyans listen to the radio and use it as a source of information and news and not just entertainment, according to Bowen (2010).

According to a report by the Media Council of Kenya (2011) on the Performance of Vernacular Radio Stations, radio is Kenya's most widely used and accessible media. On a regular basis, 95% of Kenyans listen to the radio. The report also found that vernacular radio stations predominate in the rural areas, with many listeners being thirty years old and above. Radio newspaper reviews involve translation of news and are very important because they fill the communication gap and thus inform the public about the events in the society.

A number of people in the rural areas do not buy newspapers. In addition, some cannot read English but they still want to be informed. Presenters should aim at informing the public, giving true and clear information correctly and giving objective views with clarity, integrity and as accurately as possible.

Wimwaro FM broadcasts radio newspaper reviews early in the morning and the program takes twenty to thirty minutes. The program airs from 6:30am to 7:00 am every morning. During the review, two newspapers are reviewed; the Standard and the Daily Nation newspapers. The two newspapers are the only ones reviewed because of their wide distribution; therefore, most listeners can access them. News items in the two newspapers are sight translated from English to Kiambu. The sight translation is done live on air. It was assumed that mistranslations are likely to occur during the process.

Mistranslations may occur because sight translation is done without prior preparation, reviewers sight translate live on air so do not have time to reflect on what they have said. Additionally, differences between the source language and the target language and the different cultures of the ST and TT among other factors may result to mistranslations. Mistranslations interfere with the source message and may lead to

breakdown of communication between the source writer and the target reader. Mistranslations can have negative effects that may have severe consequences as mass media can affect the behavior of individuals and communities.

People live in a world created by the stories they hear, tell, or see, according to Gerbner (1991). Mass media vulnerability creates and develops behaviors that are more compatible with a media assumed view of truth than with reality. Correct sight translation of radio newspaper reviews is very important since mistranslations of radio newspaper reviews can lead to misinterpretation and loss of meaning and therefore miscommunication.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

This study looked at radio newspaper reviews, with the aim of establishing whether there are cases of mistranslations in the sight translation of newspaper review items from English to Kiambu and the effect the mistranslations may have on the understanding of the intended meaning by the listener. Mistranslations occur when the source text message is not properly transmitted. Mistranslations can lead to misinterpretation and loss of meaning, leading to breakdown of communication. Sight translation of newspaper reviews is done live on air without prior preparation so the reviewers do not have time to reflect on what they have said. In addition, the reviewers are assigned twenty to thirty minutes to review two newspapers which leave the reviewers with no time to verify details. Due to these limitations mistranslations are very likely to occur. In one of the reviews for example, the phrase “sugar politics reigns at...” was translated as “sugar politics bringing problems at...” Newspaper reviews are crucial and therefore sight translation of newspaper reviews should be accurate to avoid meaning loss and miscommunication.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were:

1. To identify words and phrases that were mistranslated during the sight translation of news items in the daily newspapers on Wimwaro FM.
2. To classify and describe the language problems that caused the mistranslations.
3. To analyze the different interpretations of the mistranslations using a cross section of respondents.
4. To make suggestions on translation strategies that address the language problems identified.

1.4 Research Questions

1. What words and phrases are mistranslated during the sight translations of newspaper review items from English to Kiembu in radio newspaper reviews?
2. What language problems caused the mistranslations?
3. How can the different interpretations of the mistranslations be analyzed using a cross section of respondents?
4. How can the language problems be remedied?

1.5 Research Assumptions

The research assumptions of the study were:

1. Words and phrases are mistranslated during the sight translations of newspaper review items from English to Kiembu in radio newspaper reviews.
2. Language problems lead to the mistranslations.
3. Mistranslations lead to different interpretations and meaning loss to Wimwaro F.M listeners.

4. The language problems can be remedied.

1.6 Significance of the Study

There are not many research articles from English to Kiembu. In addition, there have been a number of studies on sight translation in the past but mistranslations in the sight translation of newspaper reviews has not been covered yet, according to the available literature. This calls for this study to solve this research gap given that the media particularly the vernacular radio stations play a major role in updating the Kenyan rural dweller majority of whom listen to the radio and use it as a source of information, news and entertainment. This study is important because radio newspapers reviews involve translation of news and they are very important because they fill the communication gap and thus inform the public about the events in the society.

The Embu community makes a significant proportion of the Kenyan population majority of who live in rural areas, it is thus important that a study on mistranslations in the sight translation of news items in daily newspapers be conducted to determine mistranslations and corrective measures be made. Mistranslations interfere with the source message and may lead to breakdown of communication between the source writer and the target reader. Mistranslations can have negative effects that may have severe consequences as mass media can affect the behavior of individuals and communities. Presenters of newspaper reviews should aim at informing the public, giving true and clear information correctly and giving objective views with clarity, integrity and as accurately as possible.

This study sought to identify mistranslations in the sight translation of news items in newspaper reviews and explain how the mistranslations have affected the transfer of

the ST message to the TT. This study is meant to help presenters sight translating newspaper reviews limit mistranslations by highlighting the do's and don'ts during newspaper review sight translations. The don'ts are aligned to the measures resulting in meaning loss. The findings of the study are hoped to provide an insight into how meaning is affected by mistranslation of linguistic features in English to Kiambu newspaper reviews. Analysis of the language problems that lead to mistranslations in newspaper reviews would add to knowledge and contribute to linguistic research on sight translation. Highlight issues of challenge that the translators can learn from. The study could also be of theoretical significance since the application of the tenets of the speech act theory, the interpretive theory and pedagogical assessment model in the analysis; presentation and interpretation of data will add input to the theories, consequently contributing to development of translation studies. The findings of this study could also offer insights to other researchers to conduct similar studies on other texts translated from English to other Kenyan languages. This study will also add to the literature on the studies that have been done on Kiambu language. Additionally, the findings made would be useful for making comparisons with similar studies in other languages.

1.7 Scope and Limitations

The study was limited to Wimwaro FM station because it is the only radio station that broadcasts in Kiambu language. The study was also limited to radio newspaper reviews done on two newspapers: the Daily Nation and Standard newspapers, because they were the only newspapers that were sight translated. The researcher purposefully sampled, thirty recordings of radio newspaper reviews those that exhibited most mistranslations. The sampled thirty newspaper reviews had semantic and grammatical errors. The researcher used Flores, G., Backhoff, E., & Nino, L. A (2009)

classification of translation errors, to identify semantic and grammatical errors in the newspaper reviews. The study limited itself to errors that caused meaning loss. This was considered enough since studying all newspaper reviews would have amounted to large amounts of data that would necessitate much time in analysis. The researcher also used the snowball sampling technique to sample sixteen listeners with the desired characteristics. The respondents in the current study had the following desired characteristics: they were adults aged between twenty and sixty and were native speakers of Kiambu. Sixteen listeners were sufficient because studying all listeners required a lot of time and would also amount to large amounts of data thus redundancy. Miloy (1987)

Reviews done in a period of three months were focused on. These were the most recent hence most up to date data the research could achieve since data collection exercise commenced in February 2016 after proposal defense in January 2015. Preliminary research by the researcher showed that analysis of newspapers reviewed over a period of three months has enough data for research for this study, because newspaper reviews are aired every day. Other news items such as: sports news, entertainment news, health and education, art and culture, business news, science and technology and economic news were sight translated; however, political news items were chosen because they were predominant in the reviews. The study was limited to political news only because they were predominant and thus would provide enough data for analysis. According to Sankoff (1980), one does not need a very large linguistic sample to observe a linguistic phenomenon. In addition, according to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), 10% -30% of the accessible data or population is enough for a qualitative or descriptive study. This justified the limited selection of the samples to ensure manageable data.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This section reviews literature on related studies done in the area of translation. The first section deals with general review of literature on translation, review of literature on the structural differences in language, review of literature on sight translation, language problems in translation, translation errors (mistranslations), translation strategies and literature on translation of news.

2.1 General Literature Review on Translation

According to Nida and Taber (1969), translation is reproducing in the target language the closest natural substitute of the source language message, in relation to meaning and style. According to them, translation is a target language product which is grammatically accurate, textually comprehensible, stylistically effective and semantically correct as the source language text. The translator should focus on correct semantic transfer of the source language message into the target language and also correct transference of the diction and syntax of the source text.

Translation is a difficult activity. Translation is difficult due to the fact that each language depicts the world in a different way and has its structure, syntax variation, as well as grammar rules. Thus, it is vital that translators be aware of the complexity of the phenomena involved in every translation.

Zhongde (1991) points out that, the complexity in translation, is primarily based on the fact that both content and style already exist in the source text. Therefore, the translator must strive to re-enact them in a different language without distorting them.

According to Nakhallah (2010), difficulties or problems that arise from the process of translation can be clustered into four classes. They include: idiomatic, semantic, cultural and grammatical difficulties. Idiomatic difficulties relate to the usage of specific phrases, or the means of transmitting concepts which are restricted to a certain society and country. Conceptual or Semantic difficulties are difficulties that come into being when conveying the meaning of a statement into the target language. Cultural difficulties encompass the correct or incorrect usage of particular words and phrases, from a particular society. Such words and phrases may be from the health care system, educational system, religious and societal taboos. Finally, grammatical difficulties which arise as a result of various structures of grammar not well understood, in that it is unclear how they should be expressed or the rules that should be adopted in order to define them. He alludes that words that are very hard to translate are usually the small everyday words, whose precise meaning depends resolutely on context. This study helped identify language problems that led to mistranslation. It was used for comparison when identifying language problems that caused the mistranslations.

Newmark (1991) further points out that translators training, knowledge, mood, cultural background and skills to a great extent define the quality of a translation. According to him, a skilled translator ought to have the following vital characteristics: proficiency in the source language, knowledge of the content of the text and receptivity of the foreign language and mother tongue, message interpretation (encoding and decoding) and ability to put the language on paper effectively, distinctly, economically and skillfully. He further points out that in addition to these characteristics, knowledge of the use of the tactical and essential tools for excellent translation performance is important for the translator. When selecting appropriate

techniques, the translator should put into use different strategies. The translator ought to be able to find appropriate solutions to translation problems. The translator should be able to deal with cultural untranslatability, gains and losses, lexical obscurity, linguistic untranslatability and others. This should be done through explanatory notes, paraphrasing, compensation, analogies, equivalence, loans and adaptations. It is also important for translators to know that words do not convey meaning. To obtain the text's most accurate rendition, it is essential to determine the purpose of the subject matter, the guideline to be used, the message, and the type of discourse, the context and the readers.

Haque (2012) also alludes that the message of the source text must be expressed in such a way that the content is comprehended by the target language readers in the same way that the source language readers understand it. A translator needs also to be competent enough in order to interpret cultural details, humor, feelings and other important critical features of a piece of work. He points out that, translators decode the message and not meanings. These studies on translator's essential characteristics guided the study since they revealed the reason as to why mistranslations occur.

According to Catford (1965), the main challenge of translation is to find target language equivalents. The main purpose of the theory of translation is therefore to describe the conditions and nature of translation equivalence. Translation aims to create a relationship of equivalence between the target text and the source text. A translation that is effective can be derived from two criteria. First, fidelity which is the correct translation of the meaning of the source text without changing it. Second, transparency which involves retaining grammatical, idiomatic, syntactic concords of the target language. This study on the principal purpose of translation theory, guided

the study because It helped the researcher to know if newspaper review sight translations were accurate, that is, if they were true to the source text.

Nida and Taber (2003) describe two kinds of equivalence; dynamic and formal equivalence. Dynamic equivalence is the equivalent link between the target message and the receiver and the connection between the receiver and source message. Dynamic equivalence is therefore based on the principle that the outcome of the target text is identical in value, meaning or effect to the source text and that the target text is as natural as the source text. Formal equivalence, on the other hand, rests on the form and content of the message. Formal equivalence is feasible when the target text item is virtually identical to the source language item. Formal equivalence is related to the uniformity in word usage, grammatical units and meanings in relation to the source context. If the target text item is nearly equivalent to the source language item, this type of equivalence can be accomplished. This study led the researcher to know if the effect of newspaper review sight translations is equivalent to that of the source text. Sight translation of newspaper review items should aim at attaining dynamic equivalence.

According to Gao (2011), context also plays a major role in translation. If context is overlooked, there will be mistranslations and a major loss of meaning. Context alludes to the communication's internal and external environment. The internal environment involves the linguistic context, consisting of a permanent or temporary relationship between words, phrases and sentences and other phrases. The exterior or external environment denotes verbal context. It comprises the mode of conversation or discourse, the field of a conversation, the scope of the subject matter of the speech, the tenor of the discourse and the pattern of communication. Context can also be

divided into three categories according to its restrictive effect in translation, i.e. situational context, linguistic context, and cultural context. Situational context is knowledge linked to a specific piece of information. This type of knowledge lies outside textbooks although it is important for mastering texts. According to Lyons (1968), the place of communication, the people involved in communication and other aspects comprise situational context. Linguistic context is the relevant content that allows one to understand a piece of information when exchanging ideas and information and includes the syntactic, semantic and grammatical relation.

According to Hartmann (1972), linguistic context may be referred to as the phonetics, words as well as phrases after or before a specific unit of language. The relevant cultural background is the cultural context. Cultural context can be divided into two: social norm and custom. Social norm comprises the rules and restrictions that are in accordance with the members of the society. Custom is the way people behave and live and it is passed from one era to another. This study on context was also important because it guided the researcher in knowing contextual factors that can affect communication because ignorance of context can lead to mistranslations.

The main aim of newspapers is to pass information. In news translation accuracy in communication can be lost hence affecting meaning as a result of distorted information. Sight translation of news items in daily newspapers should aim at informing, giving true and clear information correctly and giving objective views with clarity ,intergrity and as accurately as possible. Distortion of information as a result of mistransaltions affects the level of communication intended between the writer and the reader.

2.2 Literature on structural differences between Languages

Halliday (1964) Baker (1992); Bassnet (2014) suggest that languages are different; they describe their surroundings and the reality in various ways. A particular word in one language does not mean the same, or even exist in some other languages. Particular structure may be used for different functions in different languages although the words of this structure are translatable in both languages. Every language has its own grammatical means to convey the meaning. However it is the translator's responsibility to be versed in both languages to overcome such problems. Resorting to imitate the source language structures will not be considered as a faithful act, but a deficiency in the translator's competency.

According to Saussure (as cited in Singh, 2004) speakers of different languages realize the reality differently. Every language is a unique system of representation that reflects and reinforces the world to its speakers. Thus, many different concepts (peace, war, prosperity, freedom...etc.) will be constructed differently in each language.

English and Ki-embu are of distinct cultures, they also have distinct semantic, syntactic, morphological and pragmatic levels. English and Ki-embu belong to two different settings and different language families. English is classified as a member of the Indo- European family, Kiembu as a member of the proto-Bantu. In most cases, syntactically English and Ki-embu exhibit different word orders and phonologically they have different phonemic inventories (Guthrie, 1967). This led to the conclusion that lexical items of different cultures may have different functions and meaning. This is determined by elements peculiar to the environment where these items exist. This is

seen as one of the factors that might have contributed to the language problems identified in the sight translation of newspaper reviews from English to Ki-embu.

Nida (1964) says “It is acceptable that sameness cannot exist between languages” and due to these discrepancies, between English and Ki-embu mistranslations can occur.

2.3 Literature on Sight Translation

Sight translation is a process of meaning transfer which consist of reading aloud the meaning contained in a source text into the expression of a target language. According to Gile (1995), the performance of sight translation is needed when delegates in a meeting ask for an instantly oral translation of a text they have been given or sometimes when a part of a speech was read out from a text and then given to an interpreter to operate a verbal translation of the content. During this task, the aim of the interpreter is to make the necessary transpositions in word order to make the message understandable and consistent with the grammar rules of the target language. The objective of the interpreter is to avoid any interference so the quality of the message delivered is not negatively affected. Sight translation deserves a specific attention because it is commonly used in various contexts raging from sight translating court documents, police reports, medical records or even news. In the sight translation of newspaper reviews, the presenter’s sight translate news items in daily newspapers from English to Ki-embu.

Rocio (2009) highlights the importance of sight translation and presents it as a relevant way to transfer the meaning of a document into the target language especially when time is of the essence. As such, interpreters’ participation is crucial to ensure the quality of newspaper reviews.

According to Setton & Dawrant (1994), sight translation “is a mode in which we must be proficient.” The required proficiency is achievable when the interpreter can cope with the difficulties related to linguistic interference, especially the syntactic structure of the source language because each language has its own structure. Interferences are “instances of deviation from the norms of either language which occur in the speech of bilinguals as a result of familiarity with more than one language i.e. as a result of contact.” Interference is considered as an involuntary transfer of the features of a given language into another while speaking.

Agrifoglio (2004) highlights the influence of syntactic interference during sight translation as a challenge for interpreters performing this task as by saying that “ ST also poses a greater risk of source – language interference, as words and phrases remain before the sight translator’s eye” she presented some characteristics of syntactic interferences as a manifestation of inadequacy between the subject and the predicate, pronouns, and substantive they referred to, contrasts between gender, number, and person, compatibility of tenses of the source and the target languages. The study helps us understand how syntactic interferences appear and their characteristics.

Interferences can make the message sound unnatural, unclear and even confusing for the audience (in this case listener). Since interpreters are bilingual or even multilingual, it is evident that they can be confronted with this phenomenon by the simple fact that they have to convey a message from the source language into a target language in a certain way. The study seeks to analysis mistranslations during the sight translation of news items in the daily nation newspapers by presenters in Wimwaro FM station. There is a high risk of mistranslations from English to Ki-embu because

English and Ki-embu are two different languages. English and Ki-embu have their own syntactic form and idiomatic expressions which the interpreter must consider during meaning transfer. Syntactic and grammatical rules must be considered while translating into the target language. Failure to take these considerations can lead to unclear or unnatural expressions that affect the accuracy and comprehension of the message delivered.

The challenge of sight translating from English to Ki-embu resides in the fact that there are necessary grammatical and syntactic changes that must be implemented during the transition from the source language into the target language. The translator must consider that during the process of syntax formation in Ki-embu, the alignment of English grammatical categories cannot always be replicate because of the differences between both languages.

In addition, sight translation of newspaper reviews is performed under pressure because the presenters do not have time to apply those necessary changes due to time constraints. Therefore, the interpreter may not achieve the required proficiency and quality of interpretation and this can led to translation errors.

2.4 Language problems in Translation

In the process of translation, the translator is faced with various language problems. These include the rules of grammar of the source language, its writing conventions, its idioms, metaphors and the like. The translator may also be faced with a problem of meaning transfer on the lexical, grammatical and semantic level. According to Maniga (2008), it is assumed that any mistlanslation of these features is likely to lead to meaning loss.

Loss of meaning in TL texts, according to Bassnett (1991), results from language differences. Language differences usually results in untranslatability which inevitably leaves the translator with no choice but to pick a TL expression that has the closest meaning.

Translation of texts should entail a transfer of meaning from the source text (ST) to the target text (TT). A text is a communicative occurrence that meets seven standards of textuality; that is, coherence, intertextuality, intentionality, acceptability, situationality and informativity, if any of these standards is not considered to have been satisfied, the text will not be communicative. Beaugrande (1981)

Larson (1984) says that the responsibility of the translator starts by reading and understanding the source language. The meaning they derive from the source text determines the information they pass to the target language. Larson claims that meaning is the link between the source language and the target language.

According to Zaja (1986), anything that contributes to effective communication should not be ignored when carrying out translation. Meaning is a very crucial factor in communication and therefore aids effective translation.

Newspaper reviews should perform their function i.e. they should inform. This study identifies and describes language problems that led to mistranslations in the sight translation of newspaper review items from English to Ki-embu in Wimwaro FM. Mistranslations lead to loss of meaning and thus miscommunication.

2.5 Translation Errors (Mistranslations)

According to Hansen (2015), an error typically means that something is wrong. Hansen further points out that if we describe a translation as a TT creation founded on

a ST, an error in translation arises from a relation among two texts of different languages. If there is no equivalence between the ST and the TT a translation error has occurred.

According to Ervin, S., & Bower, R. (1952) translation errors cause distortion of meaning of the target text. They assert that translation distortion may result from differences in: syntactic contexts, word meaning, and the cultural context of the target text's readers or listeners.

Ervin, S., & Bower, R. (1952) also state that, a choice often has to be made between the figurative meaning and objective reference. They say that few words are likely to have exact counterparts in another language, and there are cases of meanings that cannot be expressed in some languages. Lack of equivalent terminology in the target language poses a challenge of translation and it might result to errors.

House (1981) & Sager (1983) allude to the term 'error' (mistranslation) in respect to translation. House (1981) for instance, suggests two categories of errors which he generally refers to as 'overt errors'. These entail: significant mismatches of denotational meaning between the source and the target text. He notes that these, are further subdivided into; omissions, additions and substitutions. Secondly, the breach of the target language system category for example, the orthography and grammar. This study has borrowed the aspect of omission and addition categories of the mismatches in meaning between the source and the target text from the above classification.

In relation to Sager (1983), he proposed the following classification of errors: inversion of meaning, omission, addition, deviation and modification. This study again benefits from these classifications by way of borrowing, omission and addition

categories. Nonetheless, these studies were concerned with quality assessment unlike the current study which is mainly concerned with mistranslation in the sight translation of newspaper review items in Wimwaro FM.

Flores, G., Backhoff, E., & Contreras –Nino, L.A.(2009), expound on the scope of translation errors. They assert that text item's linguistic features are interconnected. As a result, a translation error has many dimensions. The incorrect inclusion of a comma in a sentence, for example, may infringe some writing rules in the target language (syntax and grammar), it may also change the intended meaning of a concept (semantics).A mistranslation occurs when there is inadequate information given during the transfer of a message from the source to the recipient. It also arises from false information conveyed in the translated text or when the effect of the TT is not produced by the ST. Adequacy is achieved when there is complete transfer of meaning and effect of the source text.

