

**FEATURES OF TRANSLATION, INTERPRETING AND
INTERPRETATION IN THE ELECTRONIC MEDIA,
THE RADIO AS EXAMPLE**

BY

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Abstract

In multilingual societies, translation and interpreting play a crucial role in bridging communication gaps and ensuring effective information dissemination. Despite their frequent interchangeability, translation refers to the written rendering of text from one language to another, while interpreting involves the real-time spoken or signed transmission of meaning. This study explores the similarities and differences between these processes, using examples from radio broadcasts in Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria. It examines translated and interpreted content from some radio stations, including 89.3 Unilorin FM and 99.1 Midland FM.

Adopting a descriptive methodology and content analysis, the study investigates the linguistic, technical, and cultural dynamics of translation and

interpreting in radio broadcasting. Findings reveal that while both serve as tools for overcoming language barriers, they differ in execution—translation applies to written texts, whereas interpreting is an oral or signed process. Notably, interpretation is embedded in both activities, as it involves decoding and re-encoding meaning within specific contexts. The study highlights the integral role of translation and interpreting in radio programs such as news broadcasts and religious sermons, emphasizing their significance in fostering inclusivity in multilingual settings.

Keywords: Translation, Interpreting, Interpretation, Radio, News, Sermons

Introduction

Language plays a vital role in communication, especially in multilingual societies where effective information dissemination depends on translation and interpreting. These processes bridge communication gaps, promote inclusivity, and ensure messages are accurately conveyed across languages and cultures. While often used interchangeably, translation refers to rendering written text from one language to another, whereas interpreting involves real-time spoken or signed transmission of meaning. Interpretation, in a broader sense, encompasses both, as it involves decoding and re-encoding meaning to fit specific contexts (Munday, 2016).

Electronic media, particularly radio, relies on translation and interpreting to reach diverse audiences. Unlike television, which combines visual and auditory elements, radio depends solely on spoken words, making linguistic mediation essential. News broadcasts, religious sermons, and entertainment programs often involve live or pre-recorded translations to accommodate multilingual audiences (Pöchhacker, 2016). This study explores translation and interpreting in radio broadcasting, focusing on stations in Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria, including FM, 89.3 Unilorin FM, 99.1 Midland FM, and others that broadcast in multiple languages such as English, Yoruba, Hausa, and Pidgin.

Using a descriptive methodology and content analysis, the study examines linguistic, technical, and cultural challenges in radio translation and interpreting. It highlights how translation is used for pre-recorded segments, while interpreting is prominent in live broadcasts and interviews. The findings underscore that interpretation underlies both processes, as it involves meaning adaptation for different audiences.

As digital media evolves, understanding translation and interpreting in radio broadcasting is crucial for media professionals and linguists. Radio remains a

key medium for reaching diverse populations, emphasizing the need for skilled translators and interpreters. This research contributes to discussions on linguistic accessibility in the media, offering insights into the intersection of language, communication, and digital technology.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF TRANSLATION, INTERPRETING, AND INTERPRETATION IN ELECTRONIC MEDIA

The evolution of translation and interpreting in electronic media is closely linked to mass communication, technological advancements, and globalization. Early mass communication relied on print media, with translation facilitating cross-linguistic information dissemination. The invention of the printing press in the 15th century enabled the mass production of translated texts, such as the Bible (Steiner, 1998). By the 18th and 19th centuries, newspapers regularly incorporated translations to inform international audiences.

The rise of radio broadcasting in the early 20th century introduced real-time linguistic mediation, giving prominence to interpretation. Initially monolingual, radio became multilingual in the 1930s and 1940s, particularly during World War II, when nations used radio for propaganda and intelligence. The BBC Empire Service (now BBC World Service) launched in 1932, providing multilingual news broadcasts (Briggs, 1979). The post-war period saw the expansion of multilingual communication, particularly through international organizations like the UN and EU, which institutionalized translation and interpreting. The Nuremberg Trials (1945-1946) introduced simultaneous interpretation, revolutionizing real-time translation in media (Gaiba, 1998).

