Ethical issues in political news translation in Kazakhstan

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In

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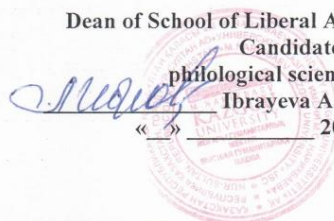M. S. Narikbayev KAZGUU University

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TECHNICAL ASSIGNMENT
For Graduate Project
«Ethical issues in political news translation in Kazakhstan»

I.   **Justification of the relevance, originality, and novelty of the project.**

The increasing integration of economies around the world, the technological revolution, and the developing political ties are contributing to the high demand for both translators and interpreters. The **relevance** of the study is determined by the increased role of political news translation, which leads to the demand for ethical competence of the translator.

The **novelty** of the research work is motivated by the fact that the general theory of news translation is based on the fundamental strategies of translation whereas the ethical aspects of applying these strategies in practice are still overlooked in present-day academic literature.

II.   **Project object**

The **purpose** of this research is to analyze political texts from an ethical framework and identify solutions to avoid the ethical issues that translators face when translating political news from English to Russian and vice versa. The **object** of the study is political news texts taken from various sources. In order to achieve the research purpose, this study is guided by two research questions as follows:

1. What ethical issues frame the political news translation in the Kazakhstani context?
2. How to minimize ethical dilemmas in political news translation in Kazakhstan?

III.   **Scope, order, and terms of work performance.**

Stage 1. Conducting an analysis of the existing literature on the selected topic.
Stage 2. Description of the research methodology, justification for the choice of method (quantitative, qualitative).
Stage 3. Description of the means of data collection (interviewing, document analysis, survey).
Stage 4. Description of the results of the study.
Stage 5. Description of the conclusion, recommendations.

IV.   **Project quality indicators.**

a) The use of relevant regulatory documents and literature at the time of writing the graduateproject;
b) Writing a graduation project in accordance with the Guidelines for writing a graduate project;

c) Compliance with the requirements of the Academic Integrity Policy regarding anti-plagiarism isimplied.

V.   The responsibility matrix of GP members.

Stages	Supervisor: Mukhamejanova Dinara	Student: Kurbanova Dildora
Stage 1. Conducting an analysis of the existing literature on the selected topic. - Identifying and retrieving literature - Reviewing and analyzing literature - Writing the review - Developing a conceptual framework	December	December
Stage 2. Description of the research methodology, justification for the choice of method (quantitative, qualitative). - Research design overview - Data collection methods - Ethical considerations - Issues of trustworthiness	January	January
Stage 3. Description of the means of data collection (interviewing, document analysis, survey). - Research sample - Overview of information needed - Data collection	February-March	February-March
Stage 4. Description of the results of the study. - Data management - Analytic approach - Patterns and themes - Description and interpretation	April	April
Stage 5. Description of the conclusion, recommendations. - Conclusion and recommendations matrix - Consistency and feasibility - Evidence-based conclusions - Actionable recommendations	May	May

VI.   **Project Completion Form.**

Project Completion Form:

I, the undersigned, agree to use this terms of reference as an agreement on the creation and use of a work of science, concluded between me and KAZGUU University, according to which the student undertakes to transfer to KAZGUU University the exclusive property right to the created work of science, as well as the exclusive right to use the work at its own discretion in any form and under any name in any country in the world, including the right to reproduce the work; distribution of the

original or copies of the work through sale or other transfer of ownership; import of copies of the work; public display of the original or copy of the work; other communication of the work to the public; translation of the work into another language; processing and / or other alteration of the work and any other types of use not prohibited by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Supervisor:

Student:

Abstract

Ethical issues in political news translation in Kazakhstan

This research aims to explore ethical issues in political news translation in Kazakhstan. Translation ethics is an integral part of quality translation. Its standard rules are well-described in translators' codes of ethics. However, in the field of political news translation, the issues of ethics are often nuanced and do not adhere to the standard. This thesis critically analyses the existing literature on translation ethics and political news translation. The methodology involves semi-structured interviews with translators working in the field of political news. The purpose of this qualitative study is to identify the ethical challenges faced by translators in Kazakhstan and the strategies they use to minimize potential ethical dilemmas. Accuracy, confidentiality, transparency, and bias were identified as major attributes of ethical challenges in political news translation. It was also found that in order to avoid ethical challenges, translators in Kazakhstan should be familiar with the translator's code of ethics, organize and attend specialized training in political news translation, and combine theory and practice to produce high-quality translations. The results show that this industry needs to grow in Kazakhstan and that it is important to create programs to train political news translators based on key ethical principles. The study also provides implications for theory and practice.

Keywords: translation ethics, the code of ethics, peculiarities of political news translation, ethical challenges, ways to minimize ethical dilemmas.

Аңдатпа

Қазақстандағы саяси жаңалықтарды аударудың этикалық қиындықтары

Зерттеудің мақсаты - Қазақстандағы саяси жаңалықтарды аударудағы этикалық
мәселелерді зерттеу. Аударма этикасы сапалы аударманың құрамдас бөлігі болып
табылады. Аударма этикасының негізгі ережелері аудармашылардың этикалық
кодексінде нақты көрсетілгенімен, саяси жаңалықтарды аудару саласында этикалық
мәселелер жиі кездесіп жатады және де стандартқа сәйкес келмейді. Бұл ғылыми
жобада аударма этикасы мен саяси жаңалықтар аудармасы бойынша бар
әдебиеттерге сыни талдау жасалған. Әдістеме саяси жаңалықтар саласында жұмыс
істейтін аудармашылармен жартылай құрылымдық сұхбаттарды қамтиды. Бұл
зерттеудің мақсаты - Қазақстандағы аудармашыларға қатысты этикалық мәселелерді
және олардың этикалық дилеммаларды азайту үшін қолданатын стратегияларын
анықтау болып табылады. Саяси жаңалықтарды аударудағы этикалық мәселелердің
негізгі мысалдары ретінде нақтылық, құпиялылық, ашықтық және біржақтылық
қарастырылды. Сондай-ақ этикалық мәселелердің алдын алу үшін Қазақстандағы
аудармашылар аудармашының этика кодексімен таныс болуы қажет, саяси
жаңалықтарды аудару бойынша мамандандырылған тренингтер ұйымдастырып,
қатысуы керек, жоғары сапалы аударма жасау үшін теория мен тәжірибені
ұштастыра білуі қажет екені анықталды. Нәтижелер Қазақстанда бұл саланың дамуы
қажет екенін және негізгі этикалық ұстанымдарға негізделген саяси жаңалықтар
саласындағы аудармашыларды оқыту бағдарламаларын жасау маңызды екенін
көрсетеді. Зерттеуде сонымен қатар теория мен тәжірибеге қатысты ұсыныстар
қамтылған.

Түйін сөздер: аударма этикасы, этикалық кодекс, саяси жаңалықтарды аудару ерекшеліктері, этикалық қиындықтар, этикалық дилеммаларды азайту жолдары.

Аннотация

Этические сложности перевода политических новостей в Казахстане

Цель данного исследования - изучение этических проблем при переводе политических новостей в Казахстане. Переводческая этика является неотъемлемой частью качественного перевода. Основные правила переводческой этики прописаны в этических кодексах переводчиков. Однако в сфере перевода политических новостей вопросы этики часто имеют свои нюансы и не соответствуют стандарту. В данной диссертации проводится критический анализ существующей литературы по переводческой этике и переводу политических новостей. Методология включает полуструктурированные интервью с переводчиками, работающими в сфере политических новостей. Цель качественного исследования - выявить этические проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются переводчики в Казахстане, и стратегии, которые они используют для минимизации потенциальных этических дилемм. Точность, конфиденциальность, прозрачность и предвзятость были определены как основные атрибуты этических проблем при переводе политических новостей. Также было установлено, что для того, чтобы избежать этических проблем, переводчики в Казахстане должны быть знакомы с этическим кодексом переводчика, организовывать и посещать специализированные тренинги по переводу политических новостей, а также сочетать теорию и практику для создания высококачественных переводов. Результаты показывают, что эта отрасль в Казахстане должна развиваться и что важно создать программы подготовки переводчиков политических новостей на основе ключевых этических принципов. Исследование также предлагает рекомендации по теории и практике.

Ключевые слова: этика перевода, этический кодекс, особенности перевода

политических новостей, этические сложности, способы минимизации этических

дилемм

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Introduction

This chapter aims to introduce the research topic on the ethical challenges of translating political news in Kazakhstan, focusing on the translator's code of ethics. This section includes background information, problem statement, research purpose and objectives, research questions, the relevance and significance of the study.

Background Information

Language is the most important means of communication. There are more than 7000 languages in the world belonging to different language families. Each language family has its own culture, traditions, and peculiarities. Cultures were created through the communication of people living in the same territory. In the beginning, it was just sounds and words, and later through collective interaction, a language was formed. Communication was a key component of all of this, and people could create societies, and build relationships with each other through the use of a particular language. Over time, traditions were created. And since the world does not stand still, people began to discover new countries, to move to other lands, and the acquaintance with other cultures and traditions began. And without knowledge of a certain language, it was difficult to communicate with people. So knowledge of other languages became necessary for people. Later, all these activities led to the development of trade, politics, and education. In the field of education, the study of languages became an integral part of the development of society.

As globalization spreads to every corner of the world, it is impossible to communicate with different language communities without understanding other languages, so there is a need for people who know all aspects of a foreign language, namely translators and interpreters. They are essential participants in the dialogue of two or more

countries, peoples, and cultures. Nowadays the knowledge of the language is an integral part of human life as international relations, business, and travel are developing. However, it is necessary to understand that just knowing a language is one thing, but being a translator is quite another one. This research aims to examine language from the translator's point of view. The role of translators in the modern world is undeniably relevant. They are the linking bridge between two or more cultures, striving to convey everything clearly, without any omissions, additions, or edits. The well-known linguist Newmark (1988) characterized translation as the rendering of meaning between two languages in the way the original language was intended. The function of translators is to transfer meaning across languages. They implement translation in various forms, basically, the translation process is divided into written and oral translation. In my study, I will concentrate on translation, particularly on the ethical issues involved in translating political news. We live in a digital age and our country is no exception, keeping up with the times. With the advent of the Internet, paper newspapers have receded into the background and online resources have become the public's preference. The Internet is overflowing with news, but as a professional translator, I wonder about the quality of this translation, how often ethical difficulties arise, and how to minimize them while conveying meaning.

        The professional activities of translators are based on a code of ethics. The notion of the "code of ethics" was established to protect translators from any actions that can be harmful to them. In the 1950s, the International Association of Conference Interpreters was created, which outlined the standards for the behaviour of each member. A translator's code of ethics has a number of advantages. for linguists. It serves as a guide for the ethical dilemmas faced daily by professionals and novice translators alike. By adhering to the

code, the translator facilitates his/her activity and can be confident in their decisions.