2.6 Classification of Translation Errors

Bussman (1996) classified errors into different levels. First, he discussed modality errors which are errors that occur at the level of proficiency in writing, reading, speaking and listening. According to Bussmann, modality errors can be solved if the translator has a high proficiency of both the SL and TL as well as a good knowledge of the TT culture and the field or domain. Bussman (2006) also discussed errors at a linguistic level. These are errors which arise as a result of breaking the grammatical rules of the TL. These errors also involve inappropriate choice of vocabulary, terminology and diction. The translator should choose the terms appropriately so as to effectively communicate the message to the target audience. Thirdly, Bussman (2006) also classified errors in relation to their form. For example, errors which occur in the

TT due to omission, substitution and insertion of words or information can result to complete change of the intended message. These errors can sometimes cause a slight change on the meaning of the TT although the reader can understand the TT. The errors identified will be very helpful because they will help identify mistranslations in newspaper reviews. This errors discussed by Bussman were used for comparison with what other scholars have discussed concerning translation errors and their classification.

There are 22 categories of errors in translation, in accordance with the American Translators Association (2010). They constitute: capitalization, addition, diacritical marks, ambiguity, cohesion, false friends, faithfulness, illegibility, literalness, indecision, misunderstanding, omission, register, punctuation, spelling, syntax, style, terminology, usage, unfinished passage, part of speech and mistranslation. Mistranslations comprise the following specific error classes: ambiguity, addition, diacritical marks, cohesion, faithfulness, grammar, false friends, indecision, illegibility, literalness, spelling, misunderstanding, terminology, syntax, usage, omission, usage and part of speech error. Since the aim of the proposed study was to identify and describe instances of mistranslations in radio newspaper reviews, specific categories of translation errors that cause mistranslations, brought to light in this study led the researcher to identify mistranslations.

Flores et al. (2009) also classified translation errors into different categories. The classification is built on 1995's third international study of mathematics and science (TIMSS). These scholars identified and classified ten distinct kinds of errors in translation. The errors are categorized into different dimensions which are: format, style, grammar, conventions, syntax, register semantics, information, curriculum

and origin, register and construct. Each dimension (translation error) contains several other types of translation errors. For example, as stated by the scholars there are six kinds of errors in the syntax and grammar dimension: unnatural syntactical structure, literal translation, incorrect use of prepositions, collapsing sentences, incorrect use of tenses etc.

Flores, G., Backhoff, E., & Nino, L. A (2009) again classify the ten translation errors into three major categories. These include content, language and item design. The scholars further make a distinction between external and internal translation errors. Internal errors are the ones that arise from the work done by the translator. These include errors of style, semantics and register. On the other hand, the external errors are beyond translators' control. These errors include: the format of the text, curriculum and origin.

2.6.1 Grammar and Semantic Errors

According to Flores, G., Backhoff, E., & Nino, L. A (2009), these are errors on semantics, grammar and syntax. Grammatical errors occur when the TT has grammar errors and the syntax is unusual. These error types include: literal (word by word translation), unusual syntactic structure, inappropriate use of prepositions, and inappropriate use of tenses, subject-verb inconsistency, singular- plural inconsistency, and conflation of sentences.

Semantic errors involve mistranslation of the message conveyed in the ST at the level of the sentence. The ideas and meaning conveyed in the translated item are not the same as in the item in the source language. These error types include false cognates, wrong translation or inappropriate adaptation of idiomatic expressions, change in meaning, insertion of words, omission of words, change of gender characters,

combining statements, imprecise use of terms, use of terms with multiple meanings, confusing translation of a sentence , conflation of ideas, inaccurate terms , and wrong translation of a word.

2.6.2 Errors on Information

According to Flores, G., Backhoff, E., & Nino, L. A (2009), these errors are the ones which change the amount, quality or content of information critical to understanding what the item is about and what has to be done to respond to it. They include inconsistent translation of the same term, change in the way in which numbers are written, use of a key term more or fewer times than in the original, insertion of non-technical terms, sentences, or explanations, omission of non-technical terms, sentences or explanations. Wrong translation constructions may change the knowledge and skills needed and useful to the target audience.

2.6.3 Errors on Register

According to Flores, G., Backhoff, E., & Nino, L. A (2009), these errors become noticeable when the translation of the final text (TT) is: insensitive to the target audience's cultural and social norms, not based on the TT's cultural framework and insensitive to social contexts and the target population's word usage. Such errors consist of: the utilization of words in ways that vary from the curriculum in question. Register errors involve: use of low-frequency terms in a country and mistranslating technical terms. Translation entails transference of the ST's culture and language to the TT's culture and language. Therefore, the translator should be very careful when handling any translation so as to ensure that he or she does not violate the cultural and social norms of the target audience.

This study classified translation errors in the sight translation of newspaper review items according to Flores, G., Backhoff, E., & Nino, L. A (2009) categorization of translation errors. It also made a comparison with what other scholars have discussed concerning translation errors and their classification.

Translation errors evident in newspaper review sight translations that led to mistranslation are grammatical and semantic errors. Grammatical errors identified were: unusual syntactic structure, and incorrect use of prepositions. Semantic errors identified were: incorrect adaptation of idiomatic expressions, change in meaning, and insertion and omission of words. This study focused on semantic errors and grammatical errors only since they had an influence on the phenomenon of meaning loss which was the focus of this study.

2.7 Translation Strategies

According to Ervin, S., & Bower, R. (1952) translation errors cause distortion of meaning of the target text. They assert that translation distortion may result from differences in: syntactic contexts, word meaning, and the cultural context of the target text's readers or listeners. Translation errors (mistranslations) occur when the meaning of the source text does not correspond with the receptor or target text. However mistranslations can be avoided. The translator can use various translation strategies once confronted with a translation challenge. Those strategies can be used to create a new terminology in the target text and convey an equivalent meaning. Some of the translation strategies include: accommodation, unpacking, use of lexical equivalents, coinage and synonymy.

Accommodation according to Shi (2004) means that alterations are made so that what the target text produces is in line with the spirit of the original. The end product thus

produced is not a translation in the traditional sense, but a text that is provided for or accommodated.

Newmark (1981) discusses unpacking under two procedures I.e. definition and paraphrase. Definition is where the term being translated is recast as a descriptive noun phrase or adjectives clause. The interpretive theory demands that the translator reads the sentences or text in which the term or concept appears, understands and internalizes the meaning of the concept, then uses the TL to elaborate or explain the concept. Paraphrase is where the translator amplifies or renders freely the meaning of a sentence, that is, expresses the meaning in different words, in order to make it easier to understand. If one is confronted by a word that has no target language equivalent, he or she may decide to paraphrase it in the target language so as to render its meaning freely.

Use of Lexical equivalents, this is where the translator gives an equivalent lexical item of the ST in the TL. In such a case, a word or phrase recognized in the target language as an established equivalent is used by the translator.

Coinage is a form of translation strategy, which Yule (1996) describes as the invention of new terms. Coinage is uncommon in English and Yule cites the typical sources as invented trade names or company products. Words may be coined by taking a concept and using some of its characteristics to come up with a fitting equivalent. Synonymy, this is the use of words with similar meaning in sorting the translation problems.

Baker (1992) defined the following idiomatic expressions translation techniques. These comprise: use of an idiomatic expression of similar structure and meaning, using an idiomatic expression of different structure but the same meaning, omission

and paraphrase. Baker's first strategy for translation is translation using an idiomatic expression of the same structure and meaning to the source language idiom. The idiomatic expression has to pass essentially similar meaning and be lexically equivalent. The idiom should be similar in both structure and meaning, since an idiom of the same structure can at times carry a totally different meaning. Baker also proposed the translation of an idiom using an idiom with a similar meaning in the target language, but different in form. In such a situation, the idiom's lexical items are lost; semantic equivalence is used to translate the idiom.

The third strategy is paraphrase, Toury (1995), calls it 'metaphor into non-metaphor'. Hervey and Higgins (1992) refer to it as 'communicative paraphrase', and Newmark (1988) 'reducing metaphor to sense.' Paraphrase is the most prevalent strategies for translation of idioms. Sometimes it is not possible to find the right idiom or equivalent in the target language, consequently, a translator may paraphrase. Paraphrase allows a translator to translate an idiom using a single word or a set of words that has the same meaning as the idiom but is not an idiom.

Omission is the fourth strategy. According to Baker (1992), omission is only permitted under certain circumstances: first, if the target language has no close equivalent; second, when paraphrasing is difficult; and finally, for stylistic reasons. This strategy is not often used. In fact, many scholars do not support it and some exclude it among strategies for translation Veisbergs (1989). Omitting the idiom may result to meaning loss that is why the strategy it is not frequently used. The translator however, can exclude an idiom if it is not possible to use compensation to translate it.

This study endeavors to suggest suitable strategies for the language problems that caused the mistranslation. Semantic and grammatical errors were identified. The errors identified required the strategies discussed above to counter them.

2.8 Review of Literature on Translation of news

Mbugua (1997) writes about the main aim of Nation Media Group in its quest to use newspapers in passing information. In his explanation, Mbugua says that the nation aims at informing the public, giving true and clear information correctly and giving objective views with clarity, integrity and as accurately as possible. He explains that any distortion that arises during the news presentation affects the level of communication intended between the writer and the reader. In news translation accuracy can be lost hence affecting meaning as a result of distorted information.

Muchemi (1998) analyzes the importance of accuracy and clarity attributes in a news translation by comparing the translated story in Taifa Leo newspaper with a respective story in Daily Nation. In her conclusion she notes that in a translated news article it is not only important to pass information, but attention should also be paid to how the information is passed. She notes that the basis of a good communication is how meaning in the source text is presented in the target text by considering the relationship between the lexical and grammatical components of the language in use. “A translation fails to convey the intended meaning if the message is not passed in a clear way and if the meaning and the sentence structure applied does not achieve what the source text intended.”

Wanza (1981) emphasizes on the breakdown in communication and lack of equivalence that arises in the translated news items. She analyzes the way news was presented by the former national broadcaster in Kenya, Voice of Kenya (VOK),

comparing the Swahili and English bulletins citing that most of the stories were translated from Swahili to English. Wanza says the media is very critical in informing, entertaining and educating the public hence the importance of carrying out research on print media especially newspapers to fill the gaps left after she researched on translation in broadcast media.

Ali (1981) analyzed the different errors in the voice of Kenya Kiswahili news casting. He found that incorrect translation affected communication among the voice of Kenya broadcasters and their audience. He established that a number of problems were instigated by: inadequate knowledge or expertise among translators, and the short period of time in which the news was written. This was in her study of the problems of translating news from English to Kiswahili in the then voice of Kenya Kiswahili news broadcast.

Kelly (1997), states that meaning alone is not the the only crucial aspect of an effective translation matrix. The meaning has to be presented with accuracy and clarity to ensure it is understood as intended. Kelly emphasizes that the translator should not only aim at passing the exact meaning in the target language but ensure the meaning is passed in an accurate and clear manner.

Sight translation of newspaper review items entails translation of news. According to the study meaning is a very crucial factor in communication and therefore aids effective translation. The research seeks to outline how lack of accuracy and precision can lead to distorted meaning hence hindering effective communication. The studies build a good foundation for the study which specifically addresses communicative translation of news items sight translated by presenters in Wimwaro FM.

2.9 Theoretical Framework

2.9.1 Introduction

The task of translation cannot be pinned to one theory since translation is interdisciplinary by nature. Therefore, there is not one theory that can suffice by itself to adequately support a translation study. Translation takes numerous approaches, different angles which provide useful insights and different means of talking about how a message can be transferred from one language to another. The diverse techniques in which people approach the exercise of translation can possibly be outlined in relation to different outlooks.

Each of these theories has its strengths and weaknesses. There is therefore no dominant theory. Since the study intends to investigate mistranslations between the source and the target text, the researcher uses the Interpretive Theory of Translation to assess whether the target text's meaning resembles the original text's meaning or not. Besides this, The Speech Act Theory by Austin (1962) is used to find out whether the target respondents interpreted the target text as intended, in reference to the source text and whether the effect of their interpretation on themselves is as intended or not. The pedagogical assessment model was used to describe errors to show how the deviated from the norms identified in the pedagogical assessment model.

2.9.2 Interpretive Theory

The interpretative theory is also called the theory of sense. It was developed by Danica Seleskovitch in the 1960s at the ESIT (Ecole Supérieure d'Interprètes et de Traducteurs) of the University of Paris in Lederer (2003).

The proponents of this theory argue that interpreters do not work merely with linguistic meaning, but also need to take into account such factors as the cognitive

context of what has already been said, the setting in which the interpreting is taking place and the interpreter's own world knowledge Lavault(1996).

The outcome is that the focus should be on the sense or anticipated meaning rather than the words of the source text. The interpretive theory, bases its work on the observation of the translation process. According to this theory, there are three stages in the process of any oral or written translation (Lederer, 2003; Jungwha, 2003):

These include:

- I. The understanding of the sense (intended meaning) which comprises language cognitive complements.
- II. Deverbalization stage. This means that words and sentences that give "birth" to sense are forgotten, while sense remains present without any linguistic support.
- III. The reformulation of this sense in the other language. This third stage is also called the Synecdoche Principle. This involves the search for expressions that render the sense of the original, the actual wording divorced from the source language, and complying with the usage and customs of the target language.

The interpretive theory demands that one reads the ST understands its meaning and then renders it in the TL after recreating it. This theory helped in addressing the first objective when identifying mistranslations. Mistranslations arise if the target text does not correctly express the meaning of a segment of the source text.

The interpretive theory helped identify mistranslations in English to Kiambu newspaper reviews. The notion of resemblance in meaning was used to determine this. This theory was proposed for this study since the translation of newspaper reviews needs to capture the intended meaning. This is to say that the target text is

expected to appropriately resemble the source text as far as meaning and inferential properties are concerned. The theory was used to analyze the translations done by the presenter, in order to determine if the translations conveyed the intended meaning. It guided the researcher in analyzing the resemblance in meaning between the source text and the target text. The researcher used the interpretive theory to investigate whether the translation of newspaper reviews from English to Kiambu communicated the original information as shown in the source text or not.

The Interpretive Theory of translation cannot solely account for the manner in which the mistranslated texts are interpreted and the resultant effects on the readers of these mistranslations. Due to this limitation, the researcher adopts a second theory.

2.9.3 The Speech Act Theory

The theory was advanced by Austin and published in 1962. It was later developed by his student Searle (1969; 1977; 1983). Austin asserts that language is used to communicate various things or do things. In accordance with the speech act theory utterances have three acts; the locutionary act, illocutionary act and the perlocutionary act.

The act of saying something is the locutionary act. The illocutionary act is the force behind the utterance or the act performed; it may involve giving a command or insulting. The perlocutionary act can be termed as the force of the utterance on the person listening, perhaps causing the hearer to feel upset because of the effect of the utterance. It is what is achieved by uttering something that is surprising or misleading, persuading, deterring or convincing. Searle a student of Austin later reviewed the three types, asserting that nearly every utterance performs an action and clustered the

acts into five classes: representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives.

In accordance with Searle, directives attempt to make the speaker do something for example: insist, invite, challenge, command, and report. In commissives, the speaker commits himself or herself through promising, swearing, vowing, etc. In expressives, the person speaking conveys an attitude about a particular set of circumstances like thank, apologize, appreciate, welcome etc. Lastly, in declaratives, the speaker utters the external status of an object or condition solely by making an utterance. Performatives are speech acts of a different kind, where utterances of the right words in the right situation by the right person effectively accomplish a special act. In performatives, the speech is accompanied by a ceremony or ritual actions, for example in wedding rituals, when vows are being taken. In this case the speaker has to depend on certain actions beyond the mere speaking of words.

Davis (1980) differentiates the perlocutionary act from the locutionary and illocutionally act. In the perlocutionary act, the speaker causes the listener to perform an act to something or something to be done to the hearer. In newspaper reviews, the utterance made by the presenter who is translating is an action that can cause a perlocutionary effect to the listener; the listener will react depending on the action of the utterance uttered by the presenter.

In communication, the presenter who is sight translating newspaper review items performed an locutionary act of uttering an utterance that he or she had mistranslated, which had an illocutionary force that caused the listener to respond by analyzing the message in order to get information, the effect was then realized in the perlocutionary

act through the reaction of the listener based on how he understood the speaker's utterance.

According to this study a mistranslation in form of an utterance, uttered by the presenter who is translating the radio newspaper reviews can cause a certain effect to the listener. The speech act theory helped the researcher identify the action that causes the perlocutionary effect to the listeners and why it does so. This theory is found appropriate in measuring the respondents' responses in order to find out how they interpreted (understood) what they read in the interview schedule and whether it is consistent with the source text. The effect of the action in relation to understanding of the target text is analyzed in view of this theory. If the intended effect is attained, the perlocutionary effect is realized. Illocutionary and perlocutionary acts take place simultaneously. They define responses, what one hears and what one does and by extension, the result of what one does. In this study, the response given in the checklist by the respondent translates into what he or she understood or interpreted a statement to mean. Therefore, what he does as a result of such understanding and the results of such an act are all related to his or her initial understanding of what he has read. If the respondent chose the source text word or phrase in the interview schedule then the perlocutionary effect was realized, if they chose the back translation of the source text the perlocutionary effect was lost. The back translation comprised the mistranslation. A translation should aim at sameness of perlocutionary force in the target text and source text.

The Speech Act Theory by Austin (1962) is used to find out whether the target respondents interpreted the target text as intended, in reference to the source text or not and whether the effect of their interpretation on themselves is as intended or not.

2.9.4 The Pedagogical Error Assessment Model

The pedagogical error assessment model by Chesterman (1997) allowed the data analysis to be prescriptive. It was used in addition to the interpretive theory. It helped the researcher know the causes of the mistranslations and subsequently prescribe strategies of mitigating the mistranslations.

Chesterman (1997) proposed, five error assessment models, which are based on translation norms. He considers an assessment model to stand for a tentative theory of the method that can be used to assess a translation.

The first one is the retrospective assessment model which focuses on the relationship between the ST and the TT. This model focuses on the relation norm and is “retrospective” because it refers back to the ST. It describes the relationship in terms of the extent to which the various aspects of the ST were preserved in the TT, these aspects include sense, style, form e.t.c it can be used to judge the relationship in terms of whether it is “too free” or “literal”.

The second model is the prospective assessment model; this one focuses on the TT and the “sameness of effect” only. The norm assessed in this model is communication norm. It checks the effect of the TT on its audience and whether it is the desired effect. This assessment is based on the assessor’s view and the target audience’s opinion.

The third assessment is based on the lateral assessment model, it evaluates the TT based on the resemblance it has with other untranslated texts that belong to the same family in the target language i.e. “parallel texts”, the goal is to have a more objective assessment. The norm that is checked in this model is the expectancy norm.

The fourth model is the introspective model, which focuses on the translator's decision-making process. It seeks to understand the reason behind the choices that the translator made during the translation process. In the model, the evaluation focuses on the accountability norm.

The fifth model is the pedagogical assessment model, which was used to identify mistranslations in this study. It was chosen because it comprises all the aspects of the other models described in the paragraphs above. It therefore provides a broad basis on which to evaluate errors. In addition, it is prescriptive, i.e., it seeks to provide guidance on improving the quality of a translation. This makes it the best option that will allow the objectives of this study to be met.

In this model, the evaluation begins with the identification of translation errors, which are basically defined as; an “unwanted deviation” from the norms, by Chesterman (1997). He then goes further to define the four norms: the expectancy norm, in this case the translation fails to meet the expectation in relation to other similar texts produced originally in the target language. The focus here is on the target text and whether it contains clearly visible errors such as grammatical ones or expressions that do not read naturally to the native speaker. Breaking this norm leads to an error of expression. The second norm is the relation norm which is assessment carried out by comparing the target text with the source text. It is retrospective in nature because it goes back to the ST and what it meant and then to the TT and the meaning it brings out. When the norm is not respected, it leads to the error of comprehension i.e. wrong meaning or a translation that is deviating too far from the original “ too free” or stick so close “ too literal”. The third norm is the communication norm, which looks at the target text without regard to the source text. It focuses on whether the target text has

the intended effect on the readers i.e. whether the purpose of the translation is met. When the norm is broken, it results in; the text becoming difficult to read and it leaves the readers puzzled. The fourth norm is the accountability norm, which has to do with an assessment of the reason why the translator made the choices that they made. It is introspective and by extensive touches on the translator's ethics. Deviation from the norm leads to a translation that is careless, incorrect and misleading.

The language problems identified were described using the pedagogical assessment model in order to identify the translation errors which led to miscommunication. The analysis was based on the pedagogical assessment model and the interpretive theory. In each category, errors were evaluated to show how they deviated from the norms identified in the pedagogical assessment model. Certain errors were identified. A mistranslation was defined as a deviation from the translation norms i.e. relation, communication, expressive and accountability norm.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section deals with the methodology the researcher employed. It outlines the research design, site of the study, target population, sampling techniques and sample size, research instruments, pilot study, data collection procedures and data analysis and ethical considerations.

3.2 Research Design

A research design is a model used to produce answers to research questions. It helps the researcher gather, analyze and interpret compiled data. The research adopted both qualitative and quantitative research designs. According to Kombo et. al (2006), quantitative research design consists of the calculation of quantitative values wherefrom statements such as mean and standard deviations are produced whereas qualitative research design includes the intensive collection of data of multiple variables in a natural environment. The findings are not always computable by arithmetic relations.

The qualitative design was used to gather information, summarize, present and interpret the analyzed data. According to Seliger and Shohamy (1989), qualitative research design is suitable whenever a researcher is concerned with describing language phenomena in its natural context, and where there are no assumptions about what that activity consists of. This was important to this study in that it dealt with language phenomena as applied in natural context by Wimwaro F.M radio broadcasters. In order to come to some valid conclusions and suggestions, the researcher examined data in a systematic way. The data generated was in the form of words instead of numbers. The particular words were clustered into categories.

The quantitative technique was useful in presenting the analyzed data, whereby graphs and tables have been used to summarize the analyzed data. Data on categories of mistranslations was organized in tables. A bar graph was used to show percentage of categories of language problems that resulted in mistranslation. Data from the interview schedule was presented in tables and bar graphs. The information acquired was used to advise on the subject of translation.