Throughout the 20th century, radio stations worldwide integrated interpreted broadcasts. The Cold War era saw international radio stations like Radio Moscow and Deutsche Welle using translation and interpretation to shape public opinion. Television's rise in the mid-20th century brought new challenges, requiring subtitling, dubbing, and sign language interpretation. By the late 20th and early 21st centuries, digital media and AI-powered translation tools transformed linguistic mediation in electronic media (O'Hagan & Ashworth, 2002). Despite these advancements, human interpreters remain essential for ensuring accuracy and cultural relevance.

From print to AI-powered digital platforms, translation and interpretation have continuously evolved to facilitate global communication. Radio, as an early mass communication medium, has demonstrated the enduring importance of

linguistic mediation. While technology enhances efficiency, the human element remains crucial in ensuring messages are accurate, culturally appropriate, and meaningful. As media continues to evolve, skilled translators and interpreters will remain indispensable in fostering cross-cultural communication and inclusivity.

DEFINITIONS OF TRANSLATION, INTERPRETING, AND INTERPRETATION

These concepts enable cross-linguistic and cross-cultural communication, serving vital roles in diplomacy, education, media, commerce, and law. While all involve transferring meaning across languages, they differ in method, application, and cognitive demands. Translation deals with written texts, whereas interpreting and interpretation focus on real-time spoken or signed communication.

Translation: Definitions and Perspectives

Translation is the process of rendering written text from one language (source) into another (target) while preserving meaning, tone, and intent. It requires cultural awareness and linguistic adaptability.

- **Newmark (1988):** Translation is the "rendering of the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended."
- **Catford (1965):** Defines translation as "the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent material in another," emphasizing equivalence.
- **Jakobson (1959):** Classifies translation into:
 1. *Intralingual Translation* – rewording within the same language.
 2. *Interlingual Translation* – translation between languages.
 3. *Intersemiotic Translation* – translation across sign systems (e.g., novel to film).

Modern translation extends beyond literature and legal documents to include multimedia, software localization, and audiovisual translation.

Nida and Taber (1969) distinguish between:

- *Formal Equivalence* – preserving structure.

- *Dynamic Equivalence* – ensuring natural, culturally relevant meaning.

Venuti (1995) introduced:

- *Domestication* – adapting to the target culture.
- *Foreignization* – retaining the source culture's essence.

Interpreting: Definitions and Perspectives

Interpreting involves orally or manually conveying messages between languages in real time. Unlike translation, it requires instant comprehension and reformulation without revision.

- **Mikkelsen & Jourdenais (2015):** Defines interpreting as "oral or signed transmission of a spoken or written message in real time."
- **Pöchhacker (2004):** Emphasizes interpreters as linguistic mediators bridging multilingual communication.
- **Gile (1995):** Describes interpreting as an effort-based activity requiring high cognitive load.
- **Seleskovitch & Lederer (1989):** Advocate the *theory of sense*, focusing on extracting and conveying meaning rather than literal conversion.

Interpreting is crucial in diplomacy, healthcare, law, media, business, and international conferences.

Interpretation

Interpretation in translation involves:

1. Decoding the source text's meaning.
2. Re-encoding it in the target language.

This process requires identifying *translation units* (words, phrases, or sentences) and analyzing grammar, semantics, syntax, idioms, and cultural context. Translators often work into their native language for accuracy and must understand both language and subject matter. Cognitive linguistics has provided insights into the mental processes involved in translation.

Key Differences Between Translation, Interpreting, and Interpretation

Though often used interchangeably, translation, interpreting, and interpretation differ in mode, medium, process, and required skills. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for professionals in linguistics, communication, and media.

1. Definition and Mode of Communication

- Translation involves converting written text from a source to a target language while maintaining accuracy and coherence.
- Interpreting is the real-time oral or signed transmission of meaning between languages. It demands quick cognitive processing.
- Interpretation broadly refers to decoding and re-encoding meaning within both translation and interpreting to fit cultural or contextual expectations.

2. Medium of Expression: Written vs. Oral Communication

- Translation deals exclusively with written content (books, contracts, subtitles).
- Interpreting is spoken or signed, requiring real-time delivery without editing.
- Interpretation ensures that meaning, tone, and context are adapted appropriately.