Regardless of the prescribed rules, political news translators encounter many barriers. The translator must take additional factors into account in addition to translation ethics, which I will explore in my research paper.

The theme of ethics in translation has been the subject of numerous investigations. Numerous scholars and linguists considered ethical norms from different angles (Chesterman, 1998; Friedman & Schäffner, 2016; Mounin, 1985; Toury, 1998). The results show that translators face ethical issues such as dialects, improper interpretation of original content, jargon, and terminology.

Problem Statement

Research should be conducted on this subject because news translation is growing in popularity in Kazakhstan right now and requires a foundational understanding of the subject as well as ethical conduct. The increasing integration of economies around the world, the technological revolution, and the development of political ties are contributing to the high demand for both translators and interpreters with expertise in political news translation. World leaders need the help of professional translators to maintain strong ties and communicate their political agenda. The context that political news translators encounter is closely related to the culture, traditions, and social norms of a particular country and therefore it is important to be very competent in order to avoid ethical consequences. Poor translation leads to political misunderstandings and serves as a barrier to establishing friendly relations between countries. It should be noted here that translation ethics is especially relevant when translating political news. If the translator does not follow ethical principles when translating, it can lead to irreversible consequences.

To sum up, the problem statement of this study is as follows:

• Kazakhstan is an internationally diverse country with many different ethnic groups, languages, and religions, which makes it difficult to translate political news content;

• Political news informs and shapes public opinion about events in Kazakhstan and all over the world, so it is essential to remain accurate, unbiased, and culturally sensitive in translation;

• There have been cases of bias and distortion in translation in Kazakhstan that have led to public anger. For example, in 2012, a national newspaper published an article about the state program for building housing for people who require housing. However, the translation gave the impression that people were forced out of their homes in order to build new housing in their place.

Research Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of this research is to explore the ethical challenges faced by the translator in the process of translating political news from English to Russian and vice versa. It consists of the following objectives:

• To identify the peculiarities of the translation of political news;

• To analyze ethical challenges that face Kazakhstan's translators;

• To find out ways to minimize ethical challenges in political news translation.

The subject of the study is professional translators in the field of political news translation in Kazakhstan. The object of this research is the ethical challenges and dilemmas faced by translators in political news translation.

Research Questions

In order to achieve the research purpose, this study is guided by two research

questions as follows:

• What ethical issues frame the political news translation in the Kazakhstani context?

• How to minimize ethical dilemmas in political news translation in Kazakhstan?

These research questions properly explain the study's title and will assist me in determining the work's goal. A semi-structured interview with open-ended questions served as the foundation for my qualitative study. In the course of the study, eleven participants with different backgrounds were interviewed, and the main ethical challenges faced by translators in political news translation were analyzed. The names of each participant were disguised to meet the confidentiality requirements. Interviews were conducted both face-to-face and online. All interviews were tape-recorded and later transcribed verbatim. The qualitative method helped achieve the purpose of the study and answer the research questions.

 The relevance of the study is determined by the increased role of political news translation, which leads to the demand for ethical competence of the translator. The novelty of the research work is motivated by the fact that the general theory of news translation is based on the fundamental strategies of translation whereas the ethical aspects of applying these strategies in practice are still overlooked in present-day academic literature.

Significance

Theoretical significance is determined by the fact that this study helps to understand the role of translation ethics in the translation process, reveals the features of translation of political news, and identifies gaps in the literature, thus making it clear in what direction it is important to move forward.

   The practical significance is justified by the fact that this study is based on accurate data from the practical experience of current translators in the field of political news translation, as well as provides recommendations for the further development of this field. The compositional structure of this work consists of an introduction, literature review,

methodology, findings, discussion, conclusion, references and appendices.

Literature Review

The translation work is complicated and multifaceted. It is difficult to be a professional because a translator encounters many pitfalls when translating. Political news informs people about events happening around the world and translation of such news plays a key role in people's perception of certain situations in the country or abroad. It is worth emphasizing that, like any form of communication, the translation of political news involves ethical considerations. Here arises a dilemma: How to convey accurate meaning while preserving cultural nuances? And in fact, there are quite a few ethical issues involved in translating political news. This literature review aims to clarify existing concepts about ethical issues in political news translation and identify gaps in this field and ways to address them. In my research, I would like to focus on translating, specifically on the ethical challenges professionals face during political news translation. The actuality of this topic is determined by Kazakhstan's partnership with many countries and by the fact that we are linked by mutual international relations. I suppose that the present research paper will make the work of novice translators easier and will be helpful to linguists and specialists in this field, too. In this literature review, I will consider the notion of translation ethics, the code of ethics and its influence on the translation process, the peculiarities of political news translation, the frame of political news translation in Kazakhstan's context, and the ways to avoid ethical issues in political news translation.

The Notion of Translation Ethics

Every translator knows that the process of translation involves not only linguistic aspects but also ethical and cultural considerations. The term "ethics" was coined by Aristotle as a science of morality and other researchers later expanded the idea. "Ethics is a set of concepts and principles that guide us in judging what action helps or harms sentient

animals" (Richard & Linda, 2006, p. 48). This general statement shows that ethics

primarily consists of a set of principles that help guide people in making the right

decisions. Paul and Elder (2006) wrote about the importance of ethics as a separate

science, referring to the fact that many confuse it with religious beliefs, certain social

standards, or the law. This point is also important, without delimiting ethics from other

industries, we will not be able to think critically. As Churchill (1999) pointed out "Ethics is

a generic human capacity, defined as the ability to think critically about moral ideals and

direct our behaviour in accordance with those beliefs" (p. 253). Churchill (1999) also

agreed that ethics is about choosing right or wrong human behaviour, but he highlighted

the importance to observe and act upon those beliefs. Thus, while the authors' descriptions

of ethics may differ, the essence of morality in these descriptions is constant. It includes

inevitable moral development, universal moral ideals, empathy for others, moral thinking,

and personal and social responsibility.

Today, growing numbers of researchers are studying the ethics of translation,

recognizing its role in the making of quality translations. The concept of translation ethics

is widely discussed in the academic literature (Alwazna, 2014; Chesterman, 1998; Cruz,

2017; Shao & Guilan, 2017). According to their views, the concept of translation ethics

implies that the translation will be done in a quality manner if it respects ethical, cultural

and linguistic sensitivities.

Even though the essence of translation ethics is well-known, each researcher has

his or her approach to studying the problem. Chesterman (1998) recognized four kinds of

translation ethics: norm-based ethics, more philosophical ethics of communication,

expanding ethics of service, and ethics of representation. Later, he added "commitment"

ethics (Chesterman, 1998). The ethics of representation model focuses on the translator's

responsibility to accurately represent the source text and convey its intended meaning in

the target language. It emphasizes faithfulness and preserving the author's voice and

intentions (Chesterman, 1998). The expanding ethics of service model broadens the

translator's role beyond mere representation. It highlights the translator's obligation to

provide a service to the client or target audience, taking into account their needs,

expectations, and cultural context (Chesterman, 1998). The more philosophical ethics of

the communication model delves into the ethical implications of the act of translation as a

form of intercultural communication. It explores issues such as power dynamics, cultural

differences, and the impact of translation on social and political contexts (Chesterman,

1998). The norm-based ethics model examines the ethical norms, guidelines, and

professional standards that govern the translation profession. It involves adhering to

established norms and principles of ethical behaviour within the translation community.

Based on these main models, Chesterman (1998) created his code of ethics and the

main virtue is the pursuit of excellence in translation. To become a good translator, the

person needs to possess such qualities as reliability, professionalism, and fairness.

Reliability ensures consistent and dependable translation services, professionalism

emphasizes ethical conduct and expertise, and fairness involves treating all stakeholders

fairly and equitably. These qualities and principles form the foundation of Chesterman's

(1998) ethical framework for translators, guiding their behaviour and decision-making

processes. They highlight the importance of ethical awareness, commitment, and the

continuous pursuit of excellence in the field of translation.

Shao and Liu (2017) relied on the views of Chesterman's (1998) translation ethics

models. The authors studied the ethical aspects of translating China's scenic places to popularize Chinese culture. The results of analyzing all five models showed that the

translation of sightseeing places should carry not only the function of tourism but also the ability to convey history and culture (Shao & Guilan, 2017). For tourists to fully enjoy the culture, it is important to follow ethical rules, namely accurate and complete translation. Their research proves the strengths of Chesterman's (1998) model for achieving ethically successful translation.

Translation ethics is characterized by the translator's ability to maintain a balance in translation that is accurate but also considers all ethical issues. The aim of Alwazna's (2014) investigation was to find a balance between ethical considerations and the creation of a target text that serves its intended function. She explained that the translator needs to look at the text type, the purpose of the translation and the type of audience to find the balance (Alwazna, 2014). The idea lies in keeping the content of the source text as accurate as possible, preserving the translation ethics and at the same time making the text completely understandable to the target audience. The same findings were reached by Cruz (2017), who argued that translation ethics involves two main points, namely a deep cultural understanding of both the source languages and the target languages and the ability of the translator to be invisible during translation. Similarly, to Cruz (2017) other scholars also wrote about cultural sensitivity. For example, Slocombe's (2004) research dedicated to the poetry of Haruki Murakami shows the importance of taking the cultural context into account during the translation process and going beyond linguistic boundaries. This finding helped to increase awareness of the uniqueness of a particular culture by accurately reflecting cultural sensitivity in translation.

Lambert (2018) noted that the ethical code of the translator has historically established principles such as honesty, trust, linguistic and cultural competence that create accuracy in translation. Kalina (2015) had the opposite view and disagreed with that point,

noting that a translator's code of ethics sometimes misrepresents the translation process by devaluing the role of the translators. Despite her critical attitude, she recognized the usefulness of a code of ethics for interpreters in sensitive situations and contexts that require special attention. The advantage is that besides the prescribed rules of behaviour of the translator, it is also a document that protects the rights of clients and translation agencies (Lampert, 2018).

A significant contribution to the study of translation ethics has been made by Russian linguists (Chuzhakin & Palazhchenko, 1999; Miram, 1999; Alekseeva, 2008). Chuzhakin and Palazchenko (1999) paid special attention to ethical responsibility, namely the observance of accuracy, impartiality, and cultural sensitivity to which a professional translator must adhere. An alternative view is held by Miram (1999), who shared his insights on translation ethics, focusing primarily on the individual qualities of the translator, such as intelligence, politeness, correctness, and respect for his/her profession. Alekseeva (2008) defined translation ethics from the perspective of moral principles and norms of behaviour of a translator. In the first case, it referred to accuracy, confidentiality, and impartiality, and in the second case the ability to politely follow the instructions in the form of a dress code or deadlines prescribed by clients.

Analyzing the views of foreign and Russian scholars, we can say that the understanding of ethics and translation ethics are similar, however, examined in different ways. Foreign researchers paid more attention to the ethical norms of translation, which

include accuracy, cultural sensitivity, and confidentiality; while Russian linguists consider more ethical norms of translators' behaviour in the translation process, such as politeness, mentality and time management.