3.3 Source Text

The source texts in this study were the news articles in the Daily Nation and Standard newspapers that were translated. The news articles were translated by presenters at Wimwaro FM. Wimwaro FM broadcasts different shows among them newspaper reviews. The sight translation of news articles from the two newspapers is done when newspaper reviews are being aired. The target texts i.e. sight translated political news items were compared with the source text (news articles sight translated) so as to identify mistranslations. The political news items were recorded and transcribed then using Flores, G., Backhoff, E., & Nino, L. A (2009) categorization of translation errors, mistranslations were identified and categorized. The reason for choosing the two newspapers was because they were the only newspapers reviewed at Wimwaro FM.

3.4 Site of the Study

The study was carried out in Embu County, where listeners who listen to Wimwaro F.M were purposefully sampled and interviewed, so as to get their understanding of the mistranslated phrases and words. Embu County was appropriate because it is dominated by one homogenous linguistic community, that is, mainly a Kiambu

speaking community; and the researcher wanted to interview Wimwaro F.M listeners who are native speakers of Kiambu language.

3.5 Sampling Technique and Sample Size

It has been observed that it is no longer necessary to work with very large samples. Miloy (1987) supports this: she says that small samples appear to be sufficient. Trudgil (1974) supports her when he says; it is no longer necessary to work with large samples for studies in speech communication. This is because sampling procedures have improved greatly. Huberman (1994) further adds that no study can include everything and no study can study everyone, everywhere doing everything. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), 10% -30% of the accessible data or population is enough for a qualitative or descriptive study. Following the 30% requirement adopted from Mugenda and Mugenda: 2003; thirty out of ninety newspaper reviews reviewed in three months were selected using purposeful sampling.

Purposeful sampling, according to Saunders et al. (2007), helps the researcher to select accurate and appropriate study respondents. With a purpose in mind, the researcher selected the desired respondents. The researcher then transcribed the thirty selected newspaper reviews (converted the recorded newspaper reviews to text).

After transcription, one hundred and sixty eight political news items from the selected thirty newspaper reviews were picked out. The study analyzed political news items because they were predominant. After analyzing the political news items intensively, purposeful sampling was used to select forty words and phrases. The words and phrases selected exhibited different meanings from those of the source text or contained mistranslations. Thirty newspaper reviews and forty words and phrases only, were chosen in order to manage data and avoid redundancy Miloy (1987).

Additionally, purposeful sampling was used to identify sixteen Wimwaro F.M listeners who listen to Wimwaro FM on a regular basis. This was achieved through snowball sampling technique, also called social network approach. Snowball sampling is where initial contacts with desired characteristics are identified using purposeful sampling technique and then the few identified contacts, name the others who have the desired characteristics for the study until the appropriate sample needed is reached (Bryman, 2008). In the current study, the respondents had the following desired characteristics:

- (i) They were adults aged between 20 and 60.
- (ii) They were native speakers of Kiambu.

Sixteen listeners and thirty reviews were adequate since for linguistic data broad samples are treated as redundant. Miloy (1987)

Finally, using simple random sampling, the researcher picked twenty five words and phrases from the forty selected mistranslations. The twenty five words and phrases were used to come up with an interview schedule that was used to interview listeners. (See appendix 2) The use of twenty five words and phrases out of forty was because incorporating all forty words and phrases in one interview schedule would have yielded an interview schedule of unreasonable length, causing respondent fatigue. The questions consisted of multiple-choice items. Each question had two alternatives which comprised: the back translation of the mistranslated word or phrase and the source text word or phrase. The respondent was required to choose the alternative that matches the meaning of the word or phrase given. These samples were considered representative because according to Milroy (1987) & Sankoff (1980), one does not need a very large linguistic sample to observe a linguistic phenomenon. They argue that the main thing is representation. In addition, according to Mugenda and Mugenda

(2003), 10% -30% of the accessible data or population is enough for a qualitative or descriptive study.

3.6 Research Instruments /Tools

An interview schedule containing twenty five mistranslated words and phrases was used to interview sixteen listeners, to get their understanding of the words and phrases mistranslated. The researcher also used a tape recorder as a tool to record newspaper reviews; the recorded newspaper review articles and the source newspaper articles were compared in order to establish the meaning of the translation and the source newspaper article meaning. The recorded newspaper reviews were transcribed and the meaning of the T.T and S.T analyzed to identify mistranslations. The study adopted Flores, G., Backhoff, E., & Nino, L. A (2009) categorization of errors to identify mistranslations. The mistranslations were categorized into grammatical and semantic errors. Grammatical errors identified were: incorrect use of prepositions, singular-plural inconsistency and unusual syntactic structures. Semantic errors identified were: wrong translation of idiomatic expressions, mismatches in meaning, lexical mismatches, addition and exclusion of words. The mistranslations were then evaluated to show how they deviated from the norms identified in the pedagogical assessment model. Certain errors were identified. A mistranslation was defined as a deviation from the translation norms i.e. relation, communication, expressive and accountability norms.

3.7 Data Collection Procedures

According to Tromp and Kombo (2006), data collection refers to the collection of relevant information in order to verify or refute some facts.

A tape recorder was used to record primary data. Ninety newspaper reviews were recorded in three months. The researcher then purposefully sampled thirty newspaper

reviews from the ninety recorded ones. She then transcribed the thirty selected newspaper reviews. After transcription, one hundred and sixty eight political news items from the selected thirty newspaper reviews were picked out. Guided by, Flores, G., Backhoff, E., & Nino, L. A (2009) categorization of translation errors, the researcher analyzed the political news items selected and purposeful sampled forty words and phrases. The words and phrases selected exhibited different meanings from those of the source text or contained mistranslations.

The researcher also used an interview schedule to draw data from the respondents. The researcher picked twenty-five words and phrases from the forty mistranslations found using simple random sampling. The twenty five words and phrases selected were used to form an interview schedule that was used to interview listeners. The use of the sample was because incorporating all forty words and phrases in one interview schedule would have yielded to an interview schedule of unreasonable length, causing respondent fatigue.

The questions used in the interview schedule consisted of multiple-choice items. Each question had two alternatives which comprised: the back translation of the mistranslated word or phrase and the source text word or phrase. (See appendix 2) The respondent was required to tick the alternative that matches the meaning of the word or phrase given. The researcher administered the questionnaire personally to the respondents. She expounded on the purpose and value of the research and the structure of the interview schedule. She also set the respondents at ease by assuring them that the exercise was not a test, and consultation was allowed. They were also advised that it was prudent for them to read the questions careful before and after answering.

The interview schedule was used to corroborate the researcher's findings and conclusions from the analysis of the selected mistranslated words and phrases. It helped establish the receptor comprehension rate of the analyzed data and affirm to what extent these mistranslations caused comprehension problems. The reason for using an interview schedule was that since the researcher had assumed that the mistranslations would cause comprehension problems, a record of responses was instrumental in either supporting or falsifying this assumption.

3.8 Data Analysis

The researcher employed qualitative and quantitative analysis method to analyze the data. Primary data is analyzed and discussed in the first section of chapter four of this study. Mistranslated words and phrases were identified in line with objective one. (See appendix 1) The nature of mistranslations was then categorized into grammatical errors and semantic errors. Grammatical errors identified were: incorrect use of prepositions, singular- plural inconsistency and unusual syntactic structure. Semantic errors identified were: wrong translation of idiomatic expressions, mismatches in meaning, lexical mismatches, addition and exclusion of words. Categories as mentioned on (page 50).

Primary data is organized in tables. Examples of the categories mentioned above are presented in tables and discussion is done after the table. In each table, the source text (in bold font) is given first, the target text follows in italics and third the back translation in normal font. Back translation is a technique in which a text translated into another language is retranslated into the original language. Back translations allow translators to compare translations with the original content for accuracy and quality. It helps to evaluate meaning between the ST and the TT. Examples are given

under each of the linguistic categories stated above. Examples of each category stated above are stated basing on Flores, G., Backhoff, E., & Nino, L. A (2009) categorization of translation errors. The study then proceeds to analyze data from the interview schedule. The findings from the interview schedule are presented in pie charts and a discussion of the findings made to establish the listener's interpretation of the mistranslated words and phrases.

Data on categories of mistranslations was organized in tables. A bar graph was used to show percentage of categories of language problems that resulted in mistranslation. Data from the interview schedule was presented in tables and bar graphs. The information acquired was used to make recommendations concerning the subject of translation.

3.9 Ethical Consideration

Before conducting the research, an ethical certification was acquired from the University Ethics Committee. A research permit was also granted by NACOSTI. Additionally, the researcher gained informed consent from the respondents prior to conducting the interviews. The researcher guaranteed the respondents that the data they were going to provide was for research purposes only.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

Data analysis was done according to the four objectives of the research. The first objective was to identify words and phrases that were mistranslated in the sight translation of news items from English to Kiambu in radio newspaper reviews. Mistranslations were identified in line with the first objective. A total of forty words and phrases were identified. The table's below present part of the analysed data and the rest of the data has been appended. (See App 1)

The second objective examined language problems that caused the mistranslations. Mistranslations are errors that lead to mismatches in meaning. Mistranslations in this study were identified by the nature of the language problem identified in the translation, which determined the categories into which they were categorized. Mistranslations were categorized into: grammatical errors and semantic errors. Grammatical errors identified were: incorrect use of prepositions, singular- plural inconsistency and unusual syntactic structures. Semantic errors identified were: wrong translation of idiomatic expressions, mismatches in meaning, lexical mismatches, addition and exclusion of words. These are described below in section 4.2.

The third objective examined the different interpretations of the mistranslations using a cross section of respondents and the fourth objective was to suggest suitable strategies for the language problems that caused the mistranslations.

This chapter has three sections. The first section identifies words and phrases mistranslated in the sight translation of news items from English to Kiambu in radio newspaper reviews. The second section describes the language problems that caused

the mistranslations. The third section entails analyses of the different interpretations of the mistranslations using a cross section of respondents. The fourth section highlights the suitable strategies for the language problems that caused the mistranslations. Mistranslations were identified in line with the first objective. The forty identified mistranslated words and phrases are in appendix 1.

4.1 Mistranslated words and phrases

This section deals with objective one that identifies words and phrases that were mistranslated from English to Ki-embu during the sight translation of news items in radio newspaper reviews.

The researcher identified forty mistranslated words and phrases. The table below present's part of the analyzed data and the rest of the data has been appended. (See App 1)

Table 4. 1: Data Exhibiting Mistranslated Words and Phrases

No	Target text	Back translation	Source text
1	nthakame njuku	Bad blood	Bad blood (idiomatic)
2	...ikiaririria maundu megii ICC...	...talked about issues that concern ICC...	...prioritizing breaking ranks with the Hague...
3	...gukonekana kwi na tumbo joto ikoretwe ikithii maundu ma gisiasa.	...there is apprehension or worry in politics	...exposing behind the scenes intrigues within the jubilee government
4	kwaria mugambo mucuku	speaking ill of	war of words
5	kuthii kununga nungara	to nose around	warming up to
6	marutate mukana	warned	vow
7	maovitha a uruti wira	working officers	public entities
8	magigacemania	to meet	square it out
9	kugiririria	to prevent	protect
10	Explosive court papers business woman...	Explosive court papers business woman... (code switched)	In explosive court papers, business woman...

11	...ni mararemererwe kana ni marareganire na amember aria maravecanitwe mariitwa mao thiini wa house budget and appropriation committee. Abunge nimareganire nao, kwoguo riu uvoro wegii budget.	...were not able to or disagreed with members whose names had been given out in the house budget and appropriation committee. MPs disagreed with them so now issues concerning budget.	...shot down a motion to reconstitute the house budget and appropriation committee.
12	...igikorwa ciaumanire na ngwataniro kana mwamburi wa makanjura a vururiri aria manakorwa mari na kanjura uretwa the national forum of former councillors.	... from the association or umbrella of councilors of the country that had a councilor called the national forum of former councilors.	...arose out of a petition by former councilors under the umbrella of national forum of former councilors.
13	...ni marauririe IEBC kumurika uvoro wegii kiyoy, gia kurekereria tunyamu tutu twa kwiandikithia, wa uguo niguu to disenfranchise their supporters	...they have asked IEBC to look into the effort of releasing these small things of registration so as to disenfranchise their supporters.	...asked IEBC to look into what they termed efforts to disenfranchise their supporters.
14	...guku akiuga nikuo Mudavadi araririria tumaundu tutarereeka	... he said Mudavadi is talking about minor things that cannot be understood	...Mudavadi's claims as "unfortunate and hopelessly opportunistic."
15	Gatwikano riu ga Kenya, Kenya uria marena na uria mavitukitie na uria guikari.	Final decision of Kenya, Kenya what they want and what they passed and the way things are.	Verdict of Kenyans on end of 8-4-4.
16	President akiaririria uvoro wa macounties,	The president talking about counties or as he told county leaders	Uhuru to counties: be ready for tough times.

	kana akira atongoria a macounty akimeera mevararie ni undu wa maundu mamwe maria maukite.	telling them to be ready for some things that will come.	
17	... iria iragwetanagia nvua imwe cia thirikari na uvoro wegiĩ you know utongoria na wagiririku	...that was linking some branches of the government with issues that concern you know leadership and integrity	... exposing state organs that had not compiled with a key law on leadership and integrity.
18	ICC state gukuuma mavururi mama, gukuuma igooti kana ICC state.	ICC state condemns these countries, condemns court or ICC state.	ICC: States accuse ICC of turning into a political and imperial court that targets Africans

The table above contains mistranslations. The mistranslations identified show loss of meaning intended in the ST such that the function or role communicated by the ST is not presented in the same way in the TT. The mistranslations were identified using the pedagogical translation error assessment model and the interpretive theory. The same model was used to analyze data.

4.2 Causes of the Mistranslations

This section deals with objective two that brings to light the language problems that caused the mistranslations encountered during the sight translation of news items from English to Ki-embu in daily newspapers. According to Flores et al. (2009), there are ten types of translation errors. These errors are classified in different dimensions and include: format, style, grammar and syntax, conventions, semantics, construct information, register, origin and curriculum. Each translation error comprises of several other translation error types. This study focused on semantic errors and

grammatical errors only since they had an influence on the phenomenon of mistranslation and meaning loss which was the focus of this study.

Semantic errors involve mistranslation of the ST at the level of the sentence. The meaning and ideas transferred in the TL item are different from those of the SL item. These error types include: wrong translation or inappropriate adaptation of idiomatic expressions, false cognates, mismatch in meaning, omission of words and insertion of words, change of gender characters, imprecise use of terms, combining statements, use of terms with multiple meanings, conflation of ideas, confusing translation of a sentence, wrong translation of a word and inaccurate terms.

Grammatical errors occur when the TT has grammar errors and the syntax is unusual. These error types include: unusual syntactic structure, subject-verb discrepancy, direct translation, improper use of prepositions, and incorrect use of tenses, singular- plural inconsistency, and conflation of sentences.

The study also evaluated mistranslations in the sight translation of news items from English to Ki-embu in daily newspapers using Chesterman (1997) pedagogical assessment model and the basic tenets of the interpretive theory. The two theories were selected for this study because the objectives of the theories are in line with the objectives of this study which were to assess the causes of mistranslations and propose strategies.

The pedagogical assessment model was used to identify mistranslations in the sight translation of news items from English to Ki-embu in daily newspapers and was used to analyze the mistranslations and their causes. The model assesses the deviation from four main translation norms: the *expectancy norm*, which requires that the translation should meet the expectation in relation to other similar texts, produced originally in

the target language. It focuses on clearly visible errors such as grammatical ones or expressions that do not read naturally to the native speaker in the target text. The second norm is the *relation norm* which is assessed by comparing the target text with the source text. It brings out the errors of comprehension. The third norm is the *communication norm*, which is assessed by focusing on whether the target text achieved the intended effect on the readers i.e. whether the purpose of the translation is met. When the norm is broken, it results in; the text becoming difficult to read. The fourth norm is the *accountability norm*, which is assessed by checking the reason why the translator made the choices that they made and it also touches on the translator's ethics. Deviation from this norm leads to a translation that is careless, incorrect and misleading.

After analysis of mistranslations in the sight translations of newspaper reviews, the study classified the mistranslations into two broad categories i.e semantic errors and grammatical errors. Semantic errors identified were: mistranslation of idiomatic expressions, mismatches in meaning, lexical mismatches, code switching, borrowing, insertion and omission of words. Grammatical errors were: unusual syntactic structure, incorrect use of prepositions and singular- plural inconsistency. The translation errors that caused mistranslation are discussed below. It is worth noting that some of the mistranslations identified had more than one problem. For example mistranslation sample number 4 in appendix 1 had a lexical mismatch and idiomatic expression error.

4.2.1 Semantic Errors

4.2.1.1 Inappropriate Adaptation of Idiomatic Expressions

Figurative language is, according to Hawkes (1977), language that does not mean what it says. Language is said to be literal, when it means what it says and uses words in the 'standard sense' stemming from ordinary speaker's common practice. Figurative language intentionally 'interferes' with literal use by assuming that terminology that is literally linked to an object could be transmitted to another object. He asserts that the interference takes the form of transference with the intention of attaining new, wider, 'special' meaning. It can then be suggested that the translator should try to use expressions that are familiar to the target language receptors.

Idiomatic expressions use language figuratively. The use of figurative language involves the transference of meaning from the normal literal meaning to a wider or 'special' meaning. It can be asserted that it is possible to find equivalents or near equivalents of idiomatic expressions in Kiambu that reflect the ST's intended meaning. It therefore calls for the translators, to strive to find such idiomatic expressions so that they can make the translations appropriate for the intended audience. The translators at times could not get an equivalent idiomatic expression in the target language to replace the idiomatic expression in the source text. In most cases the translator translated the idiomatic expressions word for word and thus the meaning of the ST was not conveyed. The purpose of newspaper reviews is to inform the public. When the meaning of the ST is not conveyed in the TT then it means communication has failed.

Examples 1-5 in the table below show examples of idiomatic expressions that were mistranslated and the explanations follow below. The table below present part of the analyzed data and the rest of the data has been appended. (See App 1)

Table 4. 2: Data Exhibiting Mistranslated Idiomatic Expressions

Example	ST	TT	BT
1	<u>Bad blood</u>: I'm being fought over succession politics in the judiciary.	<i>Tunoi ni ugite kwi na nthakame njuku, gukorwa ugoro wegii succession kana uria ugoca giti.</i>	Tunoi has said <u>there is bad blood</u> , concerning succession or the one who will succeed him.
2	<u>Cord leader Raila Odinga has accused the African Union of prioritizing breaking ranks with The Hague over the need to deploy peace keepers in Burundi.</u>	<i>CORD leader Raila Odinga has accused the African union of prioritizing kana mwena wa CORD ni ukuumite ngwataniro ya mavururi ma Africa gukorwa you know ikiaririria maundu megii ICC gwata nginyagia ithenya ria gukorwa ikiaririria ta riu vata wa gutwara andu mangi twara thayu vururi wa Burundi.</i>	CORD leader Raila Odinga has accused the African union of prioritizing or CORD has scolds the organization of African states to <u>have you know</u> talked about issues that concern ICC rather than talking about like the need to take peacekeepers to Burundi.
3	... was exposing behind the scenes intrigues within the jubilee government	<i>...kwoguo gukonekana kwi na tumbo joto ikoretwe ikithii maundu ma gisiasa. Na guku uguo nakuo tugaga vuva wa curtain, behind the scenes wega pio.</i>	...therefore it's seen there is apprehension in politics, here we say behind the curtains, behind the scenes very good.
4	... over war of words with Joho.	<i>... ni undu wa kwaria mugambo mucuku ukonie Joho.</i>	...because of speaking ill of Joho.
5	ODM has warned party members <u>warming up</u> to Jubilee ...	<i>Raila akiira andu aria mari mwena wa ODM, na ni marenda kuthii kununga</i>	Raila telling people that are in ODM and they want to <u>nose around</u> in

		<u>nungara mwena wa Jubilee...</u>	Jubilee
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In example 1 in the table above, the idiomatic expression “*bad blood*” was mistranslated. Bad blood (*nthakame njuku*) is a literal translation which fails to capture the idiomatic expression used in the ST. The heading “*Bad blood: I’m being fought over succession politics in the judiciary*” was translated as “*Tunoi has said there is bad blood, concerning succession or the one who will succeed him.*” “. Bad blood means a break in opinion or belief or interest that causes a break in friendly relations. The translator should have shown that there is break in friendly relations due to succession politics. Tunoi is being fought over succession politics. If a Kiambu equivalent idiomatic expression was not found by the translator, a better translation strategy for instance, paraphrase should have been adopted to explain “*break in friendly relations*”.

According to the pedagogical assessment model by Chesterman (1997) the norms that were deviated from in the example above are: relation norm, the communication norm and the accountability norm. The first one is the relation norm which requires a comparison of the ST and the TT. By comparing the ST and TT, there is a difference in sense, the meaning of the idiomatic expression “*bad blood*” in the ST and TT is not the same. Hence there is a discrepancy in the relation between the ST and the TT. In this case the relation norm was broken. The phrase “*matireguithania ni undu wa utongori wa magooti* (Gross) *They are not in good terms because of leadership in the judiciary* would have been better. Translating the news item as follows would have been better ...*Tunoi ni ugite matireguithania na acirithania a igooti rinene ni undu wa utongoria wa magooti. Marenda aume nigetha ndagoce giti gia mucirithania*

munene wa igooti rinene vururi wa Kenya. (Gross) Tunoi has said that he is not in good terms with Supreme Court judges because of leadership in the judiciary. They want him out because they do not want him to be the chief justice.

The second error is the deviation from the communication norm. This has to do with the function of the TT. The function of the TT was not met because the correct information was not conveyed. The function of newspaper reviews is to inform the public. If the correct information has not been conveyed then it means communication failed and so the communication norm was broken. As an outcome of deviating from relation and communication norms, the accountability norm was also broken by the translator. The result of the mistranslation was rendering of the wrong meaning, this means that the choice of the term used in the TT, is misleading the target audience. When the translator misleads the audience, then they have deviated from the accountability norm.

In example 2 in the table above, the phrase “...*the African Union of prioritizing breaking ranks with The Hague...*” was translated as ‘...*the organization of African states to have you know talked about issues that concern ICC...*’ The idiom “*breaking ranks with*” was translated as “*issues that concern ICC.*” This is a mistranslation because breaking ranks means to move out of position and no longer act as part of the group. An issue is a subject or problem which people are thinking and talking about. The source text meant that “*CORD leader Raila Odinga accused the African union of emphasizing on moving out of The Hague...*” The mistranslation led to distortion of meaning thus meaning loss. The translator should have given a brief explanation of the intended meaning to the receptors so that they can process the

hidden meaning of the idiomatic expression. Such an explanation enables the receptors to put the idiomatic expression in context so as to understand it.