3. Time Constraints and Processing Speed

- Translation allows for revision and quality control over days or weeks.
- Interpreting is immediate, requiring fast processing and fluency.
- Interpretation plays a key role in ensuring real-time messages are understood correctly.

4. Accuracy and Fidelity

- Translation achieves high accuracy with reference materials.
- Interpreting may involve paraphrasing or summarization due to time constraints.
- Interpretation balances fidelity with cultural adaptation.

5. Skills and Training

- Translators need strong writing, research skills, and proficiency in CAT tools.
- Interpreters require quick thinking, memory retention, and public speaking abilities.
- Interpretation requires cultural awareness and adaptability.

6. Application in Radio and Electronic Media

- Translation is used for pre-recorded scripts, news, and documentaries.
- Interpreting is crucial for live interviews and events.
- Interpretation ensures content is culturally and linguistically relevant

Challenges in Each Discipline

- **Translation:** Adapting idioms, cultural nuances, and technical constraints.
- **Interpreting:** High-pressure accuracy, specialized terminology, and no room for correction.
- **Interpretation:** Avoiding misinterpretation, managing dialectal variations, and balancing fidelity with clarity.

While all three processes facilitate cross-linguistic communication, translation is a meticulous written process, interpreting requires real-time linguistic mediation, and interpretation ensures cultural and contextual appropriateness. Their roles in electronic media, including radio, enhance global communication and inclusivity.

PURPOSES OF TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION

Translation facilitates global communication, supporting diplomacy, cultural exchange, news transmission, and economic activities.

- **International Affairs:** Diplomacy depends on accurate translation to prevent misunderstandings and ensure effective negotiations.
- **Cultural Exchange:** Literature, music, and films rely on translation to reach global audiences, fostering appreciation of diverse cultures.

- **News Dissemination:** Accurate translation ensures that global events are correctly reported and understood.
- **Global Connectivity:** Translation fosters the concept of a "global village" by enabling seamless communication across languages.
- **Tourism:** Proper translation enhances tourists' experiences, preventing misunderstandings and boosting a region's reputation.

THE ROLE OF TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION IN ELECTRONIC MEDIA

Translation and interpretation are vital in electronic media, especially radio, where communication relies solely on auditory input. Unlike television, which provides visual cues, radio demands high linguistic accuracy (Pöchhacker, 2016). This is crucial in multilingual societies where radio serves as a key source of information, entertainment, and public discourse.

Radio stations use various techniques, including simultaneous and consecutive interpreting, voiceovers, and scripted translations, to ensure accessibility. Interpreters play a crucial role in political broadcasts, emergency communication, and news dissemination (Munday, 2016). Without professional interpretation, large audiences would miss important discussions on governance, health, and global affairs.

Translation and interpretation also help preserve linguistic diversity. Broadcasting in indigenous languages sustains cultural heritage and strengthens social cohesion (Bellos, 2011). Translating global news into local dialects allows communities to engage with international discourse.

Economically, multilingual broadcasting expands audience reach, attracts sponsorships, and enhances media influence (Gile, 2009). Major networks like BBC World Service and Radio France Internationale use translation and interpretation to engage global listeners. In Nigeria, religious broadcasts and sports commentaries are frequently translated to ensure accessibility.

Despite its benefits, radio translation and interpretation face challenges. The lack of visual cues, need for real-time accuracy, and cultural sensitivity requirements make interpretation demanding (Jones, 2014). Errors can lead to misinformation or diplomatic issues.

In summary, translation and interpretation in radio bridge linguistic divides, promote inclusivity, and support economic growth. While AI may assist in the future, human expertise remains essential for accuracy and cultural relevance.

Types and Features of Translation and Interpretation in Radio

Translation in radio broadcasting can be broadly classified into general translation, which involves everyday communication, and specialized translation, which covers technical, legal, literary, and other domain-specific content. In Ilorin's radio stations, translation is frequently employed in news broadcasts, advertisements, and promotional slogans, particularly in English and Yoruba. This practice ensures that messages reach a diverse audience, accommodating both literate and non-literate listeners.