The Code of Ethics and Its Influence on The Translation Process

Every profession has its own ethical rules that apply to the employee and the client and translators have their own code of ethics as well. There is a sufficient number of translator's codes of ethics around the world developed by various associations and countries. The most well-known are the Translator's Charter of the International Federation of Translators (FIT), the Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct of the Australian Institute of Interpreters and Translators (AUSIT), American Translators Association Code of Ethics (ATA) and the Professional Code of Union of Translators of Russia (UTR). Ethical principles are interrelated in each code; the only difference is in the different accents of these principles. In my research paper, I would like to focus on the American Translators Association (ATA), as it is the most widely used in the translation environment. It spells out the key principles of confidentiality, accuracy, objectivity, transparency and professional development.

- Confidentiality: Translators must respect a person's property and maintain confidentiality when working with a client and afterwards. They must be responsible for keeping documents confidential.

- Accuracy: Accuracy is a major component of quality translation. Translators must strive to convey the exact meaning of the source text while taking into account the cultural and linguistic sensitivities of the two languages.

- Objectivity: Translators should not bring their own adjustments, perceptions and views into the translation. It is important for translators to remain objective and

avoid personal biases.

• Transparency: Transparency includes honesty in translation. Translators must honestly disclose information about their experience and the translation process.

• Professional development: It is important for translators to constantly improve their proficiency in a language and a particular field, to repeat theoretical frameworks and all kinds of translation techniques to provide quality translations.

These principles provide a framework for ethical conduct in translation, guiding translators in their professional practice and maintaining standards of quality and integrity. ATA developed unique principles that ensure a relationship of trust in the professional work of the translator, while protecting the rights of the translator and where necessary leading to accountability (Elias, 2017). Elias (2017) considers such principles from the code of ethics as impartiality, honesty, and confidentiality essential. In contrast, Howard (2009) paid attention to accuracy. Howard (2009) highlighted that accuracy involves correctly transferring meaning into the language of translation so that a person does not have thoughts about what was said in the original. This again brings up the importance of conveying accurate, culturally sensitive meaning in a way that is understandable to the target audience. Such investigations show that the translation code of ethics is an essential guide for translators that helps to convey accurate meaning in a culturally sensitive manner and it is necessary to pay attention to the context, in which it can be implemented. But the previous research highlights that it is important to remember that translators should not limit themselves to a code of ethics, because sometimes it is confusing, and they should also focus on the situation and the context. The issues dedicated to accuracy, confidentiality, transparency, cultural sensitivity, and other factors help to form high-

quality translations. Thus, the role of the translation code of ethics is significant and requires special attention for successful intercultural communication.

All these studies showed the importance of ethical principles in the translation process to achieve effective intercultural communication. Researchers agreed that.

obtaining an accurate and ethically appropriate translation requires not only linguistic, but also cultural sensitivity in translation.

Peculiarities of Political News Translation

Political news informs people through television, newspapers, and online media about important national and international events concerning government, debates, protests, elections, and sometimes even legal and economic ties. The world does not stay in one place, intercultural communication is developing and therefore arises the relevance of studying the peculiarities of translation of political news. This topic was widely explored in the academic literature by famous linguists (Cronin, 2006; Holland, 2006; Venuti, 2021). For example, Holland (2006) claims that media research and translation have been conducted in-depth since the 1970s in Great Britain. More emphasis was placed on the role of journalists in writing news, and their objectivity, and by the beginning of the new century, there was an emphasis on the translation of news. A major contribution to the development of news translation has been made by Cronin's (2006) landmark research. He described the importance of news in the global community and the role it plays. The beginning of the 21st century can safely be called a time of growing interest in the translation of political and economic news, as they are the links of transmission of cultural and linguistic aspects. Numerous approaches to news translation have been used, ranging from globalization and narrative theory to critical discourse analysis, but should be noted

that to this day the problem of political news translation remains open both at the theoretical and empirical levels.

Venuti (2021) identified two main strategies for translating political news: domesticating and foreignizing. The first aimed at creating translations in which the norms of the target culture are preserved, namely the rhetorical, lexico-grammatical, and stylistic points that are fully adapted to the national flavour of a particular country (Venuti, 2021). While the second strategy transferred the translated language to its source language, in other words, part of the "foreignness" of the text is saved (Venuti, 2021). Venuti's (2021) approach has negative and positive aspects. The proposed strategies are convenient when readers can effortlessly understand the meaning of written news.

Exploring the two translation strategies proposed, it is important to understand that both have their limitations in the target audience. The main disadvantage of "foreignizing" is that not every older person, for example, can easily understand the content when a more foreign language approach is used. This is due to cultural, linguistic, and age differences. Domestication is also a kind of violence against the culture of another language. Undoubtedly the translation will be understandable to the target audience, but it will also break the cultural norms of the other language. If we consider these disadvantages, new strategies can be developed to ensure that the translation respects the ethical norms of the two languages.

According to Colta (2016), the peculiarities of political news translation include cultural references in newspapers that consist of local vocabulary that the target audience does not understand. Colta highlighted (2016) such features peculiar to political news as the use of local vocabulary, figurativeness (metaphors, idiomatic expressions) and specific terminology. As a solution, Colta (2016) offers to use "translator's notes" for target

audiences who are unfamiliar with the cultural specifics of the source language (p. 167).

This article is undoubtedly useful for those who study the specifics of political news translation, but unfortunately, it does not provide an answer on how to avoid misunderstandings caused by the specifics of political news. Another approach was investigated by Shi and Li (2020) who noted that political news is "full of sophisticated and concise words, precise sentence structure, and solemn style" (p. 14). To avoid some mistakes, the translators should have the ability to recognize the main goal, no matter if it is manipulation or agitation, and not lose it in the process of translation. The significance of providing an accurate translation that considers the cultural factors of the source language and makes it readable to the target culture should also be considered (Shi & Li, 2020, p. 14). The study's contribution is that it suggests that translators not only know the peculiarities of political news, but also use four basic skills when translating, such as domestication, foreignization, addition and subtraction (Shi & Li, 2020).

The analysis of the studied literature demonstrated that political texts are full of specialized terminology, manipulation, propaganda components, rhetorical questions, and specific vocabulary. These characteristics complicate the work of political news translators, requiring them to be competent, culturally sensitive, and accurate in their translations. Linguists commonly agree that it is important to follow a certain strategy during the translation process to get effective interaction between two parties. There is no one definite strategy, but the most common strategies are domestication and foreignization. The translator must focus on the target audience and the context in order to apply one of these strategies. It is important to note that the major gap in the literature dedicated to the peculiarities of political news translation is that there are no general guidelines or in-depth empirical studies devoted to the problem.

The Frame of Political News Translation in the Kazakhstani Context

Translation of political news in Kazakhstan reflects the professional competence of domestic translators, their skills, and the ability to convey information accurately, avoiding personal biases and prejudices. A number of investigations were conducted by Kazakhstan's researchers (Nekrassova, 2018; Sadirova et al., 2022; Sagadiyeva et al., 2021). Some researchers considered translation ethics, while others considered political discourse.

Nekrassova (2018) devoted her work to business ethics and gave a practical guide for translators. The research focused on a comparative analysis of nine different codes of ethics and described their importance in the work of a translator. It is important to note that in Kazakhstan there is no generally accepted code of ethics that will regulate the professional activities of translators (Nekrassova, 2018). This leads to the next problem, the lack of ethical knowledge among novice interpreters due to the lack of special training. There is only one research dedicated to the ethical challenges that face translators in our country. This means that it is necessary to explore this issue from different angles and discover new perspectives specific to our country.

Sadirova et al. (2022) analyzed the cultural and linguistic characteristics of the words "power" and "politics" between the languages of Kazakh, Russian, and English. Through the method of survey, in which 1000 respondents participated, it was revealed that political bias arises due to different national and ideological views (Sadirova et al., 2022, p. 1). Despite the fact that Kazakhstan is a multinational state, people's perceptions remain different, because each culture has its own values and beliefs (Sadirova et al., 2022).

The following article focused on political discourse and the results of the research

showed that the translator of political texts has the task to preserve the communicative effect in order to achieve this task it is necessary to take into account the stylistic, linguistic, lexical and cultural functions in the translation (Sagadiyeva et al., 2021). The second challenge is the translator's extensive background knowledge of politics and culture. And finally, the translator must have a large vocabulary, because the political sphere is full of terms and complex words and it is important to be able to convey them accurately (Sagadiyeva et al., 2021).

Each research paper is unique and demonstrates gaps that need to be improved in the future. The approaches to examining political news translation include cultural, stylistic, and linguistic sensitivity, knowledge of the translator's code of ethics, and the ability to use one's skills when translating. This literature review serves as a good theoretical framework for the practical research of our study.

Ways to Avoid Ethical Challenges in Political News Translation

Ethical issues arise during translation for a variety of reasons. In this study, I examine the primary causal components in more depth. It is crucial to remember that translation raises more ethical problems, and there are several reasons for this, which have been studied by linguists. The field of written translation has not yet been adequately explored, so it is a very relevant area of research. In this part, I will consider the research on the two types of translation- oral and written.

Linguistic and cultural knowledge is necessary for a translator to have an in-depth understanding of the native and target languages. Bird (2013) and Fois (2022) had similar views on this in their papers. Fois (2022) emphasized the linguistic and cultural aspects. The consideration of certain functions of language causes difficulties with the cultural aspect, which leads to the ethical dilemma of the translator. In order to produce a quality

product, special attention must be paid to the style not only of the translator but also of the reporter who composes the text, from conceptualization (what to cover) to the logical construction of the story (Fois, 2022, p. 19). Accuracy and honesty are key factors of the ethically correct translation, but it is necessary to pay attention to the design so that it appeals to readers (Fois, 2022, p. 19). Bias in political news translation is unavoidable because objectivity is a rather complex concept. Bias is associated with neutrality and every professional translator knows that language is never neutral, so the translator has to be able to convey the ideological point of view that was originally intended (Fois, 2022). Bird (2013) had a different view about bias, explaining that it is characteristic of news articles, but nevertheless, it is manipulation by journalists, who sometimes do not correspond to the truth and the translator can impartially deliver information based on truthful sources. Political affiliation also causes ethical difficulties, so sometimes there is pressure on translators to change a translation that benefits a certain group, and objectivity begins to suffer in the process. One must always recognize the potential negative outcomes of ethically incorrect translations, as they can result in deeply disheartening situations, so it is important to study ethical principles and what they are based on. Bird (2013) also wrote that cultural differences are difficult for translators because each culture has nuances that are sometimes unknown to the translator, but linguistic differences also create a dilemma because sometimes there is no specific word or term in the same language, making direct translation impossible. These studies reflect such ethical issues as cultural sensitivity and linguistic features, bias, accuracy, objectivity, neutrality, and honesty. In addition, the authors showed the relationship between bias, objectivity, and neutrality, which scares many translators in the process of political news translation. The results of this study show that knowledge of ethical principles, cultural and linguistic characteristics will help avoid

ethical difficulties.