The norms that were deviated from in the example above are; relation norm, the communication norm and the accountability norm. There is a difference in sense, the meaning of the idiomatic expression “*breaking ranks with*” in the ST and TT is not the same. Hence there is a discrepancy in the relation between the ST and the TT. The phrase *kwiyeveria igooti ria Hague* would have been ideal. (Gross) *to cease to be a member of The Hague*. Translating the news item as follows would have been better...*ngwataniro ya mavururi ma African kuuva mweke kwiyeveria igooti ria Hague ithenya ria vata wa gutuma andu mangicokia thayu vururi wa Burundi...* (Gross) *AU prioritized the issue of not being a member of Hague rather than need to send peace keepers to Burundi*. The function of the TT was also not met because the correct information was not conveyed. If the correct information has not been conveyed then it means communication failed and so the communication norm was broken. In addition, rendering of the wrong meaning means the choice of the terms used in the TT, is misleading the target audience thus the translator deviated from the accountability norm.

In example 3 in the table above, the idiomatic expression “*behind the scenes*” and the noun “*intrigues*” were mistranslated. The phrase “... *was exposing behind the scenes intrigues within the jubilee government*” was translated as “*so it’s seen there is apprehension in politics, here we say behind the curtains, behind the scenes very good.*” Behind the scenes means being or working out of public view or in secret; or working or happening privately without being known or seen by the public. Intrigue is a secret plan to do something, especially something that will harm another person.

Using “*tumbo joto*” as the equivalent of “*behind the scenes intrigues*” led to distortion of meaning. “*tumbo joto*” in Kiswahili means “*wasi wasi*” while in English it means *having butterflies in one’s stomach or a feeling of nervousness or apprehension*. So as to communicate the assumptions of the source text and the intended interpretation of the idiomatic expression, as demanded by the interpretive theory, the translator should have adopted a meaning based translation. A meaning-based translation entails translating the SL’s meaning into the TL without misrepresentation. The meaning of the source language should not change even if the source language’s form changes as it transforms into the target language.

The idiomatic expression *behind the scenes* means happening in secret. In secret means *ntithori* in Kiambu. Intrigues in kiambu could be *wara*. The ideal translation therefore could have been...*ni auumburate maundu ma nthitho na wara thiini wa thirikari ya Jubilee. (Gross) has exposed secret schemes within the Jubilee government*. Therefore, the relation norm, the communication norm and the accountability norm were broken. There is a difference in sense, the meaning in the ST and TT is not the same. The function of the TT was also not met because the correct information was not conveyed. The result of the mistranslation was rendering of the wrong meaning, this means that the choice of the term used in the TT, is misleading the target audience. Thus, the translator deviated from the accountability norm.

In example 4 in the table above, the idiomatic expression “*war of words*” was mistranslated. The phrase “... *over war of word with Joho*” was translated as “*because of speaking ill of Joho*” War of words means a long argument between two people or groups. To speak ill of someone is to say something bad about someone.

Using “*speaking ill of*” in place of “*war of words*” is a mistranslation that led to meaning loss. Thus, the target text expressed meaning that is opposite of what the source text expresses by using a phrase that is contrary to the requirements of the Interpretive Theory, whose main tenet is the re-expression of the meaning of the ST in another language. The translator in this case should have used a phrase that has an equivalent meaning in Kiambu. The equivalent of *war of words* in Kiambu is *gucokaniria ciugo*. (Gross) *exchange words or to argue*.

The three norms the: relation norm, communication and accountability norm were also broken in the example above. There was difference in meaning between the ST and TT leading to misleading information. The TT also failed to produce the intended effect thus miscommunication. The result of the mistranslation was rendering of the wrong meaning, this means that the choice of the term used in the TT, is misleading the target audience. Thus the translator deviated from the accountability norm.

In example 5, the idiomatic expression “*warming up*” was mistranslated. The phrase “*ODM has warned party members warming up to Jubilee ...*” was translated as “*Raila telling people that are in ODM and they want to nose around in Jubilee....*” *warming up* means to begin to enjoy or like someone or something; or to become more fervent and earnest towards someone or something. *Nose around* is to pry into something or to snoop around something; or to try to discover information. Using “*nose around*” in place of “*warming up*” is a mistranslation that led to loss of meaning. *Warming up* in kiambu is *canjamukira*. The ideal translation could have been *Kiama kia ODM ni kirakania a member a ODM aria maracanjamukira Jubilee na kumeera ni maguta iti ciao*. (Gross) *ODM party is warning its members who are preparing to join Jubilee party and telling them that they will lose their seats*. The

translation of this idiomatic expression should have been meaning-based in order to convey the same meaning that is expressed in the source text.

The sight translation of idiomatic expressions in newspaper reviews deviated from the relation norm, communication norm and the accountability norm. These deviations then mean that the three translation errors were present. In all errors demonstrated in the examples above, it can clearly be seen that the TT conveyed misleading information and produced an unintended effect. This then led to mistranslations and in turn miscommunication between the initiator of the ST and the audience of the TT.

The analysis of the errors also point towards the causes of the errors. Mistranslation of idiomatic expressions could have been caused by the translators translating the idiomatic expression word for word. For example “*bad blood*” which was translated as “*ntakame njuku*” thus the correct meaning was not conveyed. Mistranslations could have also been caused by the fact that the translator did not take into consideration the ST and the TT’s culture. The translators should have used idiomatic expressions in Ki-embu that reflect the ST’s intended meaning.

4.2.1.2 Lexical Mismatches

Under lexical mismatches, the translators at times were faced with challenges in identifying an equivalent word in the target language and therefore they ended up using words which could not match with the source language intended meaning. Some of the words identified are given below and a back translation has been done to describe the nature of the problem. The examples in the table below show lexical mismatches and the explanations follow below.

Table 4. 3: Data Exhibiting Lexical Mismatches

Example	ST	TT	BT
6	Three African presidents have <u>vowed</u> not to waver in the war against terrorism until peace is attained.	<i>Three African presidents, mutongoria wa vururi Uhuru Kenyatta, uria wa Nigeria na wa Somalia, gukorwa <u>marutate mukana</u>, kana kuga ni makuthi na mbere gukorwa mavururi mama makirua na ndeto ciegi ugaidi.</i>	Three African presidents, the head of state Uhuru Kenyatta, Nigeria president and the president of Somalia, they have <u>warned</u> or said they will continue these counties will fight with issues concerning terrorism.
7	The leadership and integrity act of 2012 requires all <u>public entities</u> to develop specific codes of conduct for approval and gazettelement by the anti-graft body.	<i>The leadership and integrity act of 2012, iria irendekithia <u>maovitha a uruti wira</u>, gukorwa you know mari andu akinyaniriku makiria aria mai waragania na atheru urutiri wa wira wa ovici.</i>	The leadership and integrity act of 2012, which requires <u>working officers</u> to be you know people who are trustworthy especially those that are just and transparent in formal employment.
8	This was Obamas last address to the convention as president, ahead of November's elections in which Clinton will <u>square it out</u> with republican Donald Trump.	<i>Wa uguo nake Bill Clinton gukorwa riu <u>magigacemania</u> na uria wa Republican Donald Trump.</i>	Also Bill Clinton <u>to meet</u> with Republican Donald Trump.

In example 6, the verb “vow” was mistranslated. Rendering the verb “vow” as “warn” resulted to change in meaning thus loss of meaning. According to the interpretive theory, the target text is expected to appropriately resemble the source text as far as meaning and inferential properties are concerned, therefore, rendering “vow” into “warn” as its equivalent goes against the interpretive theory’s notion of resemblance. The translator should have used a near equivalent word if finding a perfect equivalent was a problem.

According to the pedagogical assessment model, the norms that were deviated from in the example above are; relation norm, the communication norm and the accountability norm. The first one is the relation norm which requires a comparison of the ST and the TT. By comparing the ST and TT, there is a difference in sense, the meaning of the verb “*vow*” in the ST and TT is not the same. Hence there is a discrepancy in the relation between the ST and the TT. The equivalent of *vow* in Kiambu is *kwivita*. Gross (*vow*). The second error is the deviation from the communication norm. This has to do with the function of the TT. The function of the TT was not met because the correct information was not conveyed. The function of newspaper reviews is to inform the public. If the correct information has not been conveyed then it means communication failed and so the communication norm was broken. As an outcome of deviating from relation and communication norms, the accountability norm was also broken by the translator. The result of the mistranslation was rendering of the wrong meaning, this means that the choice of the term used in the TT, is misleading to the target audience.

In example 7, the relation norm, the communication norm and the accountability norm were broken. There is a difference in sense, the meaning in the ST and TT is not the same. The noun “*public entities*” was translated as “*working officers*”. Using “*Working officers*” in place of “*public entities*” is a mistranslation which led to loss of meaning. The function of the TT was also not met because the correct information was not conveyed. The translator should have explained what “*public entities*” are; this would have put the receptors in context so as to understand better. A public entity is an organization or body providing services to the public on behalf of the government. *public entities* in kiambu is *miungano iria ivecanaga utungata kwi mwingi vanduri va thirikari*. (Gross) *Organisations that give services to the public on*

behalf of the government. The result of the mistranslation was rendering of the wrong meaning, this means that the choice of the term used in the TT, is misleading to the target audience. Thus the translator deviated from the accountability norm.

In example 8, the three norms the: relation norm, communication and accountability norms were also broken. There was difference in meaning between the ST and TT leading to misleading information. The phrasal verb “*square it out*” was mistranslated. “*Square it out*” was translated as “*meet*”. Rendering “*square it out*” into “*meet*” as its equivalent lead to deviation from the relation norm because the the meaning in the ST and TT is not the same. *Square it out* in the context meant “to compete.” The equivalent of compete in Kiambu is *gucindana*. (Gross) *compete* .The mistranslation led to meaning loss because the source text’s meaning was not conveyed correctly. Therefore, the TT failed to produce the intended effect thus miscommunication and thus deviation from the communication norm. The result of the mistranslation was rendering of the wrong meaning, this means that the choice of the words used in the TT, is misleading to the target audience. Thus the translator deviated from the accountability norm.

According to the interpretive theory, the target text is expected to appropriately resemble the source text as far as meaning and inferential properties are concerned. The mistranslations thus led to loss of meaning because the source text’s meaning was not conveyed correctly. The translator should have tried to find near equivalents in the target language.

4.2.1.3 Code Switching and borrowing

Code switching is when a speaker alternates between two or more languages in the context of a single conversation. In this study the translator sometimes code switched

to English and Kiswahili. The translator translating from English to Kiambu retained English words when translating and in some cases used Kiswahili words. These English and Kiswahili words are likely to lead to incomprehensibility to Kiambu receptors that are not aware of the meanings of the words used. This means that the message from the source language that was to be conveyed is not captured in the target language. This implies that probably the translator did not get an equivalent word in Kiambu. The use of the terms in English and Kiswahili without explaining what they mean can hamper comprehension of the target text. So the translator should look for equivalents in the TT or use various strategies to create new terminology in the target text so as to convey an equivalent meaning.

Some of the translation strategies that could be used to overcome code switching include: unpacking (definition and paraphrase), accommodation, use of lexical equivalents, coinage and synonymy. The data in the table below shows examples of code switching and the explanations follow.

Table 4. 4: Data Exhibiting Code Switching

Example	ST	TT	BT
10	Odinga also rules out challenging results in <u>Supreme Court</u> and says he will do everything to protect his vote.	<i>Odinga wa uguo ni arulete out uvoro wa kuthii igooti-ri riri inene nirio <u>Supreme court</u> na kuga ageeka wa undu guonthe angivota kugiririra kura yake.</i>	Odinga additionally has ruled out the idea of going to a supreme court, which is the <u>Supreme Court</u> and said he will do everything possible to prevent his vote.
11	PAC <u>fingers top leadership of the electoral body for corruption.</u>	<i>Fingers top leadership ya electoral body, ni undu wa ndeto anga cia <u>corruption</u>, ndui? Na karagaca icio.</i>	<u>Fingers</u> top leadership of the electoral body, because of issues maybe of <u>corruption</u> , what? And those things.
12	<u>House team</u> wants <u>IEBC</u> <u>chiefs</u> <u>probed.</u>	<i>House team ni eerenda <u>IEBC chief</u> atuike <u>probed.</u> House team ni parliament.</i>	<u>House team</u> wants <u>IEBC chief</u> to be <u>probed.</u> House team is parliament.
7	Uhuru to give <u>state of nation address.</u>	<i>President Uhuru Kenyatta ni utanyiritwe kuvecana <u>state of the nation address</u> kana kwaranaria na mwingi wa vururi wa Kenya.</i>	<u>President</u> Uhuru Kenyatta is expected to give <u>state of the nation address</u> or converse with the general public of Kenya.
13	In <u>explosive court papers, business woman</u> who was paid <u>Ksh. 791 million</u> in the <u>devolution ministry tenders</u> reveals <u>former CS</u> was her <u>silent partner.</u>	<i>Explosive court papers business woman uria warivite muigana wa ciringi <u>seven nine one million</u> in devolution ministry tenders. akireveal former CS aari <u>silent partner</u> wake.</i>	<u>Explosive court papers</u> business woman who had been paid a sum of <u>seven nine one million shillings</u> in devolution ministry tenders as she reveals former CS was her <u>silent partner.</u>

In example 10 in the table above, the phrase “*supreme court*” was not translated. The translator code switched, used the English word “*Supreme court*” rather than translate it to Kiembu. Supreme Court in Kiembu is *Igooti rinene*. The translator retained English words when translating. The English words are likely to lead to incomprehensibility to Ki-embu receptors that are not aware of the meanings of the words used. In this example the communication norm has been broken because the translation is not able to fulfil its function because the term used in the TT cannot be understood by Ki-embu receptors that are not aware of meaning of the word. Thus the TT failed to produce the same effect as the ST.

In example 11, “*Fingers top leadership of the electoral body*” and “*corruption*” were not translated to Kiembu. Corruption in Kiembu is *uungumania*. The ideal translation would have been *PAC, ikiorota atongoria anene a gikundi kiria kithuranagithia na kurugamagirira ithurano ni undu wa uungumania*. (Gross) *PAC, warns top leaders of the organization that holds and oversees elections because of corruption*. In this example the function of the TT was also not met because of codeswitching; not translating the phrase above led to incomprehensibility to Ki-embu receptors who do not understand English or those who are not aware of the meaning of the words used. If information is not conveyed it means that communication has failed and so the communication norm was broken.

In example 12, the translator did not translate the verb “*probed*”, the nouns “*IEBC chief*” and “*house team*”. Probed in kiembu is *kuria ciuria*, IEBC chief could be translated as *mutongoria munene wa gikundi kiria kithuranagithia na kurgamirira ithurano vururiri*. (Gross) *Chief of the organization which holds and oversees elections in the county*. This translation also led to deviation from the communication

norm. The TT failed to produce the intended effect. The word “probed” was retained in the translation and so was incomprehensible to Ki-embu receptors that are not aware of the meaning of the word.

In example 7, “*state of nation*” and “*president*” were not translated. This also led to meaning loss. State of the nation could have been translated as *uria vururi uri*. President as *mutongoria wa vururi*. The translation led to the deviation from the communication norm. This is because the purpose which is informing; was not met. This is because the phrase “*state of the nation*” and the word “*president*” were not translated so they were incomprehensible to Ki-embu receptors that are not aware of the meanings of the words.

Not translating the words above into Kiembu led to meaning loss to those Kiembu listeners who do not understand the English terms used. The translators should use other words or phrases that are near equivalents when he or she cannot readily find a perfect equivalent. In cases where code switched words do not have equivalents in Kiembu; paraphrase should be adopted by the translator so as to express the intended meaning. Doing so enables the translators avoid the temptation of using foreign terms that bring understanding issues to the receptors of the target text.

The translators also borrowed from English. According to Crystal (2003), if a language takes lexemes from another language, the new items are referred to as borrowings. In this study the translators borrowed from English. Borrowing may make the message that was conveyed not to reach some of the Kiembu receptors, if they do not understand the terms borrowed.

In appendix 1 example 29, the term “*loan*” was borrowed from English. The term loan was translated as “*maloani*”. The equivalent of loans in kiembu is *mikovo*. In

appendix 1 example 21, the term “*report*” was translated as “*reporti*”. In appendix 1 example 15, the terms “*iproposatwe*” and “*makanjera*” were borrowed from the terms “*proposed*” and “*councilor*” respectively from English. Propose in Kiambu is *kwendekithia*. Explaining the terms rather than nativizing them would have enabled the receptors to comprehend the target text much easier since a good translation should be one that allows receptors to access the message at a minimum processing cost. In the examples above the purpose of communication is not met and thus deviation from the communication norm. The communication norm has been broken because the translation is not able to fulfil its function because the words used in the TT cannot be understood by Kiambu receptors if they do not understand the terms borrowed.

4.2.1.4 Mismatch in Meaning

Change in meaning also occurred when a phrase or clause was misinterpreted by the translator. Misinterpreting the meaning of a phrase or clause resulted to meaning loss. Examples 14-20 in the table below show examples of mismatches in meaning and the explanations follow.

Table 4. 5: Data Exhibiting Mismatch in Meaning

Example	ST	TT	BT
14	...shot down a motion to reconstitute the house budget and appropriation committee	... <u>ni mararemererwe kana ni marareganire na amember aria maravecanitwe mariitwa mao thiini wa house budget and appropriation committee.</u> Abunge nimareganire nao ,kwoguo riu uvoro wegii budget.	...were not able or disagreed with members whose names had been given out in the house budget and appropriation committee...
15	...under the umbrella of national forum of former councillors	... <i>mwamburi wa makanjura a vururiri aria manakorwa mari na kanjura uretwa the national forum of former</i>	...umbrella of councillors of the country that had a councillor called the national forum

		<i>councillors.</i>	of former councillors.
16	...will stop them from spreading their wrapped ideologies and radicalizing other inmates.	<i>...igaakorwa ikirugamirira kivooto kia aria magaakorwa makinyitikana...</i>	...will stand for justice for those who will be caught.
17	...have asked IEBC to look into what they termed efforts to disenfranchise their supporters.	<i>...ni marauririe IEBC kumurika uvoro wegũ kiyo, gia kurekereria tunyamu tutu twa kwiandikithia, wa uguo niguo to disenfranchise their supporter's wega vio vio...</i>	...have asked IEBC to look into the effort of releasing this things of registration so as to disenfranchise their supporters very very good.
18	...Mudavadi's claims are unfortunate and hopelessly opportunistic.	<i>...nikuo Mudavadi araririria tumaundu tutarereeka wega vio vio.</i>	...Mudavadi is talking about minor things that cannot be understood.
19	Verdict of Kenyans on end of 8-4-4"	<i>Gatwikano riu ga Kenya, Kenya uria marena na uria mavitukitie na uria guikariĩ.</i>	Final decision of Kenya, Kenya what they want and what they passed and the way things are.
20	Uhuru to counties: <u>be ready for tough times.</u>	<i>President akiaririria uvoro wa macounties, kana akira atongoria a macounty akimeera mevararie ni undu wa maundu mamwe maria maukite.</i>	The president talking about counties or as he told county leaders, <u>telling them to be ready because of some things that will come.</u>

The norms that were deviated from in example 14 in the table above are; relation norm, the communication norm and the accountability norm. The first one is the relation norm which requires a comparison of the ST and the TT. By comparing the ST and TT, there is a difference in sense. The meaning of the phrase “...shot down a motion to reconstitute the house budget and appropriation committee” in the ST and TT is not the same. Hence there is a discrepancy in the relation between the ST and the TT. In this case the relation norm was broken.

The second error is the deviation from the communication norm. This has to do with the function of the TT. The function of the TT was not met because the correct information was not conveyed. The phrase “...*shot down a motion to reconstitute the house budget and appropriation committee*” was translated as “*disagreed with members whose names had been given out in the house budget and appropriation committee.*” This mistranslation led to distortion of meaning thus meaning loss. There is loss of meaning because the source text meant that “*MPs rejected a motion to restructure the house budget and appropriation committee*” not, “*MPs disagreed with members whose names had been given out in the house budget and appropriation committee.*” This mistranslation makes the translation obscure. If the correct information has not been conveyed then it means communication failed and so the communication norm was broken. The ideal translation could have been...*ni maregire kuvitukia wendekithia wa kuthondeka uceru kamiti iria irugamagiriraga mbanjeti ya thirikari.* (Gross) ...*they rejected a proposal to reconstitute the committee that oversees the state budget.* The erroneous translation elicits a different understanding from that intended by the source text.

As an outcome of deviating from relation and communication norms, the accountability norm was also broken by the translator. The result of the mistranslation was rendering of the wrong meaning, this means that the choice of the words used in the TT, is misleading the target audience. When the translator misleads the audience, then they have deviated from the accountability norm.

The three norms the: relation norm, communication and accountability norm were also broken in example 15. The translator translated the phrase “*under the umbrella of national forum of former councilors*” as “*umbrella of councilors of the country that*

had a councilor called the national forum of former councilors.” There was addition of the phrase “*of the country that had a councilor called*” in the TT and this led to misrepresentation in meaning. There is misrepresentation of meaning because the ST meant that “*the recommendation arose out of a petition by former councilors under the umbrella of national forum of former councilors.*” By comparing the ST and TT, there is a difference in sense. Hence there is a discrepancy in the relation between the ST and the TT. In this case the relation norm was broken.

The translator in this instance could have gone further to explain what the phrase above meant so as the receptors of the translation can understand the translation. The phrase could have been translated as ...*rungu rwa mwambure wa makanjera aria a tene (Gross) ...under the umbrella of former concillors.* It can therefore be argued that the author's translation is obscure due to wrong choice of words leading to complete change of meaning. Therefore, the function of the TT was not met because the correct information was not conveyed. If the correct information has not been conveyed then it means communication failed and so the communication norm was broken. The result of the mistranslation was rendering of the wrong meaning, this means that the choice of the words used in the TT, is misleading the target audience. When the translator misleads the audience, then they have deviated from the accountability norm. The translator should therefore evaluate the circumstances critically and strive to produce a translation that interpretively resembles the original even if it means increasing the length of the text or reducing it.