Interpreting, on the other hand, encompasses various modes, including simultaneous interpreting, where speech is rendered in real-time, and consecutive interpreting, where the interpreter conveys the message after the speaker pauses. Additional interpreting styles include escort interpreting, often used for interviews or guest interactions, whisper interpreting, where interpretations are provided quietly for select individuals, and telephone interpreting, which facilitates remote communication.

Religious programs in Ilorin's radio stations predominantly rely on consecutive interpreting, allowing messages to be accessible to speakers of multiple languages. This ensures effective dissemination of religious teachings and fosters inclusivity in a multilingual audience.

DESCRIPTIVE METHODOLOGY: A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO STUDYING LINGUISTIC MEDIATION IN RADIO BROADCASTING

This study employs a descriptive methodology, grounded in content analysis, to explore the features of translation, interpreting, and interpretation within the context of electronic media, specifically radio broadcasting in Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria. The descriptive approach is chosen to provide a detailed and nuanced understanding of how linguistic mediation operates in this specific media environment, capturing the complexities and subtleties of the translation and interpreting processes as they unfold in real-world radio broadcasts. Content analysis, as the primary analytical tool, allows for a systematic and objective examination of the radio content, enabling the identification of patterns, themes, and linguistic strategies employed by broadcasters and interpreters.

1. Research Design and Philosophical Underpinnings:

This research adopts a qualitative, descriptive design, which aligns with the interpretive paradigm. This paradigm recognizes the subjective nature of human communication and the importance of context in shaping meaning. It acknowledges that translation and interpretation are not merely mechanical processes but are deeply influenced by cultural, social, and situational factors. The research design is inductive, allowing for the emergence of themes and patterns from the data rather than imposing pre-determined hypotheses. This approach ensures that the findings are grounded in the empirical evidence and reflect the realities of radio broadcasting in the study area.

2. Data Collection: A Multi-Faceted Approach:

To ensure a comprehensive and robust dataset, this study employs a multi-faceted data collection strategy, encompassing:

- Recorded Radio Broadcasts:**

- A substantial corpus of recorded radio broadcasts from the ten selected radio stations in Ilorin (89.3 Unilorin FM, 99.1 Midland FM) is collected. These broadcasts include news segments, religious sermons, interviews, and interactive programs, representing a diverse range of content where translation and interpreting are employed.
- Recordings are made over a period of three months, capturing a variety of broadcast scenarios and linguistic contexts.
- Special attention is paid to broadcasts involving multiple languages (English, Yoruba, Hausa, Pidgin), ensuring a rich dataset for comparative analysis.

- Transcription and Annotation:**

- All recorded broadcasts are transcribed verbatim, capturing both the original language and the translated/interpreted versions.
- Annotations are added to the transcripts, noting linguistic features, cultural references, and instances of translation and interpreting.
- Annotations also include contextual information, such as the time of broadcast, program type, and speaker identities.

- **Interviews with Radio Personnel:**

- Semi-structured interviews are conducted with radio presenters, interpreters, translators, and producers to gather insights into their practices, challenges, and perspectives on linguistic mediation.
- Interview questions focus on their training, experience, translation and interpreting strategies, and the cultural and technical aspects of their work.
- Interviews are recorded, transcribed, and analyzed to complement the content analysis of the broadcasts.

The following news are recorded on the 12th of February, 2013 from Unilorin FM News by 12:00 in the afternoon and 2:00pm.

Unilorin FM is one of the Radio stations in Ilorin, Kwara State. It is situated in the premises of University of Ilorin. It belongs to the University authority. The following are the news both in English and Yoruba languages.

English Version by 12:00pm

In Nigeria, two soldiers were killed while another one was injured after robbers attacked a white man resident at Apapa, Lagos State on Sunday night. The robbery which occurred at about 11:00 pm was allegedly successful because the robbers used another white man to gain entrance into the victim's building. It was learnt that the robbers were able to deceive the victim security guard because of the presence of the white man who was with the robbers. Polices sources told the newsmen that some of the robbers on gaining entrance; shot radically into the air while another members of the gang stormed the victim's room, ransacking everywhere. They were said to have made away with some of is valuables. The victim was not hurt. The victim's residence is closed to the command guest house which belongs to the Nigerian Army.