A completely different approach is suggested by Steinert et al. (2021) who described such ethical challenges as poor working conditions, unsuitable equipment and unfair management that does not take responsibility for solving the problem. Such moments significantly affect the accuracy and quality of translation because psychological pressure arises. A number of investigations concerning psychological aspects were conducted and findings show that it directly influences on quality of translation. For example, Kurz (2003) analyzed stress-inducing variables and contrasted novices' and experts' tolerance levels for stress. During the first phase, the heart rate, blood pressure, cortisol level, and skin conductance level of experienced and inexperienced interpreters were examined. A representative sample of AIIC interpreters participated in a mail survey as part of the investigation's second stage. The survey included such things as job satisfaction, sources, and consequences of stress during translation, working environment, physical measurements in booths, and recommendations for novices. The findings demonstrated that simultaneous interpretation is challenging for interpreters. And the results showed that psychological factors, exactly stress directly affect the quality of interpretation, and ethical problems arise accordingly. Under pressure and time constraints, there is a complete violation of ethical standards by novice interpreters. Due to experience, professional interpreters may handle stress better than beginners. Only with practice and time is fear avoidable.

Another crucial issue is the peculiarities in "interpreters" or "speakers" speeches. It is challenging to listen to someone who speaks with a stutter or an accent. Cooper (1985) statements that "effective use of the voice is critical to successful communication," and identifies "right" and "wrong" voices (p. 141). "The right voice" is natural, high-quality,

and proper (Cooper, 1985). A voice like this has great value. It could have a captivating and powerful impact on listeners. On the other hand, the wrong voice is described as "an inefficient, disagreeable, or inappropriate sound" that has a "negative effect" (Cooper, 1985, p. 142). A number of scholars confirm that unnatural interpreter speech behaviour and voice identity are characterized by pitch, intonation, and speaking pace. For instance, Shlesinger (2003) explains how the pragmatic and semantic structure of fast-speaking simultaneous interpreters is impacted. She put forth a detailed plan for recapturing excellent simultaneous interpretation.

Summary

This literature review covers studies by foreign and domestic researchers in the field of political news translation and the ethical challenges that translators face. It shows what theories and strategies are offered by prominent linguists on this topic. The research showed that there has been a lot of interest over the last ten years, which makes this topic the most relevant today. Despite the great interest in the topic, there are significant gaps in the study of this area in Kazakhstan. The gaps include:

The first is limited empirical research. Although most of the research is qualitative, focusing on political news translation problems, it is important to increase research through the real experiences of translators to have trustworthy data to help further identify new research prospects.

The second is the lack of comparative studies. Comparative studies that analyze the ethical practices and approaches to political news translation across different languages, countries, and cultural contexts are scarce. Such studies can shed light on the influence of cultural, political, and ideological factors on ethical considerations in translation and provide a broader understanding of the field.

The third is a focus only on articles from journals and online resources. It is important to note that political news is not limited to that, but also includes oral speeches, political campaigns, and official documents. It is important to study the broad spectrum of political discourse news from an ethical perspective to understand this topic more deeply.

The described gaps in the literature will help future researchers understand which direction to take to contribute to this problem. In this way all the gaps in the literature will be addressed and new ideas and recommendations will emerge that will be useful to translators when translating political news.

Methodology

This chapter begins with a description of the main purpose of the research work, which is to analyze the ethical challenges faced by translators in the process of political news translation. Two main research questions are the keys to achieving this purpose:

•   What ethical issues frame the political news translation in the Kazakhstani context?

•   How to minimize ethical dilemmas in political news translation in Kazakhstan?

In order to accomplish the research purpose and respond to the research questions, this section of the research study discusses the chosen methodological research. The aim of the methodology is to examine the ethical challenges that translators face in the process of translating political news and to identify strategies to minimize ethical issues. This part of the research includes the research design, sample, an overview of the information needed, data collection methods, data analysis and synthesis, ethical considerations, issues of trustworthiness, limitations of the study and chapter summary (Bloomberg & Volpe, 2012). I will provide a description and justification for my choice of a qualitative research method, based on an interview, which will help to answer the original purpose and research questions. At the conclusion of the chapter, I will also explore ethical considerations, which are intimately tied to the empirical data and its interpretation.

Research Design

According to Creswell (2009), the research design involves a fusion of philosophical ideas and specific research methodologies. There exist three important elements in the creation of a design, such as philosophical worldviews, research methods and selected strategies of inquiry (Creswell, 2009). The design framework needs to be interconnected with each other, only in this case, a logical chain of research will emerge.

The study is based on the ideas of social constructivism according to a

philosophical worldview. Creswell said: "Social constructivists hold assumptions that individuals seek an understanding of the world in which they live and work" (p. 26). He stated: "Individuals develop subjective meanings of their experiences—meanings directed toward certain objects or things" (Creswell, 2009, p. 26). This definition emphasizes important factors, such as cultural and social, in creating individual experiences and knowledge that will be useful in analyzing the ethical challenges in the political news translation process. One of the key ideas of social constructivism is that human beings are subjective and express their thoughts through the prism of their knowledge and experience, which will help examine this topic from different angles on a deeper level. In this case, the more participants we have, the clearer views on the ethical issues faced by the translator in the process of translating political news become available. During the research process, it is important to analyze the ethical issues that translators face and understand how to minimize these difficulties in order to obtain a high-quality translation, and therefore this theoretical framework is fully consistent with the purpose and research questions, as it provides the necessary basis for studying these problems. Social constructivism is also useful in the analysis of my research because it allows me to consider cultural and social contexts with certain ethical issues and underlines that all decisions are made subjectively.

In terms of the research method, this study is qualitative. Creswell (2009) claims that the qualitative method is a way to explore and analyze the meaning of a group of people who take part in solving a social or human problem. The main goal of the research is to be able to correctly interpret the experiences of the participants while asking as many open-ended questions as possible to examine a topic from many different angles (Creswell, 2009). Translating political news is a laborious process in itself, as the translator constantly needs to learn social, cultural, linguistic and other factors. This approach is justified by the

argument, that every translator has his/her own notion of "ethical issues" in translating political news, depending on subjectivity, so it is important to analyze these views and explore what is the frame of ethical issues and whether there are ways to minimize them when translating political news. Participants with different experiences in news translations and open-ended questions will help to qualitatively answer the goal and research questions. It is necessary to understand that a qualitative method also will help to study the views, values, and conditions under which each participant works and to analyze how they are guided in making certain ethical decisions. This approach allows us to consider the problem from different angles and get completely new insights. The qualitative approach to the study can be justified also by the fact that the ethical issues of the political news translation process are difficult to quantify. Such things in translation as cultural sensitivity and accuracy of translation are challenging to measure quantitatively. Thus, in this example, a qualitative approach can take into account all these shortcomings. As my study includes the things that Creswell (2009) characterizes as being qualitative, like inductive data analysis and emphasis on researcher reflexivity, I understand that it is an appropriate way to get desired results. It was rational to choose a qualitative research method to answer the research questions posed because translation ethics and specifically the translation of political news from an ethical point of view needs to be deeply analyzed, it is not a fully studied topic and statistical data is very difficult to find.

The interview, one of the qualitative research methods, will help to find out the answers to the questions posed in order to accomplish the main purpose of the study. Getting back to the literature review, it should be highlighted that the majority of studies in this field have been either qualitative or mixed, because the study of political news ethics is a relatively new field in the world, which appeared in the era of digitalization, and in

Kazakhstan, it is quite difficult to rely on statistical data. My research is also qualitative

because there is not enough research devoted to the translation ethics of political news in

Kazakhstan, but I think this is a relevant topic nowadays for research and improvement of

the quality of political news translation. Political news translation is very sensitive, and it

is important to carefully consider ethical issues such as accuracy, cultural sensitivity, and

impartiality when doing a translation. Considering all these points, it is important to

conduct an in-depth and qualitative analysis of the ethical issues and translation concerns

that arise in the process of translating political news. In the literature, interviews are

described as one of the key tools of the qualitative method, which helps to obtain a large

amount of data for further in-depth analysis, so this method will help to learn about the

ethical dilemmas in the process of political news translation and explore more ways to

solve this problem.

Research Sample

In this section, I will describe the choice of participants in the selection process,

what points I paid attention to in the selection, and where/ how the interview process took

place. I chose a sample of research participants using a purposive sampling approach. This

kind of sampling is mostly strategic, and it requires an effort to match the sample to the

study topics (Bryman, 2004). My choice to use purposive sampling is explained by

accessibility, expertise, and the target population. Unlike other types of sampling, this type

of sampling allows us to select the small population needed to answer the research purpose

and questions. Since the aim of the interview is to analyze the experiences of translators in

the field of political news and to explore their views on the ethical issues they face in their

professional work, it is more appropriate to interview participants who work specifically

with news translation. A purposive sample is also a good choice because in this research I

am interested to get a deep understanding of ethical issues that face translators in political

news translation and detailed information about minimizing these problems. The

requirements for the selection of participants were:

- All participants have higher education in translation studies;
- All participants have experience in political news translation.

I found people who work in this particular field, but unfortunately, out of seventeen

people, only eleven agreed to participate in the study. I used the Internet to find

information about the participants, who work in the field of political news translation and

made a mailing with an offer to participate in my research work, attaching the consent

form and the protocol for review in advance. The participants of my study were also

university students who were involved in various forums, novice interpreters with work

experience from one to three years and professional translators with work experience of

five years. They were found through faculty and fellow students. Thus, some participants

focus only on news translation, while others are multidisciplinary, including interpreting

and translating various subjects. Interpreters between the ages of 18 and 40 participated in

this research. In total, the number of participants in my interview is eleven: five novice

interpreters, and seven professional translators. The interview was conducted with the

permission of the participants and the protocol was prepared in advance. The participants

agreed to help me with my research, so our dialogue went off without any

misunderstandings. There were prescribed fourteen questions in advance, but depending on

the answers to the participants' additional questions were also asked. The interview was

face-to-face and online. The face-to-face interview took place at KAZGUU and lasted

about forty minutes. Some participants study outside of Kazakhstan, and it was more

difficult to meet with them face-to-face therefore I emailed or WhatsApp the interview

protocol and agreement to participate in the study and conducted the interview itself

online.

Table 1

Participants Demographics

Participant	Age	Gender	Ethnicity	Education	Years enrolled in
Participant 1	22	Female	Kazakh	ENU	2018
Participant 2	28	Female	Russian	KAZGUU	2016
Participant 3	23	Female	Kazakh	ENU	2021
Participant 4	39	Female	Kazakh	SDU	2005
Participant 5	32	Male	Kazakh	SDU	2012
Participant 6	28	Male	Kazakh	KAZGUU	2016
Participant 7	27	Female	Kazakh	KAZGUU	2016
Participant 8	28	Female	Kazakh	KAZGUU	2016
Participant 9	23	Female	Kazakh	ENU	2021
Participant 10	23	Female	Kazakh	ENU	2021
Participant 11	35	Female	Kazakh	KAZNU	2009

Overview of Information Needed

The conceptual framework provided the information needed to respond to research

questions. It is divided into 3 categories: perceptual, demographic, and theoretical

(Bloomberg & Volpe, 2012).