Example 16 also contains three translation errors. The errors are as a result of the deviation from the relation norm, communication norm and accountability norm. The evaluation of the TT against the ST brought out divergence from the relation norm.

The phrase “*will stop them from spreading their wrapped ideologies and radicalizing other inmates*” was translated as “*will stand for justice for those who will be caught.*” This is a mismatch and it resulted to change in meaning. Hence there is a discrepancy in the relation between the ST and the TT. The source text states “*that the correctional facility will stop terrorism convicts from spreading their wrapped ideologies and radicalizing other inmates,*” whereas the target text states that “*the prisons will stand for justice for those who will be caught.*” This mistranslation led to complete distortion of meaning. The erroneous translation brings about a varied understanding to that of the ST. The function of the TT was not met because the correct information was not conveyed. If the correct information has not been conveyed then it means communication failed and so the communication norm was broken. The choice of the words used in the TT, is misleading the target audience. When the translator misleads the audience, then the translator has deviated from the accountability norm. The translator should have adopted a strategy called 'paraphrase' to explain the intended meaning. The phrase could have been translated as ...*ni ikugiria itoi kutheremia mawoni mao macuuku na marikiru, na gutambia mawoni macio kwi ovwo acio engi njera. (Gross) It will prevent terrorists from spreading their bad ideologies to the other prisoners in jail.*

Three norms the: relation norm, communication and accountability norm were also broken in example 17, the phrase “*...have asked IEBC to look into what they termed efforts to disenfranchise their supporters*” was translated as “*...have asked IEBC to look into the effort of releasing this things of registration so as to disenfranchise their supporters very very good.*” Disenfranchise means to deprive someone of a franchise, generally their right to vote. Rendering it as, “*... have asked IEBC to look into efforts of releasing these small things of registration so as to deprive the supporters the right*

to vote” led to distortion of meaning thus meaning loss. The translator mistranslated the entire phrase and brought out a different meaning. Thus, there is a discrepancy in the relation between the ST and the TT. The communication norm has also not been respected because the function of the TT was not met because the correct information was not conveyed. The result of the mistranslation was rendering of the wrong meaning, this means that the choice of the term used in the TT, is misleading the target audience. When the translator misleads the audience, then they have deviated from the accountability norm. A meaning-based translation was necessary so as to transfer the source text message. A meaning-based translation involves translating the meaning of the ST without changing it. The ideal translation could have been ... *ni yuritie kamiti iria ithurithanagia na kurugamirira ithurano vururiri kuroria na njira ndikiru kira mareeta kiyo gia kwima andu aria maramanyita mbaru kivooto gia kuthurana...* (Gross)...*have asked the committee that oversees elections in the country to investigate what they term efforts to deprive their supporters their right to vote.*

In example 18, the phrase “...*Mudavadi’s claims as unfortunate and hopelessly opportunistic*” was translated as “*Mudavadi is talking about minor things that cannot be understood.*” The wrong choice of words led to complete change in meaning. Hence there is a discrepancy in the relation between the ST and the TT. In this case the relation norm was broken. If the correct information has not been conveyed then it means communication failed and so the communication norm was broken. In addition, rendering of the wrong meaning means the choice of the terms used in the TT, is misleading the target audience thus the translator deviated from the accountability norm. The ideal translation could have been ...*miario ya Mudavadi ndiagirire na ni ya wara.* (Gross) *Mudavadi’s words are not good and are opprortunistic.*

In example 19, the heading, “*verdict of Kenyans on end of 8-4-4*” was translated as “*Final decision of Kenya, Kenya what they want and what they passed and the way things are.*” The mistranslation makes the translation obscure because it does not repress the source texts meaning. The correct translation in Kiambu would have been... *itua ria akenya ria muico wa kitomo kia 8-4-4.* (Gross) *Final decision of Kenyans on end of 8.4.4.* The translation deviated from the relation norm, communication norm and the accountability norm.

In example 20 in the table above, the phrase “*be ready for tough times*” was translated as “*... telling them to be ready because of some things that will come*” this mistranslation led to change in meaning and thus meaning loss. The phrase “*tough times*” was translated as “*some things that will come.*” What will come is not specified resulting to meaning loss. Additionally, an indecision error led to ambiguity. The phrase “*Uhuru to counties*” was translated as “*The president talking about counties or as he told county leaders ...*” An indecision error arises when the translator provides more than one option for a particular translation unit. The error led to ambiguity because the statement had two possible meanings. These mistranslations made the translation obscure since the source text did not interpretively resemble the target text. The correct translation in Kiambu could have been *mevararie ni undu wa mvinda maumu mauku.* (Gross) *They should prepare for tough times ahead.* The translation also deviated from the relation norm, communication norm and the accountability norm.

All the example above deviated from the relation norm, communication norm and the accountability norm. These deviations then mean that the three translation errors were present. In all three errors demonstrated in the examples above, it can clearly be seen

that the TT conveyed misleading information and produced an unintended effect. This then led to mistranslations and in turn miscommunication between the initiator of the ST and the audience of the TT.

4.2.1.5 Insertion of Words or Addition

According to the American Translation Associations (ATA) 2010 error identification categories, this is a situation whereby the translator brings in information that was not originally there in the source text. It is when the information given in the TT is more than in the ST. Thus, readers in the TT acquire extra information than readers in the ST therefore, leading to change in meaning. House (1981) defines addition as an error in translation whereby a linguistic item is added to the target text that did not appear in the source text hence, affecting the original meaning. Too much addition creates weakness in the translation because it leads to divergence from the source text. The examples in the table below show examples of addition and the explanations follow below.

Table 4. 6: Data Exhibiting Addition

Example	ST	TT	BT
21	The anti-graft authority yesterday evening drastically changed a report exposing state organs that had not compiled with a key law on leadership and integrity.	<i>Ngwataniro ya kurua na ungumania igoro kivwai ni irakorirwe igicenjia ripoti iria iragwetanagia nvua imwe cia thirikari na ugoro wegũ you know utongoria na wagiririku wega ni kindu thiini wa kiria kiretwa leadership</i>	The association that fights corruption, yesterday evening changed a report that was linking some branches of the government with issues that concern you know leadership and intergrity good,

		<u>and integrity act 2012.</u>	<u>and it is something inside what is called the leadership and integrity act 2012.</u>
11	PAC fingers top leadership of the electoral body for corruption.	<i>Fingers top leadership ya electoral body, ni undu wa ndeto anga cia corruption, ndui? Na karagacia.</i>	Fingers top leadership of the electoral body, because of issues maybe of corruption, what? And those things.

In example 21, there was over translation. The phrase “...good and it is something inside what is called the leadership and integrity act 2012” has been added because it is not in the ST. Addition of the phrase stated above led to distortion of the message because listeners of the TT acquired more information than readers of the ST. In order to demonstrate the deviation from the relation norm the ST was assessed in comparison to the TT. In the example above there was overtranslation. The translation therefore has more information than that provided by the ST therefore deviating from the relation norm. The addition led to divergence in meaning and thus deviation from the communication norm.

In example 11, there is addition of the phrase “*and those things*”. Addition of the phrase stated above led to distortion of the message because listeners of the TT acquired more information than readers of the ST. Two norms the: relation norm, communication were broken in the example above. There was difference in meaning between the ST and TT leading to misleading information. The TT also failed to produce the intended effect thus miscommunication.

According to Ngesu (2011), when a linguistic element is unnecessarily added to the target text, neither the source nor the target text expresses the same meaning. Translators should be careful to avoid the risk of adding unnecessary information when translating.

4.2.1.6 Omission of Words

Corder (1972) defines an omission in relation to a linguistic error as an elision of an essential linguistic element. According to the American Translation Associations (ATA) 2010 error identification categories, Omission occurs when an element of information in the source text is left out of the target text. This covers not only textual information but also the author’s intention (outrage, irony), Missing titles, headings or sentences within a passage. Omission can cause a misunderstanding between ST and TT especially if the message omitted from the ST is crucial in the understanding of the TT. House (1981) refers to an 'error' of omission as a translation error where there is the leaving out of a linguistic item in the translated text causing it to be less precise than the source text. Baker (1992) also notes that there is inevitably some loss of meaning when words and expressions are omitted in a translation.

In this study, the translator sometimes did not convey the message of the TT fully because of omission of important information in the translation. The examples in the table below show examples of omission and the explanations follow below.

Table 4. 7: Data Exhibiting Omission

Example	ST	TT	BT
22	Adopted: African Union adopts Kenya's proposal to develop a roadmap for mass withdrawal from the ICC.	<i>African union ni iretikirire ivoya ria vururi wa Kenya, ririkana mavururi ma African union mbere yetagwa organization of African union (OAU), Organisation of African Union (OAU)</i>	African union has accepted the request of the country of Kenya, remember African union countries before was called organization of African union (OAU), organization of African (OAU).
23	Calls for peace top fete after ruling.	<i>Gugatwika gukiurwa riu gukorwe kwi na thayu kana gukorwe gukithingatwa thayu, muno makiria vuva wa itua riu ria igooti.</i>	It is being asked that there should be peace or there should be peace especially after the court ruling.
11	PAC fingers top leadership of the electoral body for corruption.	<i>Fingers top leadership ya electoral body, ni undu wa ndeto anga cia corruption, ndui? Na karagaca icio.</i>	Fingers top leadership of the electoral body, because of issues maybe of corruption, what? And those things.

In order to demonstrate deviation from the relation norm the ST was assessed in comparison to the TT. In example 22 in the table above, there was omission of information leading to meaning loss. Information in the TT that was provided in the ST was omitted thus deviation from the relation norm. The sentence “*African Union adopts Kenya's proposal to develop a roadmap for mass withdrawal from the ICC*” was translated as “*African union has accepted the request of the country of Kenya, remember African union countries before was called organization of African union (OAU), organization of African (OAU).*” The phrase “*to develop a roadmap for mass*

withdrawal from the ICC” was omitted leading to a mismatch and meaning loss because the information is missing. The effect of this is that the listeners lost out because there was loss of meaning. When partial information is conveyed the target text does not have the intended effect on the listeners. Therefore, the purpose of communication is not met and thus deviation from the communication norm. There is also addition of “*OAU*” in the translation resulting to mismatch because it was not in the source text.

In example 23, the phrase “*top fete*” was omitted leading to meaning loss. Information in the TT that was provided in the ST was omitted thus deviation from the relation norm. The heading “*Calls for peace top fete after ruling*” was translated as *it is being asked that there should be peace or there should be peace especially after the court ruling.*” The phrase “*top fete*” was omitted in the translation. Fete is a celebration or carnival. The listeners lost out because there was loss of meaning. Due to omission the target text does not have the intended effect on the listeners. Therefore, the purpose of communication is not met and thus deviation from the communication norm.

In example 11, omission led to meaning loss. The noun “*PAC*” was omitted. The heading “*PAC fingers top leadership of the electoral body for corruption*” was translated as *Fingers top leadership of the electoral body because of the issues maybe of corruption, what? Those things.*” Omission of the noun “*PAC*” led to distortion of meaning. In this example the relation and communication norms were broken. The communication norm has been broken because the translation is not able to fulfil its function because the noun “*PAC*” was omitted. The relation norm was also

broken because there is difference in sense, the meaning of the TT and ST are different.

The translators may have omitted the words and phrases because expressing the ideas denoted by the omitted words in Kiambu language was a challenge hence, the translators preferred to omit them.

4.2.1.7 Repetition

Repetition is repeating the same word, or same phrase, or the same sense in different words. In this study there were cases where the same sense was repeated using different words. Examples in the table below show examples of repetition and the explanations follow below.

Table 4. 8: Data Exhibiting Repetition

Example	ST	TT	BT
4	Women hold demos to condemn Sonko over war of words with Joho.	<i>Kurai na <u>demonstrations kana maandamano</u> kuria mwena wa Mombasa, atumia muno makimenereria Michael Mbuvi Sonko senator of Nairobi ni undu wa kwaria mugambo mucuku ukonie Joho.</i>	There were <u>demonstrations or demonstrations</u> in Mombasa, women mostly despising Michael Mbuvi Sonko senator of Nairobi because of speaking ill of Joho.
23	<u>Calls for peace top fete after ruling.</u>	<i>Gugatwika gukiurwa riu <u>gukorwe kwi na thayu kana gukorwe gukithingatwa thayu,</u> muno makiria vuva wa itua riu ria igooti.</i>	Now it is being asked that <u>there should be peace or people should maintain peace</u> especially after the

			court ruling.
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In example 4 in the table above, there is repetition. The translator repeated the word “*demonstrations*” in the TT i.e. used the English word “*demonstrations*” and Kiswahili “*maandamano*” yet the two words mean the same. The translator should have used an equivalent in Kiembu language. The Kiembu equivalent is *kururungana*.

In example 23, the phrase “*calls for peace*” was repeated. It was translated as “*there should be peace or people should maintain peace...*” However, repetition did not result to meaning loss or change in meaning but it resulted to a mismatch between the ST and TT.

4.2.2 Grammatical Errors

According to the American Translation Associations (ATA) 2010 error identification categories, when translating, translators should not abide by the structures of the source text, thus neglecting the requirements of the target language and the standard way of forming sentences in the target language. The target text should have cohesion. Cohesion is the system of lexical, grammatical and other relationships that formally link different parts of a text. The target text should not be difficult to understand due to misuse of pronouns, inconsistent use of terminology, inappropriate conjunctions or other structural errors. The target text should be fluent, clear and also faithful to the source text. Examples of structural errors:

4.2.2.1 Unusual Syntactic Structures

Under unusual syntactic structures, errors such as omission of certain particles and Unnatural Word Order were identified. The Examples in the table below show mission of certain particles and the explanations follow below.

4.2.2.2 Omission of Certain Particles

Table 4. 9: Data Exhibiting Omission of Certain Particles

Example	ST	TT	BT
12	House team wants IEBC chiefs probed.	<i>House team ni eerenda IEBC chief atuike probed. House team ni parliament.</i>	House team wants IEBC chief to be probed. House team is parliament.
13	<u>In</u> explosive court papers, business woman who was paid sh 791 million in the devolution ministry tenders reveals former CS was her silent partner.	<i>Explosive court papers business woman uria warivitwe muigana wa ciringi seven nine one million in devolution ministry tenders, akireveal former CS aari silent partner wake.</i>	Explosive court papers business woman who had been paid a sum of seven nine one million shillings in devolution ministry tenders, as she reveals former CS was her silent partner.
24	ICC: States accuse ICC of turning into a political and imperial court that targets Africans.	<i>ICC state gukuuma mavururi mama, gukuuma igooti kana ICC state.</i>	ICC state condemns these countries, condemns court or ICC state.

In example 12, two norms the relation norm and communication norm were broken.

The plural marking (s) that indicates number was omitted. The heading ‘*House team*

wants IEBC chiefs probed” was translated as *‘House team wants IEBC chief to be probed. House team is parliament.’* “*Chiefs*” was translated as “*chief*” in the singular form, instead of plural form and therefore the number rule was flouted. This resulted to change because the source text is in plural. Information in the TT that was provided in the ST was omitted thus deviation from the relation norm. Kiambu classifies nouns into different classes and each class is marked by distinctive singular and plural prefixes which precede the nominal item. In addition, “*chief*” was codeswitched; the translator could have nativized it by adding the prefix ‘*ma-*’ to make it plural, as in “*macivo*” When partial information is conveyed the target text does not have the intended effect on the listeners. Therefore, the purpose of communication is not met and thus deviation from the communication norm.

In example 13 in the table above, the preposition “*in*” was omitted leading to meaning loss. The phrase “*In explosive court papers, business woman who paid ksh. 791 million...*” was translated as “*Explosive court papers business woman who had paid a sum of seven nine one million ...*” Omission of the preposition “*in*” led to meaning loss. The relation norm was broken because omission of the preposition “*in*” led to difference in meaning between the ST and the TT. The communication norm was also broken because if there is difference in meaning it means the function of the TT was not met because the correct information was not conveyed.

In example 24, an error arises because the translator ignored punctuation in the translation. Punctuations indicate when a person pauses and what vocal inflections he or she uses. According to the American translators association (2010), a punctuation error occurs when the conventions of the target language regarding punctuation are

not followed, including those governing the use of: quotation marks, commas, semicolons and colons. A colon should be indicated by a pause in speech.

The translator did not pause to indicate the colon after the word “ICC” in the heading and this led to meaning loss. The heading “*ICC: States accuse ICC of turning into a political and imperial court that targets Africans*” was translated as “*ICC state condemns these countries, condemns court or ICC state.*” The source text meant that “states accused ICC court of turning into a political and imperial court that targets Africans.” But the translation states that “ICC state scolds these countries scolds court or ICC state.” In this case the relation norm was broken because there was a mismatch in meaning between the ST and the TT. The mismatch in meaning makes the translation obscure because there is no state called ICC state. It is not clear if it is the “*ICC state*” that is being accused “*or the countries or court.*” The result of the relation error is obscurity. The intended function of the TT was to convey information. The intended effect was for the listeners to be informed. In order for the TT to respect the communication norm and avoid a translation error; it needed to fulfil this function. The TT however did not achieve this, because the translation was obscure.

The norms that were deviated from in example 13 above are: relation norm and the communication norm. There was an error in terms of punctuation. The heading, “*In explosive court papers, business woman who paid Ksh. 791 million in the devolution ministry tenders...*” was translated as “*Explosive court papers business woman who paid a sum of seven nine one million shillings in devolution ministry tenders...*” The comma in between “*court papers*” and “*business woman*” was ignored and this led to meaning loss. Hence there is a discrepancy in the relation between the ST and the TT.

The translator did not pause to indicate the comma making the translation unintelligible. In addition omission of the preposition “*in*” resulted to meaning loss. The function of the TT was also not met because the correct information was not conveyed. The function of newspaper reviews is to inform the public. If the correct information has not been conveyed then it means communication failed and so the communication norm was broken.

4.2.3.1 Unnatural Word Order or Incorrect Syntax

Table 4. 10: Data Exhibiting Unnatural Word Order or Incorrect Syntax

Example	ST	TT	BT
25	<i>...and enhance preparations for the elections”</i>	<i>... na vau, ni undu wa mbere ya kwivariria kithurano kia mwaka wa ngiri igiri na ikumi na mugwanja.</i>	: ...and there because of ahead of preparing for 2017 elections.
26	“Somalia will ever remain indebted to Kenya for the great kindness and humility you have shown to my people.”	<i>Somalia igaakoragwa kana ni ithiite na mbere gukorwa igicokeria ngatho vururi wa Kenya, ni undu wa nthu na nginyagia oomiririo <u>wa kunyitirira vururi ekari a vururi wa Somalia.</u></i>	The president of Somali Mohammed Sheikh said that Somalia will or continues to thank Kenya, because of the sympathy and also tolerance <u>of supporting the country residents of Somalia.</u>
23	<u>Calls for peace top fete after ruling.</u>	<i><u>Gugatwika gukiurwa riu gukorwe kwi na thayu kana gukorwe gukithingatwa thayu,</u></i>	<u>It is being asked that there should be peace or there should be peace...</u>

		<i>muno makiria vuva wa itua riu ria igooti.</i>	
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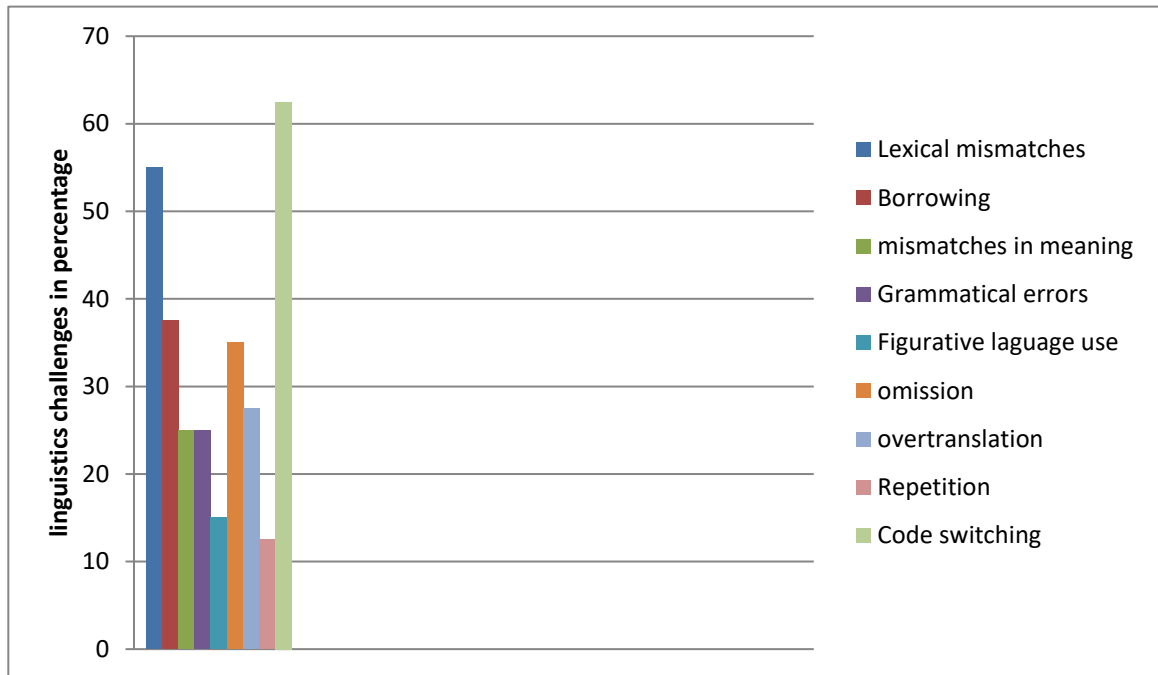
Example 25 in the table above contains two translation errors. The errors are as a result of the deviation from the relation and communication norm. The phrase “...and enhance preparations for the elections” was translated as “...and there because of ahead of preparing for 2017 elections.” This is a structural error because the phrase “and there because of ahead of” has been used wrongly. “Because of” and “ahead of” are preposition and two prepositions should not follow each other in a sentence. In addition, the conjunction “and” and adverb “there” follow each other making the sentence ungrammatical and also affecting the meaning of the sentence. This structural error result in mismatch between the ST and the TT thus there is deviation in the relation norm. The ideal translation should be... *niguo kugaaciria wivaariria wa ithurano.* (Gross) ...in order to enhance preparations for elections. The communication norm has also not been respected because the correct information was not conveyed.