Yorùbá Version by 2:00pm

Àwọn ọmọ-ológun méji ti pàdánù èmí wọn nígbà tí ọmọ-ológun kan tún farapa yán-nà-yàn-na léyìn ikolù tí àwọn adìgunjalè kan se sí ibùgbé okùnrin ọmọ orílè-èdè òkèrè kan, ní Àpápá tó wà ní ilú èkó ní ọjó isimi tó kojá lo. Ìsèlè idigun-jalè ohún tó wá ye ní nkan bíí agogo mókànlá alé ni wọn kéde wípe wón se àseyorí nítorí wípe, wón lo ọmọ okùnrin orílè-èdè òkèrè míràn tí òún náà jé oyinbó láti wọ ilé okùnrin òyinbó òún. Agbó wípe àwọn adìgunjalè náà rí ọlòdè tó só ilé náà tàn jé láti wólé nítorí pé wón mú òyinbó oún dání,

léyìn tí wón wólé tan ni wón béré sí yìn ibon sójú òfurufú kíkan-kíkan tí àwọn míràn lára wón si wólé to olùgbé inú ilé náà lo, láti lo jà á lólè, wón kó àwọn ọpòlòpò ohun-iní olówó iye-bíye lo, sùgbón wón kò se òyìnbó òún lose rárá, ibùgbé òyìnbó òún kò jìnà sí ilé àwọn ọmọ ológun orílè-èdè yí èyí tó wà ní agbègbè Ápápá.

Lexical equivalence used in translating the English version into the Yoruba version are as follows:

English version	Yorùbá version
Soldier	ọmọ-ológun
Injured	farapa yán-nà yàn-na
Residence	ìbùgbé
White man	Òyìnbó
Radically	kíkan-kíkan
Air	òfurufú
Robber	adìgunjalè
Valuable	ohun-iní olówó iye-bíye
Security guard	ọlódẹ
Attack	ikòlù

English version and Yoruba version below was recorded on the 13th February, 2013 by 12:00pm and 2:00pm respectively.

English Version by 12:00pm

Vatican City, where huge crowd in the Vatican check the Pope Benedict, the 16th, on Wednesday, has he made his first public appearance since he announced is resignation at the end of the month. Different Roman Catholic faithful in several languages have said it does not appropriate for him to continue has the Pope. Benedict said he was fully aware of the gravity of his decision but that he could not carry on as the Pope, if he does not have enough strength it requires. He appears tired but not visibly unwell as he exciting read his remarks of several sheet of paper.

Benedict who also celebrates in Ash Wednesday mass, marking the beginning of the lenting season at st. Peter Ba Silicon in the afternoon. The service has

been moved from St. Sebina church where it is traditionally held, to bring Ba Silicon to accommodate the crowd of worshippers expected to attend. The news on Monday that Benedict was standing down on the February month because of advanced aged shocked the world's 1.2 billion Roman Catholic. He's the first Pope to resign in nearly six hundred (600) years.

Yorùbá Version by 2:00pm

Ní orílè-edè Fátíkà egbàágbèje àwọn ènìyàn ní wón pé dibà lóní sí Fátíkà láti kansárá tí wón sì tún gbé oríyìn, ti wón n hó ihó ayò sí pope Benedict lásikò tó fi ara hàn fún igeria àkókò ni léyìn igeria tó kéde wípe òún kò se òlórí ijo àgbùdà àgbáyé má láti àkókò yí lo, ohun tó sise okùnfà eléyí, òhún ni wípe ti ènìyàn bá se ohun èyí tó joni lójú àwọn ènìyàn àgbáyé sábà ma n kan sárá, se sàdákátà sí irú aki kanjú ènìyàn békè nì. Nígbà tí àwọn ènìyàn dé ibi ti Pope ti fara han lóní egbàágbèje wón ohun ni wón lo kan sárá tí wón sì so wípe akoni òún ní bábá náà èyí tó sọ wípe tí óbá tí di iparí osù yí ohun kòní dúró ní ipò òhún mó géhé bí olórí ijo àgbùdà káàkiri orílé-èdè àgbáyé.