Perceptual information aims to explore the experiences and knowledge of

translators, to understand participants' perceptions of the ethical challenges in the process

of translating political news.

Demographic information describes background information about participants,

exactly their age, gender, ethnicity and years of study.

Theoretical information includes an ongoing review of the literature on ethical considerations in the political news translation process based on theoretical justifications.

Methods of Data Collection

This study seeks to gain an in-depth understanding of the subject under study and to achieve this, there is a need to use a method of triangulation. Triangulation aims to enhance the credibility, validity, and reliability of research findings by examining the consistency and agreement between different methods or sources of data (Creswell, 2009). This research is based on interviews to get more information considering from different angles.

Interview

The interview is a primary method for data collection in this research. Semi-structured interviews were chosen to contact this research. In contrast to a typical interview, semi-structured interviews provide candidates with the opportunity to respond to more inquiries about their professional backgrounds (May, 1997). Participants expressed their thoughts in a free form, giving them more flexibility and variety. As a result, it

provided an opportunity to gather more information regarding the topic under study. I conducted interviews from February to April 2023. Initially, I conducted a pilot study with two participants and later analyzed what should be taken away or added in order to gain a deeper understanding of the problem under study. In accordance with Kumar (2012), each interview is different, and the quality of the responses given in various interviews can differ significantly. As a result, the interaction between the interviewer and participant may differ. Additionally, the interviewer's background, skills, and commitment affect the level

of quality of the data collected (Kumar, 2012). I prepared the same set of questions about the participant's experience, ethical issues during translation, and advice on how to avoid these issues for each participant. There were mostly open-ended questions and a small number of closed questions in the interview. Closed questions included demographic information such as age, educational background, and work experience. The structure of the interview consisted of four sections: background information, ethical challenges during interpretation, ways to avoid ethical issues, and advice to future interpreters. The responses to the questions were detailed. The participants began with a self-introduction and ended with some tips for future translators. It was clear that he knew what he was talking about. Almost every response was based on the participant's personal experience. Since the interviews were recorded on a voice recorder, after the meeting all the recordings were transcribed verbatim. I contacted all participants by phone with the details of the study and interview. Some translators were interviewed at their workplaces. Every participant answered the same set of questions regarding their experiences, potential ethical problems related to political news translation, and suggestions for avoiding these problems.

Data Analysis and Synthesis

I began my analysis of the interviews by transcribing interview. The process of transcription can help the researcher learn more about the subject by enabling him/her to listen to and read the transcribed interviews numerous times. After transcribing all interviews, I read the transcripts and listened carefully to the audio recordings, making important notes for myself in order to create certain ideas and their interrelationships. Before I started the thematic analysis, I familiarized myself with programs that would help me manage and analyze the data. There are many different programs, such as ATLAS ti, NUD.IST, NVivo, and after studying each one, I decided to do it manually. These

programs simplify the work, but since I am a novice researcher it is essential to initially learn how to do the process myself. Maxwell (2005) wrote about these important points of qualitative analysis in his work. The analysis falls into three main groups: memos, categorizing strategies (such as coding and thematic analysis), and connecting strategies as a narrative analysis (Maxwell, 2005). After becoming acquainted with each type, I used categorizing strategies. The main categorizing strategy in qualitative research is coding (Maxwell, 2005). The purpose of coding my interviews was to separate the data and regroup them into categories to arrive at a particular theoretical concept. So, after carefully reading the transcript more than two times, I began marking relevant words, phrases, or sentences. The coding systems act as themes for organizing information and are thought to be crucial for qualitative research (Sarantakos, 1998). The information was then evaluated, grouped, and organized into topics and subtopics that emerged during the coding process. Each theme has a unique code. The analysis of the data obtained to identify any differences or similarities followed afterwards. The last step was data verification, which involved verifying the accuracy of the researcher's understanding by comparing transcripts and codes. This allowed the researcher to confirm or change any previously established assumptions (Sarantakos, 1998).

Ethical Considerations

Any research paper includes ethical issues regarding the protection of participants' rights. Ethics is the study of good and wrong within a moral framework based on obligation and commitment (Nation, 1997).

The participants received information regarding the methodology, study procedure, and, most importantly, their involvement in the research project. The interview was only carried out with his/her permission. Information about the participants' private lives was

kept private. Participants' personal information was kept confidential. In compliance with

Kumar (2012), I avoided gathering information without the participants' consent. If the

participant refused to answer a particular question, there was no pressure, the right was

kept on him/her. The participant's honour was not violated because the questions asked

only concerned professional life. I made it explicit to every participant that their

participation in the study was entirely up to them and that they might leave the study at any

time before we completed the interview.

Issues of Trustworthiness

According to Bloomberg & Volpe (2012), issues of trustworthiness encompass

such aspects as credibility, dependability, and transferability. To achieve the credibility of

my research, I kept a researcher diary where I recorded any subjective perspectives and

biases (Bloomberg & Volpe, 2012). To ensure dependability, I provided a detailed and

thorough explanation of how the data was collected and analyzed (Bloomberg & Volpe,

2012). And finally, the address the issues of transferability I employed a "thick description

approach" that allows potential researchers to adopt the method of this research in other

similar contexts (Bloomberg & Volpe, 2012).

Limitations of the Study

The primary limitation of the investigation is that it focuses solely on one nation;

therefore, more research on translators and their work in other nations is undoubtedly

needed. Some academics, especially those who adhere to the positivist research paradigm,

may argue that since this study only included qualitative data, a broader, preferably

quantitative, inquiry is required to validate the findings. However, the purpose of this study

was to reach this topic in-depth and the sample of 11 participants was sufficient.

Limitations of the study were also caused by the difficulty of finding participants and

obtaining their consent.

In order to overcome these difficulties, it is necessary to describe them in the report of the work in order to show the transparency and scope of the study. It is also important to collaborate with other researchers with the aim to get new knowledge and vision about limitations.

Summary

The methodological approach used in the research was discussed in this chapter. It includes research design, sample, research methods, data analysis and synthesis, ethical considerations, issues of trustworthiness, and limitations of the study. This section of the study is crucial to the research, because thanks to the processes described above, it is possible to move on to another chapter in a logical and structured way.

Findings

Peculiarities of Political News Translation

In this section, I am analyzing the peculiarities of political news translation from the participants' points of view. Most participants highlighted that political news translation is characterized using specialized terminology, the presence of an agitation component and cultural sensitivity.

Specialized Terminology

All participants (11 out of 11) noted that political news is full of specific terms that belong to different fields. It can be related to geopolitics, finance, infrastructure, law, and other fields. Consequently, regular use of terminology makes political news translation multifaceted and unique because it requires comprehensive knowledge and cultural sensitivity.

> *Political news is full of terms and if you pay attention to the terminology in the translation process you will find that they refer to different areas of activity. It may be medical, engineering, or teaching. Thus the political sphere is multifaceted because politicians can talk about anything. Understanding the nuanced meanings and implications of these terms requires in-depth knowledge of different fields, ideologies, and policy contexts.* (Participant 11).

> *You have to be able to use the terminology well, and a lot of translators think that the more refined or complex the word looks, the better it is. I've noticed this many times, especially novice translators often use very academic words. For example: "Students need to understand their learning objectives". The word "understand" can be translated by novices into a more academic language like "cognize", and "apprehend". But I'll tell you, that it's definitely not a guarantee of success in*

order to understand which terms to use to be accurate, it's necessary to read a lot

in English and if you're an English-Russian translator when you read the news you

will already understand what and how the English-language news editors write. We

can see a lot of Russification of translation, that is translators very often use

tracing because they don't know that there three-four sentences could be written

with only three-four words there. (Participant 10).

Participants highlighted that terminology is an important aspect of political news translation because it includes knowledge of the political structure, ideology, and important events that take place in another country. They also noted terms of a political character are not the only type of translation that can be found in a news translation. Politicians can discuss anything from politics to medicine, and it is important to know how to find the right term and convey meaning accurately. In addition to political knowledge, linguistic skills are also important when translating terms. Thus, the level of proficiency of a translator is assessed by the competent selection of the appropriate term from a linguistic and cultural point of view.

Agitation Component

The presence of an agitation component, namely rhetorical questions, exclamations, euphemisms and evaluation words was also mentioned by many participants (9 out of 11) because it affects the quality of the translation with its emotional tone and provocative expressions that make the translator's work more challenging.

For example, in one article I read: "Don't worry! There will be any number of

reasons to overbill you." The author aimed to inform about their intentions and at

the same time show that their services are not overpriced through sarcasm. Thus,

based on the general context, our culture, and in order to avoid ethical

misunderstandings, translated as «Не беспокойтесь, наши цены вас приятно

удивят». As I stated above, such type of translation is to some extent close to

artistic translation in a way, because they both can contain metaphors,

comparisons, idioms, irony, sarcasm, etc. However, political news translation's

main function is to inform, not to emotionally affect, and translators should not

forget that. (Participant 1).

The example shows that the challenge for translators lies in finding appropriate equivalents or strategies to convey the agitation without perpetuating or endorsing offensive or discriminatory content. Participants noted that translators must navigate the fine line between accurately reflecting the emotional impact of the source text and adhering to ethical considerations. They need to strike a balance between preserving the intended agitation and ensuring that the translation adheres to cultural norms, legal regulations, and professional standards.

Cultural Sensitivity

At the same time, most participants (7 out of 11) paid attention to cultural sensitivity, making the translation of political news difficult. Cultural sensitivity plays a crucial role in political news translation due to the diverse range of audiences with different perceptions of the world.

At the beginning of my work in the sphere of translation in media, it was difficult to

understand certain terms and expressions that reflected the culture of the source

language. There were a lot of mistakes, but with time I have already understood

what a person of a certain culture meant. It's like a dictionary forms in your head.

(Participant 3).

When I worked with news translations, there were cases where colleagues had

ethical errors when translating political topics and some words had a different

meaning in other cultures. For example, the word "patriotism" in American society

is explained as love for the country in general despite nationality and traditions of

defined culture, but in Russia, it means to love exactly the Russian culture and

*language. (*Participant 11).

Thus, these views show that cultural sensitivity makes political news translation challenging and requires in-depth knowledge of the features of a particular country. Participants paid attention to consider not only linguistic features, but also to respect culture, traditions, and social norms in order to convey meaning ethically and avoid misunderstandings. Proficiency in translation requires good knowledge and experience.