In example 26 in the table above, there is a structural error. The structure of a sentence in Kiambu is subject-verb-object. The phrase “of supporting the country residents of Somalia” is structurally wrong. The conjunction “or” is missing making the sentence ungrammatical. The norms that were deviated in the example above are; relation norm, the communication norm and the accountability norm. The first one is the relation norm which requires a comparison of the ST and the TT. By comparing the ST and TT, there is a difference in sense, the phrase “of supporting the country residents of Somalia” is structurally wrong. The conjunction “or” is missing making the sentence ungrammatical. There was a mismatch between the ST and the TT. In this case the relation norm was broken. The translator should have said “...supporting

the country or residents of Somalia.” The ideal translation is *vururi wa Somali ugatuura ucokeretie akenya ngatho ni undu wa utugi munene na winyivia uria monetie andu a Somalia.* The function of the TT was therefore not met because the correct information was not conveyed. If the correct information has not been conveyed then it means communication failed and so the communication norm was broken. The mistranslation resulted in rendering of the wrong meaning, this means that the choice of the term used in the TT, is misleading the target audience. When the translator misleads the audience, then they have deviated from the accountability norm.

In example 23, there is a structural error. “*Calls for peace*” was translated as “*it is being asked that there should be peace or peace should be maintained*” Direct translation makes the structure of the TT ungrammatical and this makes the translation obscure. Direct translation led to discrepancy in the relation between the ST and the TT, and this led to the deviation in the relation norm. In addition there is repetition in the translation “*there should be peace or peace should be maintained...*” The ideal translation is*andu maraurwa mathingate thayu ... (Gross)... people are being requested to maintain peace.*

Chart 4. 1: Bar Graph Showing Frequency of Language problems that Caused Mistranslations



Deductions

The following deductions can be made on the data presented in the bar graph above. The purpose of the bar graph is to show the frequency of language problems that caused mistranslations. In the language problems category, out of the forty mistranslations identified, code switching was prevalent (62.5%), followed by lexical mismatches (55%), then borrowing (37.5%), omission (35%), over translation (27.5%) mismatches in meaning (25%), structural errors (25%) , figurative language use (15%), repetition (12.5%).

It was noted that code switching was prevalent because translators code switched in order to make up for lack of language proficiency. Use of foreign items in the target text reduced the chances of comprehension. The radio presenters found it difficult to

retrieve the correct kiambu word maybe because: they did not use the words frequently; the word is a loan word or a new word, and time factor. Time constraint in that newspaper reviews take thirty minutes and two newspapers are reviewed so there is no time to verify details.

Lexical mismatches were prevalent because of the lexical differences between English and Kiambu. English and Kiambu classify the world differently. The translator should strive to look for strategies that would enable the meaning intended by these lexical items to be made available for the receptors of the translation. For example, the translator could paraphrase code switched words and phrases. It was also noted that some idiomatic expressions had no exact equivalents in Kiambu that is why the presenters misinterpreted them. Interpretive resemblance could have been achieved by expounding on the message of the idiomatic expression as expressed in the S.T.

In conclusion, the translation strategies used in some extent hampered comprehension of the target text. The section below deals with the third objective of the study.

4.3 Interpretations of the Mistranslations by a Cross Section of Respondents

The third objective of this study entailed analyzing the different interpretations of the mistranslations in order to test receptor comprehension of newspaper review translations. This was done by means of an interview schedule. The researcher formulated an interview schedule of mistranslated words and phrases from the selected forty mistranslations. It comprised twenty five mistranslated words. Simple random sampling was employed when picking the twenty five words and phrases from the forty selected mistranslations. The interview schedule was administered to sixteen respondents who were native speakers of Kiambu.

Each question in the interview schedule had two alternatives which comprised; the back translation of the mistranslated word or phrase and the source text word or phrase. The respondent was required to choose the alternative that matches the meaning of the word or phrase given. Alternatives were used in order to ensure guesswork and luck was avoided by the respondents when answering the questions.

Choosing the back translation of the mistranslated word meant that there was meaning loss and Choosing the source text word or phrase meant that the message was conveyed. Eight respondents were male and eight were female. The interview schedule was important to the study because it helped measure the receptor comprehension of the selected mistranslations and also measure their comprehension of newspaper review translations. Data obtained from the interview schedule established the researchers claim that the translator's choice of words for the target text reduced the effectiveness of newspaper review translations with regard to passing the source text message to the target text.

The table below is composed of the items used in the interview schedule. (See appendix 2). It contains the different interpretations of the respondents. A chart is also presented for visual presentation of respondent's performance.

Table 4. 11: Analysis of the Different Interpretations of the Respondents**KEY**

R= Respondent

X= Incorrect (the back translation of the mistranslated word or phrase.)

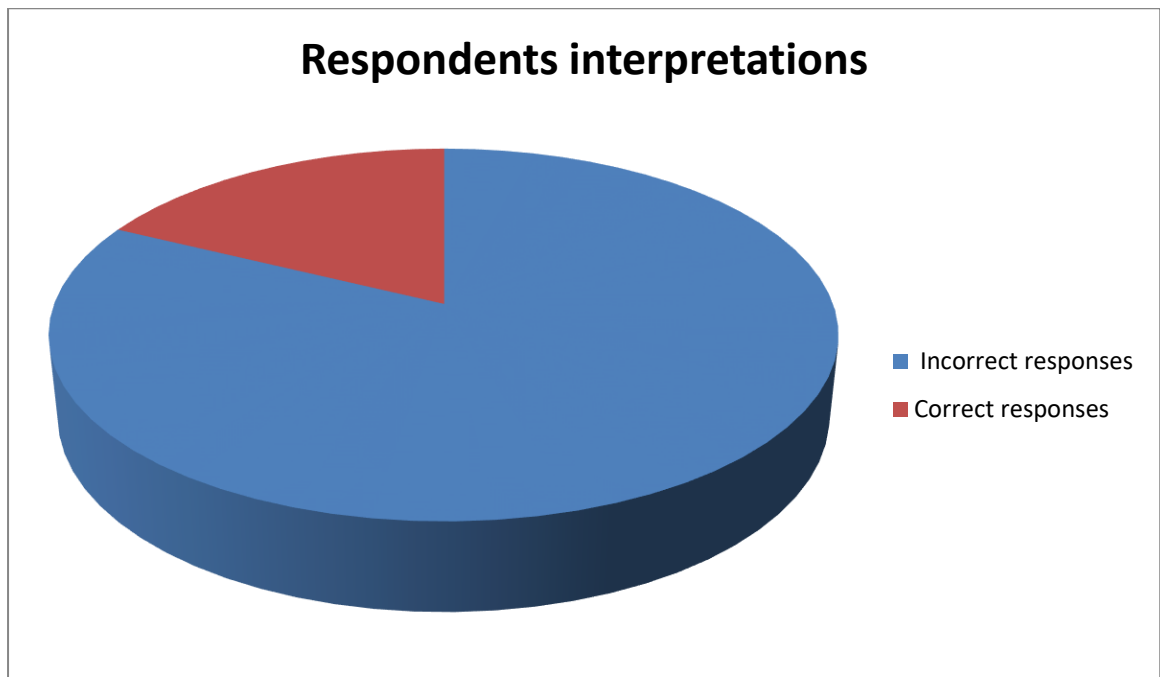
√= Correct (Source text)

Question (See appendix 2)	Respondents																Total R=16	%
	R 1	R 2	R 3	R 4	R 5	R 6	R 7	R 8	R 9	R 10	R 11	R 12	R 13	R 14	R 15	R 16		
1	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	X	X	X=11 √=5	X=68.7% √=31.2%
2	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X=14 √=2	X=87.5% √=12.5%
3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X=15 √=1	X=93.7% √=6.25%
4	X	√	X	X	√	X	X	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X=11 √=5	X=68.7% √=31.2%
5	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	X=13 √=3	X=81.2% √=18.7%
6	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	√	X	X	X=12 √=4	X=75% √=25%
7	√	X	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	X=10 √=6	X=62.5% √=37.5%
8	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X=11 √=5	X=68.7% √=31.2%
9	X	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X=15 √=1	X=93.7% √=6.25%
10	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X=15 √=1	X=93.7% √= 6.25%
11	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	X	X=14 √=2	X=87.5% √=12.5%
12	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	√	X	X	X=12 √=4	X=75% √=25%
13	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X=15 √=1	X=93.7% √=6.25%
14	√	X	X	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	√	√	X	X=10 √=6	X=62.5% √=37.5%
15	X	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	X=14 √=2	X=87.5% √=12.5%

16	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	X	X=15 √=1	X=93.7% √=6.25%
17	√	X	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X=12 √=4	X=75% √=25%
18	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	X=14 √=2	X=87.5% √=12.5%	
19	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	X=14 √=2	X=87.5% √=12.5%	
20	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	X	X	X	X	X=14 √=2	X=87.5% √=12.5%	
21	X	√	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	X	X=13 √=3	X=81.2% √=18.7%	
22	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X=15 √=1	X=93.7% √=6.25%	
23	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	X	X=14 √=2	X=87.5% √=12.5%	
24	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X=15 √=1	X=93.7% √=6.25%	
25	X	√	X	X	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	X	√	X	√	X	X=11 √=5	X=68.7% √=31.2%	
Total																	X=32 9/400 √=71/ 400	X=82.2% √=17.7%	

From the percentages above, the mistranslations identified were misleading because most respondents chose the back translation not the source text as shown in the pie chart below. In the pie chart below “incorrect responses” show the percentage of respondents who chose the back translation of the mistranslated word or phrase while “correct responses” show the respondents who chose the source text.

Chart 4. 2 A Pie Chart Showing the Analysis of the Different Interpretations of the Mistranslations by the Respondents



Deductions

18% of the respondents chose the source text. 82% of the respondents chose the back translation of the mistranslated word or phrase. The chart above gives a summary of these percentages.

From Table 11, it can be concluded that mistranslations number 2,3,9,10,13,16,18,19,22 and 24 were a bit difficult to comprehend because very few respondents chose the source text. In example 2 appendix 2, 12.5% chose the source text while 87.5% chose the back translation of the mistranslated word. In example 3 appendix 2, 6.25% of the respondents chose the source text while 93.75% chose the back translation of the mistranslated words. In example 10 in appendix 2, 6.25% of the respondents chose the source text and 93.75% chose the back translation of the mistranslated word.

Examples of items that were most difficult to comprehend:

Sample 3 appendix 2

Explosive court papers business woman uria warivite muigana wa ciringi seven nine one million in devolution ministry tenders akireveal former CS aari silent partner wake.

- a) Explosive court papers business woman who paid a sum of shillings seven nine one million in devolution ministry tenders as she reveal former CS was silent partner.
- b) In explosive court papers, business woman who paid sh 791 million in the devolution ministry tenders reveals former CS was a silent partner.

Sample 10 appendix 2

Atongoria thiini wa ngwataniro ya CORD nî makuumite miario ya Mike Mbuvi Sonko.

- a) CORD leaders tell Sonko off
- c) CORD leaders condemn utterances made by Mike Sonko

In mistranslation 1, 4, 7, 8, 14, and 25 a few respondents chose the target text so the items were a bit comprehensible. In example 7 appendix 2, 37.5% chose the source text while 62.5% chose the back translation of the mistranslated word. In appendix 2 example 14, 31.2% of the respondents chose the source text while 68.75% chose the back translation of the mistranslated word. In appendix 2 example 14, 37.5% chose the source text while 62.5% chose the back translation of the mistranslated words.

Examples of items that were a bit comprehensible:

Example 4 appendix 2

African union ni iretikire ivoya ria vururi wa Kenya,

b) African union has accepted Kenya's request.

C) African Union adopts Kenya's proposal.

Example 19 appendix 2

Kurai na demonstrations kana maandamano kuria mwena wa Mombasa atumia muno makimenereria Michael Mbuvi Sonko senator of Nairobi ni undu wa kwaria mugambo mucuku ukonie Joho.

a) Women hold demos to hate on Michael Mbuvi Sonko senator of Nairobi because of taking ill of Joho.

d) Women hold demos to condemn Sonko over war of words with Joho.

However, in all the mistranslations most of the respondents did not chose the ST, and therefore, the translator's choice of words for the TT reduced the effectiveness of newspaper review translations as far as passing the ST meaning to the TT. It was also noted that some respondents reported that they chose the source text because they realized that the target text was wrong.

In line with the speech act theory the researcher concluded that the perlocutionary effect of the target text and the source text was lost in the course of translating the illocutionary act. A mistranslation in form of an utterance, uttered by the presenter who is translating the radio newspaper reviews can cause a certain effect to the listener. If the intended effect is attained, the perlocutionary effect is realized. In this study, the response given in the checklist by the respondent translates into what he or she understood or interpreted a statement to mean. Therefore, what he does as a result of such understanding and the results of such an act are all related to his or her initial understanding of what he has read. If the respondent chose the source text word or

phrase in the interview schedule then the perlocutionary effect was realized, if they chose the back translation of the source text the perlocutionary effect was lost. The back translation comprised the mistranslation. In this study most respondents chose the back translation of the mistranslated word so it can be concluded that the perlocutionary effect of the target text and the source text was lost in the course of translating the illocutionary act.

Referring to the relevance theory we can also conclude that communication was not successful because the translator in some cases did not use the correct words and phrases that conveyed the intended meaning so that the receptor audience uses minimal processing effort to draw the correct meaning. The next section addresses the study's fourth objective.

4.4 Strategies for Overcoming or Dealing with the Mistranslations

The fourth objective of the study was to suggest suitable strategies for the linguistic aspects that caused the mistranslations. The strategies are discussed in line with the linguistic problems discussed in objective two.

4.4.1 Idiomatic Expressions

In this study paraphrase would have been the most suitable strategy when translating the idiomatic expressions encountered during the research. According to Newmark (1981), paraphrase is where the translator amplifies or renders freely the meaning of a sentence, that is, expresses the meaning in different words, in order to make it easier to understand. Paraphrase would have been the best strategy because most idiomatic expressions used had no exact equivalents in Kiambu.

In the example below the translator should have paraphrased the idiomatic expression “*warming up*” i.e. express the meaning of the idiomatic expression freely in order to make it easier to understand.

S.T: ODM has warned party members warming up to Jubilee of losing their seats in the next year’s elections.

T.T: Raila akiira andu aria mari mwena wa ODM, na ni marena kuthi kununga nungara mwena wa Jubilee...

B.T: Raila telling people that are in ODM and they want to nose around in Jubilee

The translator could have paraphrased as: “*O.D.M ni irakania amember ayo aria maracanjamukira Jubilee na makerwa ni maguta iti ciao thiini wa kiturano kia mwaka muku.*”

Paraphrasing the idiom “*warming up*” brings out the meaning better than substituting it with the idiom “*kununga nungara*” which distorts the meaning

4.4.2 Lexical Mismatches

Lexical mismatches could have been countered by equivalence. It entails using a target language culture referent whose role is similar to that of the source language referent. This basically means that the translator uses a term or expression recognized as an established equivalent in the TL. If a word does not have an equivalent in the TT, coinage, synonymy, accommodation and un-packing; paraphrase and definition can be used. Definition is where the term being translated is recast as a descriptive noun phrase or adjectives clause and paraphrase is when the translator renders freely the meaning of a sentence, that is, expresses the meaning in different words, in order to make it easier to understand. The strategies should be used in such a way that meaning is not lost. In the example below, the translator should have given the correct

equivalent lexical item of the S.T in the T.L. The correct equivalent lexical item for the verb “*square it out*” in Kiambu is “*gucindana*”

S.T: This was Obamas last address to the convention as president, ahead of November’s elections in which Clinton will square it out with republican Donald Trump.

T.T: *Wauguo nake Bill Clinton gukorwa riu magigacemania na uria wa Republican Donald Trump.*

B.T: Also, Bill Clinton to meet with Republican Donald Trump.

4.4.3 Code Switching, Borrowing and Omission

It was noted that the translators code switched, borrowed and omitted words and phrases because they did not get an equivalent word in Kiambu. The translator should have used unpacking (definition and paraphrase) to overcome borrowing and codeswitching. In definition the term being translated is recast as a descriptive noun phrase or adjectives clause and in paraphrase the translator expresses the meaning of a sentence in different words, in order to make it easier to understand. Use of lexical equivalence can also be adopted if the code switched and borrowed term has a term or expression recognized as an established equivalent in the TL.

In appendix 1 example 7

S.T: Uhuru to give state of nation address

T.T: *President Uhuru Kenyatta ni utanyiritwe kuvecana state of the nation address kana kwaranaria na mwingi wa vururi wa Kenya.*

B.T: President Uhuru Kenyatta is expected to give state of nation address or converse with the general public of Kenya.

Rather than codeswitching the word “*president*” in the example above, the translator could have used a term or phrase that is closer in meaning because doing so would have made him avoid a foreign term in the translation. He could have used the term “*mutongoria wa vururi*” for example. Doing so would aid the translators in avoiding the temptations of using foreign terms that bring comprehension problems in the target text.

The phrase “*state of the nation address*” should have been paraphrased. I.e. the meaning of the phrase should have been expressed using different words, in order to make it easier to understand. For example “*mutongoria wa vururi ni utanyiritwe kwararia akenya amere uria vururi uri.*”

4.4.4 Mismatches in Meaning and Grammatical Errors

Misinterpretation of meaning of phrases and grammatical errors resulted maybe because translation in radio newspaper reviews is done live and so there is no time to correct what has been said or translated. In addition, the reviews take twenty to thirty minutes so time is limited. To counter misinterpretation of meaning, a Meaning-based translation can be used because it will give the TT interpretive resemblance to the ST as required by the Interpretive Theory. A meaning based translation entails transferring without misrepresentation the SL meaning to the TL, the meaning of the SL must not change even when the form changes.

To counter grammatical errors, the translator translating newspaper reviews should have: a very good knowledge of Kiambu and English, written and spoken; deep understanding of the newspaper being translated; profound understanding of the

etymological and idiomatic correlates between Kiambu and English; and a finely tuned sense of when to use the appropriate translation strategy, so as to assure true rather than spurious equivalents between the ST and TT. By doing these mistranslations will be avoided.

In appendix 1 example 20,

S.T: Uhuru to counties: be ready for tough times.

T.T: *President akiaririria uvoro wa macounties, kana akira atongoria a macounty akimeera mevararie ni undu wa mandu mamwe maria maukite.*

B.T: The president talking about counties or as he told county leaders telling them to be ready of some things that will come.

In the example above, a meaning based translation should be used. In the example above, the phrase “Uhuru to counties: be ready for tough times” could have been rendered as “*mutongoria wa vururi Uhuru Kenyatta akira atongoria a macounty: mevararie ni undu wa mavinda maumu mauku.*”

4.5 Discussion of Findings

The errors that emerged in the translation of radio newspaper reviews include: semantic and grammatical errors. Semantic errors identified were: mistranslation of idiomatic expressions, mismatches in meaning, lexical mismatches, code switching, insertion of words and omission of words. Grammatical errors were: unusual syntactic structure, incorrect use of prepositions and singular-plural inconsistency.

The study showed that in most of the identified errors, the relation and communication norms had been deviated from. The two translation errors led to

miscommunication, failure to transfer the required information and production of the wrong effect. Miscommunication occurs when the message given in the TT does not fully meet its purpose. It also arises when the intended effect of the TT is not produced. Miscommunication was demonstrated through the analysis of translation errors. The inadequacy of information and wrong effect were demonstrated in the deviation from the communication norm and the conveyance of false information was demonstrated through the deviation from the relation norm.

In the language problems category, out of the forty mistranslations identified, code switching was prevalent, followed by lexical mismatches, then borrowing, omission, over translation mismatches in meaning, structural errors, figurative language use, and repetition. Code switching was prevalent because translator's code switched so as to compensate for lack of language proficiency. It was noted that the translator's code switched even where there was an obvious equivalent. Use of foreign items in the target text reduced the chances of comprehension. The translators found it difficult to retrieve the correct kiambu word maybe because: they did not use the words frequently; the word is a loan word or a new word, and time factor. Time constraint in that newspaper reviews take thirty minutes and two newspapers are reviewed so there is no time to verify details. The adopted foreign concepts in the TT infiltrated the TL. This made the TT inappropriate to the target audience since the translations may be obscure to the listeners who do not know the meaning of the words and phrases used.

Lexical mismatches were prevalent because of the lexical differences between English and Kiambu. It was noted that a number of words, phrases and concepts did not exist in Kiambu. Therefore, translating this words and phrases proved difficult, because they did not have equivalents in Kiambu. The researcher also noted that sometimes

the translators used the wrong equivalent words and phrases even when there was an equivalent. Poor translation strategies also contributed to some of the lexical mismatches which led to loss of meaning. Translators should strive to look for strategies that would enable the meaning intended by these lexical items to be made available for the receptors of the translation. For example, the translator could paraphrase code switched words and phrases or look for similar words and phrases and in some cases create new vocabulary.

It was also noted that some idiomatic expressions had no exact equivalents in Kiambu that is why the presenters misinterpreted them. Interpretive resemblance could have been achieved through explaining the message of the idiomatic expression as expressed in the S.T. In addition, context presented a huge challenge to the translators because newspapers are published every day to keep everyone informed making them extremely dependent on context. Therefore, the translators should make sure they are informed on the topic and provide any necessary clarification and explanation without going out of topic. In conclusion, the translation strategies used in some extent hampered comprehension of the target text.

This chapter presented a discussion stemming from the evaluation of the data collected. The next chapter presents a summary of findings, recommendations and conclusions. Some related areas for further research have also been suggested.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with a summary of the findings, recommendations and the conclusion of the study. It summarizes the findings of the data that was used in this study. It also offers a brief outline of the theories that aided this study. The recommendations on what the translators should try to do in order to prevent mistranslations are also looked at. Areas for further research are also suggested. Finally, a conclusion of the entire study is given.