Lexical equivalence used in translating the news from English version to the Yoruba version:

English version	Yorùbá version
Huge crowd	egbàágbèje àwọn ènìyan
Appearance	fi ara hàn
Roman catholic	ijo àgbùdà
World	àgbáyé

News broadcast of 18th February, 2013 by 12:00pm and 2:00pm

English Version by 12:00pm

Saying seven foreign construction workers were kidnapped and one Nigerian guard was killed during an attack on a police station, a prison and an international construction company in Bauchi State in Northern Nigeria. They say the hoodlums kidnapped four Lebanese construction workers along with three Europeans, one Greek, one British and one Italian after killing a civilian guard at the company's compound. Bauchi State police spokes person Hassan Muhammed Awuyo said that the attack started Saturday night shortly after 9pm, he said the attack detonate explosive into the police station and officers fought back, two cars were destroyed, gunfire was exchanged and the gunmen move on to their next target, the local prison.

Awuyo says that the gunmen then fled to the compound of Setraco Nigeria Limited, an international construction company and killed the civilian security guard before kidnapping the seven foreign staff members. Awuyo says that, as of Sunday afternoon the location of the victims was not known, no one has claim the responsibility for the kidnapping.

Yorùbá Version by 2:00pm

Àjọ Olópàá orílè-èdè wa ti kéde wípé wón ti jí àwọn ọmọ orílè-èdè òkèrè méje gbé lọ tí wón sì pa ọmọ orílè-èdè Nàìjíríà kan tí ó jé ọlódé nínú ikolù tí àwọn kan sè sí ilé isé Olópàá kan, ọgbà-èwòn kan àti ilé isé tí n se òpóópónà kan tí ó wà ní ilú Bauchi, Bauchi nì ekùn árèwá orílè-èdè Nàìjíríà. Wón ní àwọn alájàngbilà ọhún jí àwọn ọmọ orílè-èdè Lebanon mérin, àwọn ọmọ orílè-èdè Europe métà, ọmọ Greek kan, ọmọ Britain kan àti ọmọ orílè-èdè Italy kan gbé, tí wón sì pa ọmọ orílè-èdè Nàìjíríà kan ti òun jé ọlódé tó n só ilé-isé ọhún. Agbenuṣo fún àjọ olópàá ipínle Bauchi, Hassan Muhammed Awuyo sè láalàyé wípé, ikolù náà bẹ́ere lálé ojó Sátidé ní kan bí agogo mésàn-án ale, ó tè síwájú wípe àwọn ẹni-ibi náà kókó ju àdá-olóró sínú àgójí Olópàá ọhún nígbà tí àwọn Olópàá tó wà níi tòsí dáhùn pèlú ijá àjákú-akátá, ọkò-ayókélé méjì ni wón bàjé níbi isèlè ọhún, eléyi tó mú kí àwọn ògídìgbà agbébon náà te síwájú nínú ìrìn àjò wọn lo sí ibi tí ọgbà-ewòn abélé kan tó wà ní agbègbè náà. Bá kan náà ní àwọn agbébon òún se àbèwò sí ilé-isé àgbáyé tó n sè ọnà tò wà ní Setraco tí wón pa ọlódé wọn, tí wón sì jí àwọn òsísé ilú òkèrè méjè tó wà níbè gbélo.

Ó ní kò tí i sí enikéni tó mo ibi tí wón gbé àwọn ènìyàn òún lo tití di àṣíkò yí.