The finding shows that specialized terminology, the presence of an agitation component and cultural sensitivity complicate the work of translators, but at the same time make this type of translation special in comparison to other types of translation. All these peculiarities reveal the importance of influence through text and the ability to convey it in translation based on ethical considerations. Three of the eleven participants noted the ability to know how to find the information up to date, while some participants (2 out of 11) made a focus on a deep understanding of the context. It illustrates the relationship between knowledge and the ability to use it in practice. The news comes from the word "new", so when translating, it is important to recognize the responsibility of ensuring that the information is up to date for the current day. The world is changeable, and it is important to follow all happenings if the activity is related to media because the translator

is also the face of the company, who is responsible for the quality of provided material. According to the participants' views, the language and style of writing inherent in the media must be accurate, unbiased, and culturally and linguistically appropriate. This

implies the importance of understanding the challenges that translators face in their work, a topic that will be addressed in the next section.

Challenges of Political News Translation

In this section, I am analyzing the challenges the study participants encounter in their work. Participants singled out that the most challenging aspects of political news translation were navigating cultural and linguistic differences, maintaining impartiality and accuracy, avoiding political biases, and respecting intellectual property and confidentiality.

Cultural and Linguistic Differences

All participants (11 out of 11) stated that cultural and linguistic differences in translating political news are equally challenging for translators. They pointed out that political news affects many countries, so there are different cultural societies and traditions, thus it is important to always know what is acceptable to one country and what is acceptable to another in order to avoid any negative consequences. Participants did not forget about linguistic issues, explaining that it is an inherent difficulty in the translation of political news, as the structure of each language is different, and it is important to accurately reflect the meaning without making mistakes. Cultural and linguistic differences in political news translation require participants to be mindful of the cultural reality of a defined country, frequent use of terminology, clichés, idiomatic expressions, emotionally charged words, and rhetorical questions. As one of the participants gave an example:

> *I had practice in an Economic forum and one English-speaking politician wished*
>
> *good luck to the speaker from Russia with the phrase "break a leg" and I*
>
> *translated it as "сломай ногу". I was ashamed, but I volunteered and it was my*
>
> *first experience.* (Participant 5).

The cultural and linguistic peculiarities of the other language create challenges related to the accuracy of the translation. Participants consider that accuracy in political news translation does not mean word-for-word translation, it refers to transferring the contextually correct meaning from the source language to the translated language.

Impartiality and Accuracy

All participants noted that impartiality causes a lot of difficulties in translating political news. Participants stressed that it is hard to remain impartial when it comes to injustice and manipulation. Accuracy in translation is difficult to maintain because of factors such as cultural and linguistic differences, impartiality, subjectivity, and time limitations.

> *It was challenging for me to remain impartial when translating political news when*
>
> *it related to our country. Once a European article criticized the policies of our*
>
> *former president, but it also touched populations and I needed to convey an*
>
> *accurate picture without bias. I completely disagreed with everything that was*
>
> *written there, but nobody cancelled professional ethics.* (Participant 3).

According to the experience of the participants, a political news text is full of manipulation and causes the translator to make his or her own judgments, so it is difficult to remain impartial when translating. Political news often touches on the politics of the

president, the reactions of the nation, and interactions with other countries, and it is important to remember the ethics of translation and not to add your own opinion.

Half of the participants (5 out of 11) pointed out, that impartiality is closely related to objectivity during the translation process, and it is challenging to maintain it during the political news translation due to the influence of the translators' personal biases. Despite the similarities between the two words, one of the participants differentiated these concepts:

> *It is important to draw a distinction between objectivity and bias. Bias refers to the translator's neutral attitude, not allowing his or her own views on a particular topic when translating. Objectivity means conveying the accurate meaning intended by the author of the text without the addition of personal interpretation.*
>
> Participant 4.

The experience of participants shows that often the employer, through the translator, also influences the process of objectivity of the translation, asking to add spice to make it interesting for the reader. The owner's actions are justified by the newspaper's ratings and translators must simply follow the rules. As an example, all of these challenges are interrelated to each other.

Time Pressure

Some of the participants (5 out of 11) highlighted that time pressure also brings ethical challenges to the translation of political news. Participants noted that urgent deadlines create psychological pressure in the form of anxiety, which causes serious ethical mistakes. Ethical mistakes arise in terms of article design, respect for confidentiality and translation of cultural differences or terminology.

The most frequent challenge was when the client did not keep to the deadlines.

Sometimes a client asks for an expedited translation, which was done without final

editing. Due to time pressure, I made mistakes when translating the names of

officials, missing a letter somewhere, or simply having to transcribe them.

Participant 8.

Participants noted the importance of timekeeping and explained that our culture is

not adapted to respect the interpreter's time. They also mentioned that there is no universal

code of ethics that interpreters can rely on when they have misunderstandings with a client.

So they have to do the job quickly and the way the employer asked, which sometimes leads

to ethical violations.

The findings of the interviews show that cultural and linguistic sensitivities,

accuracy, impartiality, and biases are equally challenging and require careful attention. At

the same time, peculiarities such as the use of specific terminology, time pressure, and

cultural sensitivity make political translation distinguishable from other types of

translation. Time pressure also was challenging for some participants, and it was explained

by the fact that time management is not well developed in Kazakhstan and employers can

change and shorten deadlines unexpectedly, which consequently affects the quality of

translation in general. Two participants also indicated that for them it is challenging to

remain neutral in their work because they have a very strong patriotism for their culture,

and any distortions are hard for them to accept. All the challenges of translating political

news as described by the participants reveal that this type of translation is difficult and

requires knowledge and effort in keeping with ethical principles to produce a high-quality

translation. Thus, it is essential to understand how to avoid or minimize these ethical

challenges.

Ways to Avoid Ethical Issues in Political News Translation

In this section, I am analyzing ways to avoid ethical misunderstandings faced by translators in my study during political news translation. The majority of participants (11 out of 11) stated that knowledge of the translator's code of ethics would help translators produce quality translations with a focus on ethical standards. This code was developed by the American Translators Association and serves as a guide for both translators and interpreters. The translators should know and follow codes of ethics which in their opinion includes accuracy, cultural sensitivity, confidentiality, and respect for intercultural

property. All participants (11 out of 11) also noted the importance of attending special training for political news translators, where they will study in-depth politics, culture, and linguistic nuances and provide the ethically correct translation.

> *We need to develop this field through special courses and training. For example, in my case during my bachelor's degree at ENU, I had a course named political translation. During this course, we learned some terminology and some ethical issues. I think it helped me in my work later and without knowledge of the peculiarities of political translation, it was quite difficult.* (Participant 8).

Half of the interviewees had studied at the ENU, where they had completed disciplines related to political translation, so they already had a background knowledge, unlike the other participants who did not have such disciplines. However, all participants expressed their opinion about the importance of attending special courses that would explain the ethical aspect, political language and news peculiarities. Such courses would increase the professionalism of the translator by learning the ethical considerations that are necessary for quality translation. In this way, novices will be both psychologically

prepared for any translation challenges and learn how to cope with time pressure. The participants also paid attention to the code of ethics and highlighted that this rule is for general cases, but for a specific translation, for political news, there are no set rules. But despite that, a generally established rule helps in certain cases and that is why it is important to know and apply the code of ethics. All participants use the standard code of ethics developed by the American Translators Association but are also familiar with the code developed by the International Federation of Translators.

The majority of my participants (10 out of 11) noted that theory and practice are inseparable and inevitable in the process of achieving quality translation. Theory gives the

basic knowledge that distinguishes a professional from those who just know the language, and practice is defined by experience and mistakes to avoid these challenges without repeating them again. To get a clear picture, some participants shared their experiences:

> *I don't like that certain politicians and public figures can express themselves sharply, and the translator has to decide how to act correctly. Once I had to transcribe a speech from a news video and translate it. It said: "The Germans will remain fascists for many Soviet people". I made an accurate translation because I knew it would not affect the target audience. In this case, if I had shown cultural sensitivity to German culture, I would not have been objective and thus broken ethical rules.* (Participant 7).

> *I think that in translating political news, lexical and grammatical transformations should also be taken into account in order to adapt the high-quality translation to the target audience. For example: "I call you with one purpose to dramatize a shameful condition"- "Я обращаюсь к вам, дабы гласности предать это*

неслыханное безобразие." In this case, I translated the epithet with the strong connotation "shameful" like «неслыханное». I decided to use a lexico-grammatical transformation that ensures accuracy and informs readers that he is outraged by the current situation. (Participant 11).

Theory and practice should supplement each other when translating political news. It is not possible to translate ethically without theoretical knowledge and, consequently, it is not possible to achieve quality translation without practice. The participants' experience indicates that a translation education includes an in-depth study of theoretical literature is the foundation that will help translators develop in the job market. The opinion of

beginners and professional translators is divided in two, as beginners put more emphasis on theoretical knowledge, while professionals put more emphasis on practical experience. This is explained by the fact that beginners do not yet have experience and rely on the theoretical knowledge they have gained, but at the same time, they do not deny the importance of practical experience.

This finding is highly significant in terms of the overwhelming number of ways suggested to avoid ethical difficulties in the political news translation process. Some of the participants (5 out of 11) noted that it is necessary to use lexico-grammatical transformations in order to ensure ethically appropriate translation. It will help to preserve cultural sensitivity, impartiality and accuracy in translation. Some participants noted the importance of respecting confidentiality when translating political news in order to avoid ethical difficulties in their work. Based on participants' descriptions, there appeared one common word: "knowledge". It is important to have knowledge of translation ethics, in the political and news field, and the ability to apply it in practice. Only two of the eleven

participants mentioned that it is important to seek advice when you have some ethical challenges in order to avoid committing serious violations. Asking for help from those who understand a certain topic or from colleagues confirms the competence of the translator because it is impossible to know everything in this world, and this is also a way to avoid ethical difficulties, which will facilitate the work of the translator. Few participants mentioned this, but I think the rest would also agree with this opinion. All of the suggested ways show the importance of respecting ethical rules.

Summary

This chapter analyzed three main themes, which helped to reach the findings of the study. The themes were structured logically according to the research questions. Data

gathered from individual interviews with translators showed participants' perceptions of the ethical challenges in the process of translating political news. Quotations from the interviews were also included in the analysis. By citing participants' words, I aimed to show that all answers came from the professional experiences of the participant, thus ensuring my credibility.

The primary finding of this study is the use of specialized terminology, the presence of an agitation component and cultural sensitivity that make political news translation peculiar and challenging. Most participants expressed the importance of knowledge of political topics and their particularities. If a translator knows the peculiarities of political news translation, it will be easier for him/her to get a high-quality translation. Another part of the participants noted the ability to know how to find the information up-to-date and a deep understanding of the context. Participants mentioned that owing to the peculiarities of political news texts, certain difficulties arise, such as accuracy, neutrality,

and cultural and linguistic sensitivity which follow in the next finding.

The second overriding finding of this research is that translators face ethical challenges in translating political news, such as cultural and linguistic differences, impartiality and accuracy, political biases, intellectual property, and confidentiality. The identified challenges show that political news requires a special approach and knowledge. This finding comes from the answers of the majority of the participants, who described the main difficulties they encountered. Most participants spoke summarily, as it was quite difficult to remember specific examples from practice during the interview. The rest of the participants noted specific terminology, time pressure, and cultural sensitivity as the most challenging in the process of translation of political news.