5.1 Summary of the Findings

The study was guided by four objectives: to identify and classify words and phrases that were mistranslated in the sight translation of news items from English to Kiambu in radio newspaper reviews (in appendix 1); to describe language problems that caused the mistranslations; to suggest suitable strategies for the language problems that caused the mistranslation and fourth; analyze the different interpretations of the mistranslations using a cross section of respondents.

In line with the first objective of the study, newspaper reviews were recorded; transcribed and analyzed then forty mistranslated words and phrases were identified. (See appendix 1). The researcher noted that the study answers the first question because a number of mistranslations were identified in the sight translation of newspaper reviews. Semantic and grammatical errors were identified. Semantic errors identified were: mistranslation of idiomatic expressions, mismatches in meaning, lexical mismatches, code switching, insertion and omission of words. Grammatical

errors were: unusual syntactic structure, incorrect use of prepositions and singular-plural inconsistency.

The second objective was to describe language problems that caused the mistranslations. Consequently, language problems were identified and discussed. Language problems comprised: semantic and grammatical errors. Semantic errors identified were: wrong translation of idiomatic expressions, mismatches in meaning, lexical mismatches, code switching, and borrowing, insertion and omission of words. Grammatical errors identified were: unusual syntactic structure, incorrect use of prepositions and singular- plural inconsistency.

Under each category, some examples were analyzed and described. Nevertheless, it was eminent that some of the mistranslations had more than one problem. For instance, the example below has: an error in the use of figurative language, borrowing, code switching and repetition.

In appendix 1 example 4, the idiomatic expression “*war of words*” was mistranslated. The phrase “... *over war of word with Joho*” was translated as “*because of speaking ill of Joho*” Using “*speaking ill of*” in place of “*over war of words*” is a mistranslation that leads to meaning loss.

Code switching and borrowing were also evident in the example above. There was code switching in translation of the term “*demonstrations*”. Borrowing from Kiswahili was evident in the use of “*maandamano*”. This resulted to repetition. The translator should therefore ensure that the TT resembles the ST in terms of meaning to avoid meaning loss.

The language problems identified were described using the pedagogical assessment model in order to identify the translation errors which led to miscommunication. The analysis was based on the pedagogical assessment model and the interpretive theory. In each category, errors were evaluated to show how they deviated from the norms identified in the pedagogical assessment model. Certain errors were identified. A mistranslation was defined as a deviation from the translation norms i.e. relation, communication, expressive and accountability norms. After carrying out an evaluation of the ST and TT based on these norms, the study showed that in most of the identified errors, the relation and communication norms had been deviated from. The two translation errors led to miscommunication, failure to transfer the required information and production of the wrong effect. Miscommunication occurs when the message given in the TT does not fully meet its purpose. It also arises when the intended effect of the TT is not produced. Miscommunication was demonstrated through the analysis of translation errors. The inadequacy of information and wrong effect were demonstrated in the deviation from the communication norm and the conveyance of false information was demonstrated through the deviation from the relation norm. Only one of the sampled errors did not contained deviation from the relation and communication norms.

The language problems identified caused meaning loss. Meaning loss in the lexical error category occurred because the translator used the wrong equivalent word in the TT. For example in appendix 1 example 6, the verb “*vow*” was mistranslated. Rendering the verb “*vow*” as “*warn*” resulted to meaning loss.

In the misinterpretation of meaning category, meaning loss came into being because the translator used the wrong choice of words thus making the target text

unintelligible. In appendix 1 example 19, the heading “*verdict of Kenyans on end of 8-4-4*” was translated as “*Kenya what they want and what they passed and how it is.*” Misinterpreting the sentence resulted to meaning loss because the translation became vague. To counter misinterpretation the translator should use words suitably in order to convey the intended meaning. In addition, a meaning- based translation could be used to counter misinterpretation because it will give the target text interpretive resemblance to the source text as demanded by the Interpretive Theory.

In the use of figurative language, there was meaning loss because the translator translated idiomatic expressions literally therefore the meaning was lost. For example in appendix 1 example 1, the idiomatic expression “*...bad blood*” was translated as “*...nthakame njuku*” which is direct translation and does not capture the meaning of the idiomatic expression. Bad blood means a break in opinion or belief or interest that causes a break in friendly relations. The translator should have shown that there is break in friendly relations due to succession politics. Tuno is being fought over succession politics. If a Kiambu equivalent idiomatic expression was not found by the translator, a better translation strategy for instance, paraphrase should have been adopted to explain “*break in friendly relations*”. The phrase *matireguithania ni undu wa utongoria* would have been better.

Omission also led to meaning loss. For instance in appendix 1 example 22, the phrase “*to develop a roadmap for mass withdrawal from the ICC.*” was omitted leading to meaning loss. The translator should have avoided omitting information because omission affects the meaning of the TT and leads to meaning loss. The translator should have used a strategy called paraphrase. He or she should have expressed the phrase using different words without distortion of meaning. Borrowing was also

evident, some words were borrowed from English and Kiswahili. Borrowing led to meaning loss to those listeners who did not know the English and Kiswahili words used. Over translation and repetition were evident but they did not result to meaning loss, though over translation in some cases changed the meaning of the ST. From the analysis, it was noted that identification of the purpose of translation is an essential pre-requisite to the process of translation. In addition, the translator of newspaper reviews should strive to come up with translations that would make it possible for the listener of newspaper reviews to easily understand the translation.

In line with the third objective, analysis of the responses given by the respondents was done and it was found out that, in line with the relevance theory, in some of the reviews, communication was not successful because the translator did not use the correct words and phrases that conveyed the intended meaning so that the receptor audience uses minimal processing effort to draw the correct meaning.

The fourth objective was to suggest suitable strategies for the language problems that caused the mistranslations. The study reveals that some of the suitable strategies for the language problems that caused the mistranslations were use of lexical equivalents, coinage, use of cultural equivalents, unpacking, accommodation and synonymy. The study also suggests that the translator should look for ways and means of translating newspaper reviews effectively. In addition, translation experts should translate the newspapers in the reviews or the journalists translating the newspapers should be trained.

The study employed the following theories, the speech act theory, the interpretive theory and the pedagogical assessment model. The speech act theory was used to analyze the respondent's responses to various words and phrases in order to ascertain

if the perlocutionary force of the target text and the source text is sustained or lost in the course of translating the illocutionary act. The Interpretive Theory that emphasizes on the notion of semblance between the TT and ST was also very beneficial in this research since it assisted the researcher to identify mistranslations by distinguishing the difference in meaning between the ST and the TT. It also assisted in helping appreciate the importance of using appropriate translation strategies and appropriate equivalents that would enable the translation of newspaper reviews capture the intended meaning and also have the same effect on the receptors just as the original text does. The pedagogical assessment model was used to describe the language problems in order to describe the causes of the mistranslations and subsequently prescribe strategies of mitigating the problem.

5.2 Recommendations

From the concerns raised in this study, some recommendations can be made. The study found out that non-equivalence exists between English and Kiambu. Non-equivalence exists because there are major structural differences between Kiambu and English. Translators should hence: endeavor to find suitable translation strategies that will guarantee interpretive resemblance between the TT and the ST; consider the context to which the source text phrase or word has been used; take time to read and deeply understand the newspaper they are translating in order to avoid mistranslations; and finally, try their utmost best to find expressions recognized as established equivalent in the TL when translating lexical items to avoid meaning loss. Newspaper reporters also need training in understanding issues of translation and translation studies.

Kiambu and English are not related therefore there can be no Kiambu equivalents for all English terms. The translator should therefore, adopt translation strategies such as: unpacking, coinage, accommodation and synonymy to translate concepts that do not have equivalents.

In line with the interpretive theory, the translator should read the newspaper he or she is translating thoroughly, understand and internalize the meaning of the concepts used then translate the newspaper. In addition, translators should try their utmost best to find the appropriate translation strategies that will enable them to render accurate newspaper review translations.

5.3 Suggestions for Further Research

The research has identified and classified mistranslations in English to Kiambu newspaper review translations. It can be recommended that a similar research be carried out in other radio stations where newspapers are translated from English to a local language to ascertain if the issues discussed in this study also exist in such work. In addition, since this study was limited to newspaper review translations a similar study on mistranslations in the translation of international news in local radio stations may be carried out.

5.4 Conclusion

This study helped us identify mistranslations in the sight translation of newspaper reviews and the language problems that caused the mistranslations. It showed the importance of understanding the meaning of the ST when translating and revealed that mistranslations were as a result of; lexical mismatches, structural errors, and lack of equivalents when translating idiomatic expressions, omission, codeswitching, over translation and repetition.

The study showed that in most of the identified mistranslations, the relation and communication norms had been deviated from. This led to miscommunication, failure to transfer the required information and production of the wrong effect. The study found translation to be a complex activity which calls for the use of effective translation tools and practice. Since Kiambu and English are not the same; it is essential for the translator to have enough vocabulary in Kiambu and English and also adopt the correct TL syntactic and grammatical rules of constructing sentences to ensure appropriate translations. The translator should also adopt translation strategies that will ensure that the message of the ST is easily received by the TL receptors.

The study identified and classified words and phrases mistranslated in the sight translation of news items from English-Kiambu in radio newspaper reviews; identified the language problems that caused the mistranslations, suggested suitable strategies for translating newspaper review translations and also analyzed comprehension of newspaper review translations using a cross section of respondents. It should be emphasized that, so as to bring forth a meaning based translation and therefore avoid mistranslations; the translator should have good command of the SL and the TL

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Samples of Mistranslations

1) Standard Newspaper. Date: 27\01\2016

Source text: *Bad blood*: I am being fought over succession politics in the judiciary.

Old versus new judges: There is a rift between old judges and magistrates on the one hand, and new ones on the other.

Target text: Tunoi niugite *kwina nthakame njuku*, gukorwa ugoro wegiŋ succession kana uria ugoca giti, again miaka, kwina mamagistrates aria anini na aria akuru kana aria mari na experience muno. kwina mbara ii vau gatagati ka aria, ta Tunoi ni wa miaka seventy two, tuuge riu kwina aria mari na miaka tuuge kindu ta fifty's mari na mbaara mataregucana.

Back translation: Tunoi has said *there is bad blood*, concerning succession or the one who will succeed him. Also age, there are magistrates who are young and others old or have a lot of experience, there is a fight in between, for example Tunoi who is seventy two years old, let's say now there are those who are let's say like fifty years, they are fighting, they are not getting along.

2) Daily Nation Newspaper. Date: 2/2/2016

Source text: Raila: AU summit was a big shame.

Cord leader Raila Odinga has accused the African Union of *prioritizing breaking ranks with The Hague* over the need to deploy peace keepers in Burundi.

Target text: CORD leader Raila Odinga has accused the African union of prioritizing kana mwena wa CORD ni ukuumite ngwataniro ya mavururi ma Africa gukorwa you

know *ikiaririria maundu megii ICC* gwata nginyagia ithenya ria gukorwa ikiaririria ta riu vata wa gutwara andu mangi twara thayu vururi wa Burundi.

Back translation: CORD leader Raila Odinga has accused the African union of prioritizing or CORD has condemned the organization of African states to have you know *talked about issues that concern ICC* rather than talking about like the need to take peace keepers to Burundi.

3) Standard Newspaper .Date: 22\07\2016

Source text: Intrigues as top Uhuru aide quits.

A top aide of President Uhuru Kenyatta has *resigned*, exposing *behind the scenes intrigues within the jubilee government*.

Target text: Nancy Gitau *ni uraumire* kana akorwa akiresign kwoguo *gukonekana kwi na tumbo joto ikoretwe ikithii maundu ma gisiasa*. Na guku uguo nakuo tugaga vuva wa curtain, behind the scenes wega pio.

Back translation: Nancy came out or she resigned *therefore it can be concluded that there is apprehension or worry in politics*, as we say here behind the curtains, behind the scenes very good.

4) Daily Nation Newspaper Date: 11/02/2016

Source text: Women hold demos to *condemn* Sonko over *war of words* with Joho.

Target text: Kurai na demonstrations kana maandamano kuria mwena wa Mombasa, atumia muno makimenereria Michael Mbuvi Sonko senator of Nairobi ni undu wa *kwaria mugambo mucuku* ukonie Joho.

Back translation: There were demonstrations or demonstrations in Mombasa, women mostly, condemning Michael Mbuvi Sonko senator of Nairobi because of *speaking ill of Joho*.

5) Daily Nation Newspaper. Date: 1/08/2016

Source text: Rebels will loss seats in 2017, warns ODM.

ODM has warned party members *warming up to* Jubilee of losing their seats in the next year's elections.

Target text: Raila akiira andu aria mari mwena wa ODM, na ni marena *kuthii kununga nungara* mwena wa Jubilee, mari ugwatiri wa guta iturwa ciao kana iti ciao 2017, ni undu wa kuthama mwena wa ODM.

Back translation: Raila telling people that are in ODM and they want *to nose around* in jubilee that they are at risk of losing their positions or their seats in 2017 because of moving from ODM.

6) Standard Newspaper. Date: 28/01/2016

Source text: Presidents *vow* to join hands in war on terrorism.

Three African presidents have vowed not to waver in the war against terrorism until peace is attained.

President Uhuru Kenyatta and his counterparts Mohammedu Buhari of Nigeria and Somali's Hassan sheikh mohamud said they will work in solidarity to ensure perpetrators of terror across the region and globally are defeated.

Target text: Three African presidents, mutongoria wa vururi Uhuru Kenyatta, uria wa Nigeria na wa Somalia, gukorwa *marutate mukana*, kana kuuga ni makuthiî na mbere gukorwa mavururi mama makirua na ndeto ciegiî ugaidi.

Back translation: Three African presidents, the head of state Uhuru Kenyatta, Nigeria president and the president of Somalia, they *have warned* or said that they will continue these countries will fight with issues of terrorism.

7) Daily Nation Newspaper. Date: 24/03/2016

Source text: Uhuru to give state of Nation *address*.

Target text: *President* Uhuru Kenyatta ni utanyiritwe kuvecana *state of the nation address* kana *kwaraniria* na mwingi wa vururi wa Kenya.

Back translation: President Uhuru Kenyatta is expected to give *state of the nation address* or *converse* with the general public of Kenya.

8) Standard Newspaper. Date: 2/2/2016

Source text: *The leadership and integrity act of 2012* requires all *public entities to develop specific codes of conduct for approval and gazettelement by the anti-graft body*.

Target text: *The leadership and integrity act of 2012*, iria irendekithia *maovitha a uruti wira*, gukorwa you know mari andu akinyaniriku makiria aria mai waragania na atheru urutiri wa wira wa ovici.

Back translation: *The leadership and integrity act of 2012*, which requires *working officers* to be you know people who are trustworthy especially those that are just and transparent in formal employment.

9) Standard Newspaper. Date: 27\07\2016

Source text: *This was Obamas last address to the convention as president, ahead of November's elections in which Clinton will square it out with republican Donald Trump.*

Target text: Wa uguo nake Bill Clinton gukorwa riu *magigacemania* na uria wa Republican Donald Trump.

Back translation: Also, Bill Clinton *to meet* with Republican Donald Trump.

10) Daily Nation Newspaper. Date: 22/7/2016

Source text: Odinga also rules out challenging results in Supreme Court and says he will do everything to *protect* his vote.

Target text: Odinga wa uguo ni arulete out ugoro wa kuthii igooti-ri riri inene, nirio Supreme court na kuga ageeka wa undu guonthe angivota *kugiririria* kura yake.

Back translation: Odinga additionally has ruled out the idea of going to a supreme court, which is the Supreme Court and said he will do everything possible *to prevent* his vote.

11) Daily Nation Newspaper. Date: 24/3/2016

Source text: *PAC fingers* top leadership of the electoral body *for corruption*.

Target text: *Fingers top leadership* ya electoral body, ni undu wa ndeto anga cia corruption, ndui? Na karagaca icio.

Back translation: *Fingers top leadership* of the electoral body, *because of issues maybe of corruption, and those things*.

12) Daily Nation Newspaper. Date: 24/3/2016

Source text: *House team* wants *IEBC chiefs probed*.

Target text: *House team* ni eerenda *IEBC chief* atuike *probed*. House team ni parliament.

Back translation: *House team* wants *IEBC chief* to be *probed*. House team is parliament.

13) Daily Nation Newspaper. Date: 16/02/2016

Source text: *In explosive court papers, business woman* who was paid sh *791 million in the devolution ministry tenders reveals former CS* was her *silent partner*.

Target text: *Explosive court papers business woman* uria warivitwe muigana wa ciringi *seven nine one million in devolution ministry tenders. akireveal former CS* aari *silent partner* wake.

Back translation: *Explosive court papers business woman* who had been paid *a sum of seven nine one million shillings in devolution ministry tenders* as she *reveals former CS* was her *silent partner*.

14) Standard Newspaper. Date: 17\02\2016

Source text: MPs yesterday *shot down a motion to reconstitute the house budget and appropriation committee*.

Target text: Abunge pagire bado ya kana, igoro *ni mararemererwe kana ni marareganire na amember aria maravecanitwe mariitwa mao thiini wa house budget and appropriation committee. Abunge nimareganire nao kwoguo riu uvoro wegii budget*.

Back translation: MPs, still on page four, yesterday *were not able to or disagreed with members whose names had been given out in the house budget and*

appropriation committee. MPs disagreed with them, so now issues concerning budget.

15) Standard Newspaper. Date: 17\02\2016

Source text: The recommendation by the house committee *arose out of a petition by former councilors under the umbrella of national forum of former councillors.*

Target text: ino ni recommendations ipropositwe ni Senate guku *igikorwa ciaumanire na ngwataniro kana mwamburi wa makanjura a vururiri aria manakorwa mari na kanjura uretwa the national forum of former councillors.*

Back translation: These are recommendations proposed by senate *that came from the association or umbrella of councilors of the country that had a councilor called the national forum of former councilors.*

16) Standard Newspaper. Date: 17\02\2016

Source text: *President Kenyatta says the facility will help stop radicalization in correctional facilities*

The government will build a new prison to house terrorism convicts. President Uhuru Kenyatta said a separate correctional facility for such offenders will stop them from spreading their wrapped ideologies and radicalizing other inmates.

The president also said that his government would always strive to hold offenders in humane conditions that enhance their rehabilitation.

Target text: *Kuringana na watho, kuringana na mutongoria wa vururi Uhuru Kenyatta ni augite njera ino yathondewa, igaakorwa ikirugamirira kivoto kia aria magaaakorwa makinyitikana, wa uguo magaaakorwa makigwa kuo na njira yagirũre wega nama nama*

Back translation: *According to law, according to the head of state Uhuru Kenyatta he has said that when the prison is built, it will stand for justice for those who will be caught, also they will be kept in humane conditions very very true.*

17) Standard Newspaper. Date: 17/2/2016

Source text: IEBC to review distribution of kits

The coalition for reform and democracy CORD leaders Raila Odinga, Kalonzo Musyoka and Moses Wetangula *asked IEBC to look into what they termed efforts to disenfranchise their supporters.*

Target text: Ok ni kits iria cia kurugamirira kithurano, kavindari gaka uguo, na igoro atongoria a ngwataniro ya CORD matongoretwe ni Raila, Kalonzo na Moses Wetangula, *ni marauririe IEBC kumurika ugoro wegũ kiyũ gia kurekereria tunyamu tutu twa kwiandikithia, wa uguo niguo to disenfranchise the supporters wega vio vio...*

Back translation: Ok they are kits that oversee elections, now, and yesterday leaders of the coalition of CORD led by Raila Odinga, Kalonzo Musyoka and Moses Wetangula; *they have asked IEBC to look into the effort of releasing these small things of registration so as to disenfranchise their supporters very very good*

18) Standard Newspaper. Date: 25\07\2016

Source text: Mudavadi accuses cord leader of insulting the luhya. Mr Magaya termed *Mudavadi's claims as "unfortunate and hopelessly opportunistic."*

Target text: Lakini kuvitukirira secretariat yake, kuvitukirira Norman Magaya wa CORD ni augite apana. Raila Odinga ndauga uguo, *guku akiuga nikuo Mudavadi araririria tumaundu tutarereeka wega vio vio.*

Back translation: But through his secretariat, through Norman Magaya of CORD he has said no. Raila Odinga did not say that. *He said Mudavadi is talking about minor things that cannot be understood very very good.*

19) Standard Newspaper. Date: 31/3/2016

Source text: Report: *verdict of Kenyans on end of 8-4-4.*

Target text: *Gatwikano riu ga Kenya, Kenyans uria marena na uria mavitukitie na uria guikariũ.*

Back translation: *Final decision of Kenya, Kenyans what they want and what they passed and the way things are.*

20) Daily Nation Date: 12/02/2016

Source text: *Uhuru to counties:* be ready for tough times.

Target text: *President akiaririria uvoro wa macounties, kana akira atongoria a macounty akimeera mevararie ni undu wa maundu mamwe maria maukite.*

Back translation: *The president talking about counties or as he told county leaders, telling them to be ready for some things that will come.*

21) Standard Newspaper. Date: 02\02\2016

Source text: The anti-graft authority yesterday evening drastically changed a report exposing state organs that had not compiled with a key law on leadership and integrity.

Target text: Ngwataniro ya kurua na ungumania igoro kivwai ni irakorirwe igicenjia ripoti iria iragwetanagia nvua imwe cia thirikari na uvoro wigie you know

utongoria na wagiririku wega ni kindu thiini wa kiria kiretwa leadership and integrity act 2012.

Back translation: The association that fights corruption, yesterday evening changed a report **that was linking some branches of the government with issues that concern you know leadership and integrity** good, and it is something inside what is called the leadership and integrity act 2012.

22) Standard Newspaper. Date: 1\02\2016

Source text: Adopted: African Union adopts *Kenya's proposal to develop a roadmap for mass withdrawal from the ICC.*

Target text: African union ni iretikirire ivoya ria vururi wa Kenya, *ririkana mavururi ma African union mbere yetagwa organization of African union (OAU), Organisation of African Union (OAU)*

Back translation: African union has accepted the request of the country of Kenya; *remember African union countries before it was called organization of African union (OAU), organization of African (OAU).*

23) Daily Nation Newspaper Date: 6/4/2016

Source text: *Calls for peace top fete* after ruling.