Lexical equivalence used

English version	Yorùbá version
Station	àgójí
Company	Ilé-isé
Kidnapped	jí ọgbé lọ
Gunmen	agbébon
Spokesperson	agbenuso
Local	abélé
Prison	ọgbà-èwòn

News broadcast of 20th February, 2013 by 12:00pm and 2:00pm

English Version by 12:00pm

Cameroon bothers Nigeria in the story where a French family of seven had been adopted. The adoption of a French family including four children in a remote part of Cameroon have forbears that western civilian living and working in the part of African are becoming target of the Islamic Militant groups especially in the Wayco France Military Intervention in Mali. The family spend Monday at Waza National park, a deep deforested area popular with tourists closed to the border with Nigeria and Chad. Tuesday morning they began the drive south when they were ambushed and adopted by several armed men on motorbikes. The children's father is an employee of the French company Gds Siwes and he is based in Yaohudze in South of Cameroon. Gds Siwes which is developing a natural gas linking party project in Cameroon, express its concern and said it was working closely to the French foreign ministry. Waza is in a remote part of the country where the borders are porous and criminal and terrorist groups are able to operate freely. This is according to the regional analyst present. French officials immediately pointed the fingers at the Nigerian group Boko haram which have raised a three year terror campaign against Christians in the northern Nigeria as well as attacking police stations and more murder Muslims in authority. It is also be able to take advantage of porous borders with Chad and Cameroon.

Yorùbá Version by 2:00pm

Ídilé kan tí wón já ọmọ orílè-èdè Faransé àti àwọn ọmọ rẹ mérérin tí wón kó sí ìgbékù àwọn ajínnigbé ládúgbò ìgbéríkó kan ní orílè-èdè Cameroon ti kó ìpaya jìnìjìnì bá àwọn ènìyàn orílè-èdè tó wà ní apá iwò-oòrùn ilè àgbáyé, pé àwọn ènìyàn wón tí wón sisé káàkiri ilè Afirika ti wá di óhùn tí àwọn ọmo egbé alákatakítí-èsin dà ojú ikolù wọn ko báyíí, ní pàtákì jùlo léhìn ìgbà tí orílè-èdè Faransé titi pe ipèníja ológun fún orílè-èdè Mali.

Nínú agijù Western Park tó já gbajúmò fún ìrìn-àjò irànjú aláfé èyi tó wà ní enu ibodè orílè-èdè Nàìjírà àti Chad làwọn mòlébí òún tí n se faájì wọn fún gbogbo ojó Monday mójú ojó Monday òsè tí a wà yíí, sùgbón ìròyìn tí a gbó sọ wipe láàárò àná ojó iségun nígbà tí àwọn mòlébí òún ti mú ìrìn àjò afé wón pon káàkiri ni apá-gúsù orílè-èdè náà làwọn ọmọ egbé gun alákatakítí èsin náà bá sébùrú wón lónà tí àwọn gídipá agbébon tí wón diáhamúran ogun lori àlopùpùn tì ọpòlòpò ènìyàn mon si ọkada, bá kó wọn sí ìgbékùn tipátipá, bàbá àwọn ọmọ tó wà nínú ìgbékù àwọn atipá jínigbé óhún já, òsisé ilé-isé Faransé kàn èyí tí orúkọ rẹ njé GDS Siwes èyí tó tèdó sí apá gúsù orílè-èdè Cameroon.

Ilé-isé GDS Siwes tó n sisé ní orí ètò àgbénde ipèsè aféfé amuse agbára gáàsì lórílè-èdè Cameroon fi ikan lárarè sí isèlè ikónisí igaèkù tipátipá náà, tó sì so ó di niímò wípè òún tí n sisé ní ifowó sowópò pélú isé òkèrè tó orílè-èdè Faransé lorí isé ijínigbé àwọn mòlébí náà. Wàssá ládùúgbò igaèríko orílè-èdè Cameroon ti ètò àbò kò fi béké sisé lénu àlà tó wà ní béké, èyí tó fún àwọn igéde gánkú arúfin láàyè láti máà pitú ọwó wón bí ó se wù wón ní àdúgbò náà, láifi àtá pè òún sì ni àwọn aláse ni orílè-èdè Faransé tin á ka àlébù isé òún sì àwọn ọmọ ẹgbé gun Boko Haram tí wón díde lá ti máa kó gìnijinì aláèlégbéká bá àwọn ènìyàn kan tí wón wà ni apá árèwà Nàijírà láti odún bí méta sì àsikò yíí.