The third finding is identifying ways to avoid some of the ethical challenges of translating political news. Absolutely all of the participants expressed the importance of knowing the translator's code of ethics. This code includes accuracy, cultural sensitivity, confidentiality, and respect for intercultural property. According to the views of participants, it is also necessary to organize and attend special training sessions on political news and its translation. The majority of participants noted the ability to combine theory with practice in order to get a quality translation. And a few expressed their opinion about the importance of seeking help.

Discussion

This study aimed to explore the ethical challenges faced by the translator in translating political news from English to Russian and vice versa. In order to achieve the goal, professional translators with experience in the field of political news were involved, who honestly disclosed the nuances that they encountered in the process of translating. This study used a qualitative method in the form of an in-depth, semi-structured interview. Eleven interpreters with master's degrees in Translation Studies participated in the interviews. The interview data were recorded on a voice recorder, transcribed verbatim and then a six-step process of thematic analysis was used, namely the attentive reading of the text, coding, topic creation, naming, analysis, and final design. The process of creating topics was organized according to research questions. Two main research questions were presented at the beginning of the study:

• What ethical issues frame the political news translation in the Kazakhstani context?

• How to minimize ethical dilemmas in political news translation in Kazakhstan?

The answers to the research questions were fully discussed in Findings. The main result of this study showed that the translator indeed faces a number of ethical challenges in the process of translating political news. The ethical challenges of translating political news involve navigating linguistic and cultural barriers, adhering to objectivity and accuracy, avoiding political biases, respecting proprietary information, maintaining the confidentiality, and ensuring that the translation is culturally appropriate and sensitive. The second finding of this study is that political news translation is uncommon and challenging because of the use of specialized vocabulary, the existence of an agitation component, and cultural sensitivity. The last finding suggests ways of avoiding ethical issues in political news translations like the significance of being familiar with the translator's code of ethics,

organizing and participating in training sessions specifically on translating political news and integrating theory with practice.

This chapter aims to analyze, interpret, and discuss the findings. It is organized into three analytical categories:

- Understanding of translation ethics and the peculiarities of political news. (Research question 1)

- Perceptions of ethical challenges in political news translation. (Research question 1)

- Ways to reduce ethical misunderstandings in the translation of political news. (Research question 2)

These categories were divided based on research questions and findings to compare and contrast them with existing literature on the raised issue.

In the previous chapter, the findings were provided in a general and systematic manner to create a readable narrative. The discussion part interprets the data using critical thinking and reconstructs the whole picture, obtaining a multilevel synthesis. Throughout the process of analyzing ethical issues in political news translation, several key elements continued to frame the analysis. These elements helped shape the focus, scope, and direction of the research. It includes the understanding of the ethical framework, comparison of views and adherence to or deviation from the literature. These findings will help us understand the ethical challenges of translating political news and identify the skills needed to minimize those challenges. In this way, novice translators will have an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the peculiarities of political news, while experienced translators will realize what they still need to work on. The discussion part concludes with recommendations based on the interpretation of the findings.

Analytic Category 1: Understanding of Translation Ethics and the Peculiarities of Political News Translation

The purpose of the first research question was to determine the ethical framework of political news translation in Kazakhstan. The interview questions touched on understanding translation ethics and what are the peculiarities of political news translation. Participants responded that translation ethics consisted of the ability to behave properly, communicate confidently with the customer, meet deadlines, maintain confidentiality, accuracy, linguistic and cultural sensitivity in translation. One of the participants (Participant 2) confirmed this point of view, when he/she said: *"Translation ethics consists of moral principles and rules, norms of behaviour in a professional environment. It is important to understand that translation ethics include such things as confidentiality, and the ability to convey the original without damaging the moral qualities of the source language".* Baker (2018) agreed with these views: "Ethics is an essential part of the translator's toolkit. It encompasses the translator's responsibility for quality, integrity, and confidentiality, as well as respect for the author, the reader, and the culture of the source and target languages". Other researchers also have a similar understanding of translation ethics as it is expected basic knowledge of any translator (Alwazna, 2014; Churchill, 1999; Howard, 2009).

Participants also connected translation ethics with the code of ethics, explaining that it is a set of principles and a handbook for translators in which all the details of professional activity are outlined. Key principles are honesty, confidentiality, accuracy and objectivity. Participant 5 described it as follows: *"Translation ethics is a set of principles and rules for translators, first of all, and then for clients. It consists of the basic rules prescribed by the American Translators Association, and for me, these are primarily*

accuracy, objectivity, impartiality, and time management". In regard to this Bennett (2020) wrote that "Translator codes have focused overwhelmingly on principles such as honesty, integrity, linguistic competence, confidentiality and trust". Participants noted that they are familiar with the basic principles of a code of ethics, but do not rely on specific codes developed by translation associations in their professional activities. Nekrassova (2018) also mentioned that in Kazakhstan there is no prescribed code of ethics that translators can rely on. It shows that the code of ethics forms principles that are necessary for ethically quality translation. This problem should be considered more deeply, because the translation code of ethics protects the rights of the two parties, thereby building a relationship based on trust. The information from the existing literature and the participants' responses are similar and have no differences in their understanding of translation ethics and thus showing that current translators have good background knowledge about translation ethics.

In order to answer the first question, it is necessary also to be familiar with the peculiarities of political news translation. The finding demonstrates that political terminology, the existence of an agitation component and cultural sensitivity complicate translators' work. Specialized terminology is one of the peculiarities of political news. Participant 4 said about it: *"Political speech is full of terms, and it is important to note that terminology is constantly changing or new terms are being created. Therefore, translators need to read a lot and have a lot of experience in this area in order to keep up with all the changes"*. It is important to remember that every culture has peculiarities in political terminologies, like legal structure, election process and here without knowledge it is not possible to provide quality translation. Researchers also adhere to these views by paying

attention to political terminology in their articles. According to Colta (2016), terminology

can create serious problems for translators. Politicians frequently introduce new words and

terms into their speeches with ease, which are commonly encountered in political

discourse; they are an obstacle for the translator to decode and then, to recode into the

target culture. To address these challenges, translators working on political news need to

combine their language skills with in-depth knowledge of political systems, current affairs,

and cultural contexts. Regular engagement with political news sources, following reputable

news outlets, and staying informed about political developments are essential for

translators to navigate the complexities of specialized political terminology effectively.

The agitation component implies emotional content, manipulation by the source

language that can evoke a strong reaction from readers. Participant 10 noted that

"Agitation makes political text peculiar and the translator's goal is to convey the text in a

way that respects the culture without losing the accurate meaning". Political news comes

to us from all over the world and it is important for the translator to have knowledge of the

cultural differences of other countries, their social norms, traditions and taboos. Shi and Li

(2020) claimed that cultural translation means being able to adapt the text without

distorting the original meaning. Due to the nature of translating political news, translators

are not limited by the translation's original language form (Shi & Li, 2020). Translators

should make an effort to integrate the translation into the cultural context and environment

of the target language, accurately convey the original content in a way that the target reader

can understand, and facilitate the target reader's acceptance of the translation (Shi & Li,

2020). Definitely, linguists agree with these insights, but they have suggested certain

strategies for translating political news that was not mentioned by the interviewees. Venutti

(2021), for example, singled out two main strategies that help the translator to make

translation easier. Domestication is a translation technique that puts the target language and

culture prior to anything else. A translation approach known as "foreignization" tries to

preserve "exotic" or foreign aspects of the original language and culture in the target

language (Venuti, 2021). These strategies can be considered during the translation process,

but translators should pay attention to the audience, who read the news. As an example, the

elder generation can't understand some foreign words that were translated by the

"foreignization" strategy. Domestication also can lose its original meaning in translation

(Venuti, 2021). Another strategy "localization" was suggested by Pym (2004). A product,

piece of information or service is "localized" when it is made specifically for a given target

market or location. No doubt that localization is very useful in translation, but when it

concerns political news, it loses political nuances and creates bias and cultural distortion.

As a result of localization, ideological views and political subtleties can be missed, leading

to misinterpretation. By adapting a text to one's culture, the translator's objectivity and

neutrality may be threatened, thus revealing a bias. I think that this strategy wasn't

mentioned by participants because of the understanding that it is not suitable for political

news translation. It is important to note that there is not enough research in the field of

translation of political news in Kazakhstan and the findings are not enough to understand

what the situation is in our country. This is a relatively new area for our country and again

here the relevance of this research is confirmed. This research will serve as a framework

for identifying ethical difficulties in the process of translation of political news in

Kazakhstan.

Thus, in order to obtain a quality translation that respects ethical standards, it is

important for the translator to be familiar with the translation code, to accurately convey

the meaning of the original, and to take into account the particularities specific to political

news and cultural differences. The words of the participants are proved by the existing

literature in the field of political news translation and it shows us the validity of our

research. The literature review shows a lack of research on ethical issues in political news

translation, exactly in Kazakhstan. The next gap, there is no one clear code of ethics

dedicated to political news translation in Kazakhstan.

Analytic Category 2: Perceptions of Ethical Challenges in Political News Translation

Most of the participants highlighted numerous ethical issues that translators deal

with while translating political news, including linguistic and cultural barriers, issues of

objectivity and accuracy, political prejudice, intellectual property and confidentiality.

Political news is characterized by informing people about the different nuances that the

world is facing, and there is no doubt that the question of the correct translation of cultural

and linguistic barriers arises. Participant 4 highlighted that: *"Speech can be full of dialects*

that are not specific to a certain country or the different cultural perception of a situation

creates a dilemma for the translator. This requires a broad outlook, following the rules of

translation, namely to take into account the specifics and at the same time convey the exact

meaning." Many researchers confirm that linguistic and cultural challenges make the

translation process challenging. According to Bird (2013), linguistic differences also

present a challenge because sometimes there isn't a specific word or term in the same

language, making direct translation impossible. However, cultural differences also create

difficulties for translators because each culture has nuances that can be unknown to the

translator.

Participants noted that it is difficult to remain accurate and objective when translating political news because of their personal biases. One participant expressed his/her opinion in this way: *"Despite my extensive experience, there is always the dilemma of how objective I am and how not to distort information. It does require a high level of*

professionalism." Baker (2018) argues that translation is inherently influenced by social, cultural, and ideological norms. Translators, consciously or unconsciously, bring their own biases and ideological perspectives into the translation process, which can impact the outcome (Baker, 2018).