Target text: *Gugatwika gukiurwa riu gukorwe kwi na thayu kana gukorwe gukithingatwa thayu*, muno makiria vuva wa itua riu ria igooti.

Back translation: *it is being asked that there should be peace or there should be peace* especially after the court ruling.

24) Standard Newspaper. Date: 01\02\2016

Source text: *ICC: States accuse ICC of turning into a political and imperial court that targets Africans*

Target text: *ICC state gukuuma mavururi mama, gukuuma igooti kana ICC state.*

Back translation: *ICC state condemns these countries, condemns court or ICC state.*

25) The Daily Nation Newspaper. Date: 2/2/2016

Source text: Polls agency *changes ICT chiefs ahead of 2017 vote.*

IEBC has begun hiring managers for the department.

The commission's new ICT director James Muhati yesterday said the hiring of top managers is meant to strengthen the capacity of the department and enhance preparations for the elections.

Target text: *Ngwataniro ya kurungamirira ithurano na mivaka, kavinda-ri gaka uguo kuvitukira mwene giti wayo etagwa Ezra Chiloba, ni maracenjia kana ni maragarurania makiria uruti wira na mvua cia ICT.*

Wegua ICT ni kumenya ni maundu megî; computer, internet, na vau, *ni undu wa mbere ya* kwivariria kithurano kia mwaka wa ngiri igiri na ikumi na mugwanja.

Back translation: The association that oversees elections and boundaries, right now through its chairman called Ezra Chiloba, *they are changing or they are changing mostly working with the branches of ICT.* when you hear ICT know these are things that concern computers, internet and there *because of ahead of* preparing for 2017 elections.

26) Daily Nation Date: 28/01/2016

Source text: President Mohamud: “Somalia *will ever remain* indebted to Kenya for the great kindness and *humility you have shown to my people.*”

Target text: Mutongoria wa vururi wa Somalia Mohammed Sheikh araugire, Somalia *igaakoragwa kana ni ithiite na mbere gukorwa igicokeria* ngatho vururi wa Kenya, ni undu wa nthu na nginyagia *oomirũrio wa kunyitirira vururi, ekari a vururi wa Somalia* niguu kugeria kuvurana na gaidi aria makoretwe mari arothu ucio vururui wage *shagala bagala.*

Back translation: The president of Somali Mohammed Sheikh has said that Somalia *will or continues* to thank Kenya, because of the compassion and *also tolerance of supporting the country, residents of Somalia.* So as to try to fight terrorists who have destroyed Somalia.

27) Standard Newspaper. Date: 17/02/2016

Source text: Former devolution cabinet secretary *Ann Waiguru will face investigations after new claims emerged in the Sh 791 million NYS scandal.*

Yesterday EACC which had two weeks ago written to the head of public service clearing Waiguru after the initial investigations into the payments that authorities have described as fraudulent beat hasty retreat and said other persons of interest would also be questioned.

The ethnics and anti-corruption commission EACC said it would open a fresh inquiry following allegations by one of the suspects, Josephine Kabura, who filled a damning affidavit against MS Waiguru and other people.

Target text: Waiguru ni wacokua kiria-ri, vuva ya kiumia kithiru ya ii jumapili gukorwa riiwa riake riari cleared, kana gukorwa rithengutatwe thiini wa ungumania

uyu urerwa wa national youth service, wa million Magana mugwanja ma mirongo kenda na imwe.

Back translation: Waiguru has been returned to that place, after her name was cleared last week on Sunday or her name was removed from this corruption that is being talked about of the national youth service of seven hundred ninety one million.

28) Standard Newspaper. Date: 19\02\2016

Source text: The meeting where 700 leaders were expected was a big disappointment to the professionals and business moguls *who had raised Sh 51 million to finance it.*

Target text: Mucemanio uria urai na makiria ya atongoria Magana mugwanja, ii vamwe na andu aria makoragwa mari na gatu kana mai na you know, uvoti mwingi na uugi thiini wa miena ngurani aria twitaga professionals, avūri biashara a gikiro kia iguru, ni ũravotire gukorwa vingo ya mbere, kana aria maracemanirie. *Tupia turia mararekererie uguo tu mdogo mdogo twa cai turai milioni mirongo itano na imwe*

Back translation: The meeting that had more than 700 leaders, including influential people or people that have you know, people that are powerful or knowledgeable in various fields that we call professionals, high profile business people and it was held for the first time or they met. *The least amount of money that they released just like that for tea was fifty one million.*

29) Daily Nation Newspaper. Date: 1/08/2016

Source text: *Allow cheap loans*, Raila urges Uhuru.

Target text: *Ni gwitikirwe maloani mama mangivota kuvotekeka kana mai na raihi* kuringana na uria Raila eerite president Uhuru Kenyatta.

Back translation: *Allow loans that can be affordable or that are cheap* according to what Raila has told President Uhuru Kenyatta.

30) Standard Newspaper. Date: 01\02\2016

Source text: Kenya case: AU top organ demands end to Ruto case.

Target text: ciira iria ya Kenya ya munini wa mutongoria wa vururi William Ruto na Joshua Arap Sang, atongoria kana ruvua runene rwa African union gukorwa rukiendekithia ciira iyo ithengutwe igooti ria ICC.

Back translation: The Kenya case of deputy president William Ruto and Joshua Arap Sang, leaders or the top branch of the African union has proposed that the case should be removed from the ICC court.

31) Standard Newspaper. Date: 17\02\2016

Source text: State to build *separate prison for* terror convicts.

Target text: Uvoro wigie itanya ria thirikari, thirikari igaakorwa wega, thirikari igaakorwa ikithondeka *njera mwanya kana ya gikiro kia mwanya gukorwa igitungatira wa mundu wonthe* wanyitikana na mavitia ma utoi kana terrorism.

Back translation: Information concerning a step by the government, the government will good, the government will build *a separate prison or of a higher level that will serve* everybody that will be found guilty of terrorism or terrorism.

32) Standard Newspaper. Date: 19\02\2016

Source text: Three quarter of MPs from central Kenya snubbed a crucial meeting held in Nyeri *to lay strategies for next year's General Elections*.

Target text: Three quarter ya abunge kuuma gicigo gia gatagati, matiathii mucemano uria urai mwena wa Nyeri, niguo gukorwa *ukimurika mitaratara ya kithurano*

Back translation: Three quarter of MPs from central, did not go to a meeting that was held in Nyeri that was *to look keenly into strategies of the election.*

33) Standard Newspaper. Date: 08\01\2016

Source text: Deputy President William Ruto *has assured* Kenyans that the General Election next year will be free, fair and peaceful.

Target text: Munini wa mutongoria wa vururi William Ruto, *eyumiritie na akauumiriria* akenya akauga kithurano giuku gigaakorwa ki na waragania, ki na utheri, na gutigakorwa kwi na wei, kana ungumania.

Back translation: Deputy President William Ruto, *has come forward and comforted* Kenyans and said the next election will be just, will be transparent, and there will be no stealing or corruption.

34) Daily Nation Newspaper. Date: 23/03/2016

Source text: Waiguru's 7 hours *in detective hands.*

Target text: Igoro Waiguru uria wari cabinet secretary was devolution, *arai njarari cia anti-corruption commission* na ni ura bungirwe or vungirwe mavuri gwa kavinda ta ka mathaa mugwanja uguo.

Back translation: Yesterday Waiguru the former cabinet secretary of devolution was *in the hands of anti- corruption commission* and she was interrogated for a period of like seven hours.

35) Standard Newspaper. Date: 1/2/2016

Source text: Anger: civil society defends court, says leaders are *selfish*.

Target text: Ikundi cia kuruiria kivoto kia mwingi wanacio ikiuga apana, atongoria aria mari itiri nikuo mareenda, mari na *ukoroku*.

Back translation: Groups that fight for the rights of the public they are also saying no, leaders that have been elected are selfish, they are *greedy*.

36) Standard Newspaper. Date: 2/2/2016

Source text: Payback as county reps who impeached Governor Wa iria face EACC.

49 MCAs grilled on fake trips.

Target text: MCA mirongo ina na kenda gukorwa maathiite mbere ya kamiti ngurani ngurani na makiria *ni undu wa trip iria makoretwe magithii na igakorwa wega itirereeka ni atia.*

Back translation: Forty nine MCAs have been summoned by different committees and *especially because of trips that they had gone and the trips cannot be understood* .

37) Standard Newspaper. Date: 29\07\2016

Source text: It's only Uhuru now *standing in the way of* low bank rates.

Target text: Riu *between kunyivwa kwa interest rates na gukorwa kwi watho vau gatagati ni mutongoria wa vururi.*

Back translation: Now *between reducing the interest rates and law at the centre is the president.*

38) Daily Nation Newspaper. Date: 11/2/2016

Source text: Uhuru, governors in talks on budget.

Target text: *Uria wai president Uhuru Kenyatta*, thiini wa kiungano kiria makoretwe kana marai nakio na magovernors, magikorwa mena rwario kana miario uvoro ukonanitie na budget.

Back translation: *The former president Uhuru Kenyatta* in a meeting they were in or they had with governors they had a talk or talks concerning budget.

39) Daily Nation Newspaper. Date: 19/02/2016

Source text: *MPs were also stopped from adding to a report a recommendation that the governor be surcharged sh 577 million in value added tax* that would have been paid for fictitious exports from Mumia Sugar Company.

Target text: *MPs nimararugamire itiri cia kugeria kuona ati governor wa Nairobi Evans Kidero ni wa tuika Surcharged kana kwirwa arive mwigana wa ciringi million Magana matano ma mirongo mugwanja na mugwanja.* iria kuratwika ni wa ungunanirie kumana na kampuni ya sukari ya mumias.

Back translation: *MPs stood in the seats of trying to see that Nairobi governor Evans Kidero has been surcharged or told to pay a sum of ksh 577 million. That it is said he stole from Mumias sugar company.*

40) Daily Nation Newspaper. Date: 24/2/2016

Source text: Adan duale: Ms Waiguru accuses him of calling NYS deputy DG Aden Harake during investigations to *intimidate* him.

Translation: Amwe ao ni Aden Duale, ni wa vuraga thimu *gutica* “ni ndui murarumiriria?” hiyo mambo wachana nayo.

Back translation: Some of them are Aden Duale, he was calling *to tease*, “what are you investigating?” let go.

Appendix 2: Listeners Interview Schedule

Answer the following questions as honestly as possible to the best of your knowledge. The information will be used for study purposes only.

Name.....

Age.....

Occupation.....

Specific area that you come from.....

(Tick in the box provided the sentence or phrase that is equivalent to the sentence given.)

1) ciira iria ya Kenya ya munini wa mutongoria wa vururi William Ruto na Joshua Arap Sang atongoria kana ruvua runene rwa African union gukorwa rukiendekithia ciira iyo ithengutwe igooti-ri ria ICC

a) The Kenyan case of deputy president William Ruto and Joshua Arap Sang or leaders or the top branch of African union has proposed that, that case should be removed from the ICC court.

b) Kenya case: AU to organ demands end to Ruto case.

2) Uria wari president Uhuru Kenyatta thiini wa kirungano kiria makoretwe kana mari nakio.

a) The former president Uhuru Kenyatta in the meeting they had or had.

b) Uhuru, governor's in talks on budget.

3) Explosive court papers business woman uria warivitwe muigana wa ciringi seven nine one million in devolution ministry tenders akireveal former CS aari silent partner wake.

a) Explosive court papers business woman who was paid a sum of seven nine one million shillings in devolution ministry tenders as she reveal former CS was silent partner.

b) In explosive court papers, business woman who paid sh 791 million in the devolution ministry tenders reveals former CS was a silent partner.

4) African union ni iretikire ivoya ria vururi wa Kenya,

b) African union has accepted Kenya's request.

C) African Union adopts Kenya's proposal.

5) ICC state gukuuma mavururi mama, gukuuma igooti kana ICC state

a) ICC state condemns these countries, condemns court or ICC state.

(Condemn is to scold harshly)

b) ICC: States accuse ICC. (Accuse is to find fault with or to blame)

6) Ripoti iria iragwetanagia nvua imwe cia thirikari na ũvoro wegî ũtongoria na wagiririku

a) A report that was linking government bodies with issues that concern leadership and intergrity.

b) A report exposing state organs.

7) The leadership and integrity act of 2012, iria irendekithia maovitha a uruti wira gukorwa mari andu akinyaniriku makiria aria mari waragania na atheru urutiri wa wira wa ovici.

a) The leadership and integrity act of 2012 requires all public entities to develop specific codes of conduct for approval and gazettelement by the anti-graft body.

b) The leadership and integrity act of 2012 that recommends that working officers should be people who are trustworthy especially those that are just and transparent in formal employment.

8) Nancy Gitau ni uraumire kana akorwa akiresign kwoguo gukonekana kwi na tumbo joto ikoretwe ikithii maundu ma gisiasa

a) A top aide of President Uhuru Kenyatta has resigned, exposing behind the scenes intrigues within the jubilee government.

b) Nancy came out or she resigned so it's seen there is apprehension in politics.

9) Mudavadi araririria tumaundu tutarereeka.

a) Mudavadi is talking about minor things that cannot be understood.

b) Mudavadi's claims are unfortunate and hopelessly opportunistic.

10) Atongoria thiini wa ngwataniro ya CORD nĩ makuumite miario ya Mike Mbuvi Sonko.

a) CORD leaders tell Sonko off

c) CORD leaders condemn utterances made by Mike Sonko

11) Wa uguo, nake Bill Clinton gukorwa riu magigacemania na uria wa Republican Donald Trump.

a) In addition, Bill Clinton to meet with Republican Donald Trump.

b) Clinton will square it out with republican Donald Trump

12) Riu between kunyivwa kwa interest rates na gukorwa kwi watho, vau gatagati ni mutongoria wa vururi.

a) Now between reducing the interest rates and law in between is the president.

b) It is only Uhuru now standing in the way of low bank rates.

13) Abunge ni marendekithia majaji airi thiini wa judiciary service commission makorwe makimurikwa.

a) MPs propose two judges in the judiciary service commission to be investigated.

b) MPs want two top judges, JSC members probed.

14) Mucemania uria urai mwena wa Nyeri niguo gukorwa ukimurika mitaratara ya kithurano.

b) A meeting that was held in Nyeri to look keenly into strategies of elections.

c) A crucial meeting held in Nyeri to lay strategies for next year's general elections.

15) Gatwikano riu ga Kenya, Kenya uria marena na uria mavitukitie na uria guikarie

a) Final decision of Kenya, Kenya what they want and what they passed and how it is.

b) Verdict of Kenyans on end of 8-4-4.

16) Presidents gukorwa makiruta mukana na kuuga ni makuthiĩ na mbere gukorwa mavururi mama makirua na ndeto ciegiĩ ugaidi.

a) Presidents warn to join hands in war on terrorism.

b) Presidents vow to join hands in war on terrorism.

17) Kwi na nthakame njuku gukorwa ugoro wegii succession kana uria ugoca giti

a) There is bad blood, concerning succession or the one who will succeed him.

c) Bad blood: I'm being fort over succession politics in the judiciary.

18) Somalia igakorwa kana ni ithiite na mbere gukorwa igicokeria ngatho vururi wa Kenya ni undu wa ntha na nginyagia oomiririo wa kunyitirira vururi ekari a vururi wa Somalia.

a) Somalia will always be or it will continue to thank Kenya because of the kindness and also tolerance of supporting residents of Somalia.

b) Somalia will ever remain indebted to Kenya for the great kindness and humility you have shown to my people

19) Kurai na demonstrations kana maandamano kuria mwena wa Mombasa atumia muno makimenereria Michael Mbuvi Sonko senator of Nairobi ni undu wa kwaria mugambo mucuku ukonie Joho.

a) Women hold demos to hate on Michael Mbuvi Sonko senator of Nairobi because of taking ill of Joho.

d) Women hold demos to condemn Sonko over war of words with Joho.

20) Raila akira andu aria mai mwana wa ODM na ni marenda kuthiî kununga nungira mwana wa Jubilee mari ugwatiri wa guta iturwa ciao kana iti ciao 2017 ni undu wa kuthama mwana wa ODM.

a) Raila telling people that are in ODM and they want to nose around in the jubilee they might lose their positions or their seats in 2017 because of migrating or moving from ODM.

b) ODM has warned party members warming up to jubilee of losing their seats in the next year elections.

21) kwaranaria na mwingi wa vururi wa Kenya.

a) Conversing with Kenyans

b) Give state of nation address

22) MPs nimararugamire itiiri cia kugeria kwona ati governor wa Nairobi Evans Kidero ni watuika Surcharged.

a) MPs stood in the seats of trying to see that Nairobi governor Evans Kidero has been surcharged.

b) MPs were stopped from adding to a report a recommendation that the governor be surcharged.

23) Akimera mevararie ni undu wa maundu mamwe maria maukite.

a) Telling them to be ready because for some things that will come.

b) Telling them to be ready for tough times

24) Gugatwika gukiurwa riu gukorwe kwina thayu kana gukorwe gukithingata thayu muno makiria vuva wa itua riu ria igooti.

a) It was said that people should embrace peace especially after the court ruling.

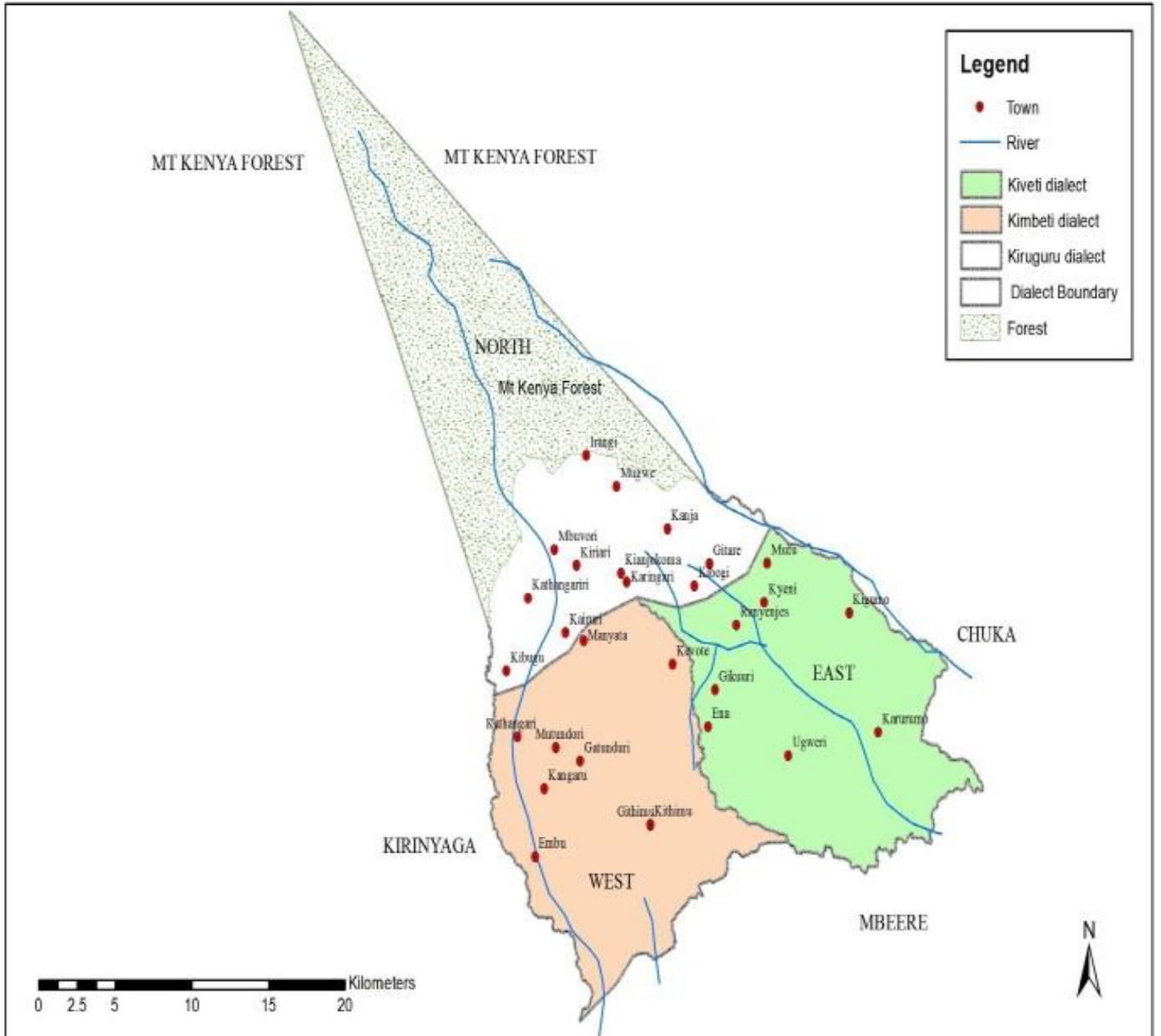
b) Calls for peace top fete after ruling.

25) Igoro Waiguru uria wari cabinet secretary wa devolution arai njarari cia anti-corruption commission na ni ura bungirwe or vungirwe mavuri gwa kavinda ta ka mathaa mugwanja uguo.

a) Yesterday Waiguru the former cabinet secretary of devolution was in the hands of anti- corruption commission and she was grilled for a period of like seven hours.

b) Waiguru seven hours in detective hands

Appendix 3: Map of Embu County



Appendix 4: Research Permit



**KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
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Internal Memo

FROM: Dean, Graduate School

DATE: 4th October, 2017

TO: Juliana Karimi Njeru
C/o English and Linguistics
Department

REF: C50/23468/2011

SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF RESEARCH PROPOSAL
=====

We acknowledge receipt of your revised Research Proposal as per our recommendations raised by the Graduate School Board of 22nd February, 2017 entitled "An Analysis of Newspaper Review Translations from English to Kiambu as Presented by Wimwaro FM Station".

You may now proceed with your Data collection, subject to clearance with the Director General, National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation.

As you embark on your data collection, please note that you will be required to submit to Graduate School completed Supervision Tracking Forms per semester. The form has been developed to replace the Progress Report Forms. The Supervision Tracking Forms are available at the University's Website under Graduate School webpage downloads.

Thank you.

EDWIN OBUNGU
FOR: DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL

CC. Chairman, English and Linguistics Department

Supervisors:

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