Confidentiality is a challenge that every translator is familiar with because of his or her own bad experiences with maintaining confidentiality. When translating political news, it is difficult to keep it confidential because, on the one hand, the translation ethic requires accuracy, but on the other hand, it requires respect for confidential information. This is confirmed by Participant 11: "I was asked to translate an article about the scandal between Ukraine and Russia and at the same time, the information that should be hidden in the translation was highlighted. Therefore, important points are omitted and the accuracy of the translation suffers". Various researchers have explored ethical considerations in translation, including confidentiality (Alwazna, 2014; Cruz, 2017; Nekrassova, 2018; Pym, 2004). Pym (2004) emphasized the need for translators to respect privacy and maintain confidentiality agreements with clients. Nekrassova (2018) relied on the ethical codes of the translator and emphasized confidentiality as one of the main components of quality translation. Her study was conducted on the basis of a questionnaire, thanks to which the researcher obtained the results for the development of a practical guide for interpreters. It contains the principles of respect for confidentiality, professional competence and

solidarity, norms of behaviour and labour protection. This study proves the importance of adhering to a code of ethics or practice guide on which translators can rely, as well as the importance of teaching ethical rules in universities.

Analytic Category 3: Ways to Reduce Ethical Misunderstandings in the Translation of Political News

The first way is to be familiar with the translator's code of ethics. The participants noted that there is no definite ethical code for interpreters in our country and expressed their opinion about the importance of developing a universal code of ethics for interpreters. It would be useful for employers as well as for translators and clients. All of them will know their rights and thus be protected. And it is equally important to study this set of rules in universities.

The second way is organizing and attending specialized training sessions on translating political news. The findings of the interviews showed that the Eurasian National University has special courses devoted to political news translation and thus these students already know the nuances of working with this type of translation, unlike students from other universities. Participant 2 noted: *"Specialized training for translators of political news can be beneficial to ensure that translators have a strong understanding of the ethical considerations and linguistic nuances involved in political news translation. However, any translator who is committed to adhering to ethical principles and has experience with political news translation can produce high-quality translations with the proper research and preparation."* Many participants lacked practical experience with feedback and this requires special courses or lessons that focus on how to deal with the ethical dilemmas when translating political news. This idea is supported by Baker and Maier (2011), who wrote about the importance of critically analyzing ethical issues in the

classroom "rather than telling them what is right or wrong per se", because obeying ethical codes sometimes does not solve the problem, and here it is important to be able to navigate and take responsibility for the choice of translation strategy (p. 34).

The third way is the importance of combining theory and practice to produce high-quality translations. The participants noted that theoretical knowledge is the foundation for quality translation, but it will be useless without practice. It is important to keep a balance between theoretical and practical knowledge. So, Participant 5 said: "Of course, everything comes with practice, but once again, you have to enter the job market with knowledge, and this is the basic knowledge that every interpreter should have". Ethical translation practice requires not only practical skills but also a deep understanding of the social, cultural, and political contexts within which translation takes place. (Schäffner & Bassnett, 2010). In this case, researchers by theory assume the development of a broad outlook, a basic knowledge of the features of another language and its representatives.

Summary

This chapter focuses on the main insights gained from the previous chapters of the literature review and findings. The chapter is devoted to a comparative analysis of the ethical challenges that translators face when translating political news and to identify similarities in the existing literature and the respondents' experiences. To obtain answers to each research question, three analytic categories were identified. The first category was devoted to understanding the translation ethics and peculiarities of the translation of political news, where we found out that knowledge of translation ethics is necessary to perform the quality translation and that there is no generally accepted code of ethics for translators in Kazakhstan. It was also highlighted that it is important to be familiar with the features of political news translation, such as political terminology, manipulation, and bias.

The second category focused on the perception of ethical challenges in translating political news. Such factors as personal biases, objectivity, and bias affect the accuracy, neutrality, and impartiality in the translation of political news. The third category described three main ways to minimize ethical misunderstandings in the process of translating political news. It is important to be familiar with the code of ethics, organize and attend special training and combine theory and practice to produce high-quality translations.

Conclusion

The ethical challenges of translating political news are a complex and multifaceted theme that can be explored from different angles. This study has touched upon the concepts of translation ethics, the peculiarities of the translation of political news, and the difficulties that a translator faces in professional activities. The aim of the study is to explore the ethical challenges faced by the translator in the translation of political news. To achieve the goal of the study two research questions were initially identified:

• What ethical issues frame the political news translation in the Kazakhstani context?

• How to minimize ethical dilemmas in political news translation in Kazakhstan?

Throughout the work, step by step, the research questions were answered, and the main goal of the study was achieved.

The study involved the works of famous linguists, articles of researchers in the field of ethics and translation of political news. The studies were predominantly foreign and a small number of domestic ones. The literature review helped identify this topic's strengths and weaknesses, thereby showing us what we need to pay attention to and assist us in further research to be conducted in this direction. The strengths include the large number of studies in the world on the universal ethical rules of translation and political news translation, and the weaknesses include the fact that they are not interrelated and are treated separately in the literature. In Kazakhstan, this topic has only recently begun to develop and there are significant gaps in that there is no definite ethical code of the translator and a lack of understanding of the vastness of political news and its translation. Thus, this study may serve as a good basis for further research on ethics and political news translation.

A qualitative method was used as the research method since the aim of the study was to explore the ethical issues through the prism of the translators' practical experience.

To be as accurate as possible, translators in the field of political news translation were involved. Semi-structured interviews with open-ended questions helped to identify ethical challenges in the process of translating political news, such as cultural and linguistic sensitivities, bias, accuracy, objectivity, and neutrality.

The research on this topic contributes greatly to the field of translation as it clearly describes the ethical challenges that translators face when translating political news and identifies gaps that need more attention. Here are some key findings and recommendations from the dissertation:

Developing an ethical guide. The research revealed that there is no universal translator's code of ethics in Kazakhstan that translators can rely on in their work and be as protected as possible. Even though there is no code of ethics, there is a translation association in the country that can help compile a set of ethical rules that will be useful for employers, translators and clients. Educational institutions and professional translators can be responsible for the dissemination and promotion of a code of ethics in the translation field.

Creating educational programs. Our country can create programs and trainings devoted to ethics and translation in a particular field, in our case political news. This work shows the importance of studying ethical issues, as they are the key to successful translation. It is important to teach future translators how to cope with ethical challenges and to have a broad perspective on political news. Training should focus on developing critical thinking in translators, being open-minded and culturally sensitive. Equally important is the ability to balance theory and practice. Every interpreter must learn to keep the theoretical framework of ethics in mind and be able to apply it in practice. The practical

aspects of training must include examples of professional situations that translators may encounter, various case studies, and practical exercises. This area can be developed through universities and private educational centers that will strive to produce strong translators in the field of political news translation.

This research paper aimed to identify the ethical challenges in the process of translating political news. Throughout the work, I encountered such problems as how and from what angle to examine this problem. Ethics is a broad concept and can be interpreted in different ways. Studying previous research, I found that there were no studies in Kazakhstan where in-depth analysis interviews were conducted, and the difficulties encountered by professional translators in political news translation were identified. Thus, I believe that this paper will be useful for further research in this field. It is important to note that finding participants took enough time, as it was difficult to find translators who specialize in political news, and not everyone agreed to participate in the research work. I sent a consent form to 20 participants, and only 11 of them agreed. Undoubtedly, more people would have made the research more accurate, but even 11 people were sufficient to reveal the research purpose and questions. The findings were very satisfying, and the use of a qualitative research method was justified. The benefit of this study was that I could identify, through thematic analysis, the ethical challenges faced by professional translators of political news and make recommendations to prevent this problem. I believe that every future translator should be familiar with the ethics of translation because it will help avoid serious violations in professional activities. Ethics is an indicator of a person's professionalism in a certain field, so it's important to start studying it in universities in order to enter the job market with a basic knowledge of ethics. Political news translation is also an interesting field that requires the translator to be broad-minded, culturally, and

linguistically aware, and unbiased. Linking two interesting themes into one in-depth topic showed that high-quality translation of political news is impossible without ethical knowledge. I advise future translators to study this topic because we live in a multinational country and in the era of globalization, where not only knowledge of the language is needed, but also ethical rules that help to correctly convey meaning considering cultural and linguistic differences.

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Appendix A

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

"Ethical issues in political news translation in Kazakhstan"

DESCRIPTION: You are invited to participate in a research study on analysing political texts from an ethical framework and identifying solutions to avoid the ethical issues translators face when translating political news from English to Russian and vice versa. The interview will be audiotaped and transcribed. The researchers guarantee your confidentiality.

TIME INVOLVEMENT: Your participation will take approximately forty minutes.

RISKS AND BENEFITS: There are no risks associated with this study. The benefits which may be expected from this study are an in-depth study of translation ethics and a ready-made guide to ethical issues in the translation of political news.

PARTICIPANT'S RIGHTS: If you have read this form and have decided to participate in this project, please understand your participation is voluntary and you have the right to withdraw your consent or discontinue participation at any time. You have the right to refuse to answer particular questions. The results of this research study may be presented at scientific or professional meetings or published in scientific journals.

CONTACT INFORMATION:
The researcher of this project is:
Inamzhanova Dildora, 8778-229-51-38

If you are not satisfied with how this study is being conducted, or if you have any concerns, complaints, or general questions about the research or your rights as a participant, please contact:

1. Mukhamejanova Dinara, PhD, Assistant Professor; 8705-189-36-97

Please sign this consent form if you agree to participate in this study.

- I have carefully read the information provided;
- I have been given full information regarding the purpose and procedures of the study;
- I understand how the data collected will be used, and that any confidential information will be seen only by the researchers and will not be revealed to anyone else;
- I understand that I am free to withdraw from the study at any time without giving a reason;
- With full knowledge of all foregoing, I agree, of my own free will, to participate in this study.

Appendix B

INTERVIEW PROTOCOL

Hello, first of all, I would like to thank you for your interest in my research work and move on to our interview. Today's topic is "Ethical issues in political news translation".

1. So, let's start with the first question. Can you introduce yourself, exactly your age, background education? Do you have any translation practice?

2. The topic of today's interview is "Ethical issues in political news translation in Kazakhstan". First of all, I would like to ask you, what qualities do you think to compose a translation ethic?

3. Are you familiar with the ethical standards of translation?

4. I would like to know about your perception of translation ethics. Do you consider ethics an essential key to a successful translation, or is it enough to know the word and its translation?

5. How often have you encountered ethical challenges during translation?

6. As I know you have experience in translating political news. What do you know about political news translation? Would you say that political topics are difficult? And if yes, what is the complexity?

7. Can the ethics of translation in general and the ethics of political news translation be linked?

8. Can you describe the ethical challenges of translating political news?

9. How did you avoid misunderstandings?

10. Can you sound out some basic ethical guidelines for translating news?

11. Why do you think these ethical principles are important when translating political news, and can you give an example of an error from your own practice?

12. Is it important to study a translator's code of ethics, rules, and the theoretical work of linguists, or does everything come with practice?

13. Do you think that quality translation is developed in compliance with all ethical aspects of political news in Kazakhstan or is it significantly behind other countries?

14. Does our country need to train special translators of political news who will study all the ethical points in depth, or can any translator do it?

15. And one last question, will you study translation ethics in the future, regardless of your experience and knowledge?