Lexical equivalence used

English	Yorùbá
Northern	árèwá
Gas	aféfé àmúseagbara
Developing	àgbénde
Remote	ìgbèeríko
Deforested	agijù
Border	ibode
South	gúsù
Ambushed	sébùrú
Armed men	gídipá agbébon
Motorbike	àlupùpùn
Popular	gbajúmò
Family	molebí
Worker	òsìsé
Adopted	ìgbèkù
Military	ológun

Radio Kwara 2

The following are the English and Yoruba version of news broadcast recorded by 8:00pm and 8:30pm respectively from Radio Kwara 2 (Midland FM)

Radio Kwara 2(Midland FM) is one of the Radio Stations in Ilorin, Kwara State. It is situated at the premises of Kwara Television at Apata Yakuba area of Ilorin east Local Government of Kwara State. It is a Radio Station that belongs to the state authority.

Here are the news broadcasts:

It was recorded on the 20th February, 2013 by 8:00pm and 8:30pm.

English Version by 8:00pm

The national emergency management agency (NEMA) have urged the state and local government across the country to take preventive measure against flooding this year. The information officer of the agency south west zone Mr. Ibrahim Fariloye gave the advice in an interview with newsmen in Lagos. Mr. Fariloye said deliberate effort needed to be made to clear and expand drainages and create avenue for water passage. To check flooding, adding that the agency was treating the lenient transit about the onset of the way forward with all seriousness it required.

Yoruba Version by 8:30pm

Àjo alámójótó ìsèlè pàjáwìrì ní ilèwa (NEMA) ti rọ àwọn ipínlè àti àwọn ijòba ibilè yíká orílè-èdè yíí láti gbègbèsé idènà ìsèlè omi-wòle lòdún yíí. Agbédègbà ajò náà lékùn ìwò òorùn gúsù orílè-èdè yíí Ògbénì Ibrahim Fariloye ló yejú ìmòràn yíí nínú àfí òrọ wá ní lénu wò kan pèlú àwọn oníròyìn tí ilú Ekó. Ògbénì Fariloye ni igbésè ní láti wáyé láti kó àwọn ojú se agbára ònà tí omi yóó ma gbà kojá láti dínà ìsèlè èkún-omi pèlú àfí kún wípè àsotéle àjò tó n wo sàkun oju-ojó (Nimen) làjo òún sissé lé lóri. Lóri bí wọn s fi ọwó bàbàrà mú ọrọ òbìtibítí òjò ti wọn ni yóò rò ní ọdún yíí..

Lexical equivalence used

English	Yorùbá
Urge	rọ
Across	yíká
Flooding	èkún-omi

Advice	ìmòràn
Interview	ifòrò wá ni lénu wò
Newsmen	oníròyìn
Mr.	ògbéni

News broadcast of 20th February, 2013 by 8:00pm and 8:30pm

English Version by 8:00pm

The five general hospitals newly renovated by the Kwara State Government are to be commissioned next month. The senior special assistant, primary health care to the Kwara State Governor, Professor Babatunde Opabola disclosed this today when participating on the Radio Kwara Interactive Program, The Platform. According to him, the Offa General Hospital have reached 75 percent completion, Omu-Aran 95 percent, Share 95 percent, Kaiama 95 percent and Ilorin the State capital have reach 85 percent completion.

Professor Opabola said that about seven hundred million naira has been set aside for the buying of equipment to the five general hospitals to meet world class standard. The guest minister, expresses government commitment to bring primary health care delivery to the north south premise of the state, stressing that about 3 committees have been set up to monitor health practitioners across the state to begin to ensuring attitudinal change.

Yoruba Version by 8:30pm

Wón yóò sí àwọn ilé ìwòsàn general márùn-ún tí ijøba ipínlè yíí se àtúnsè rè ló sù tó n bò. Olùrànlówó pàtákì àgbà lórí ètò ilera alábódé sí góminà ipínlè Kwara òjògbó Babatúndé Opábólá ló sípáyá ọrò yíí lóníí lásíkò tó n kópa lórí ètò inú ilé isé wa yíí tí apè ní ‘The Platform’ gégé bí ó ti wí, ilé ìwòsàn general ilu Offà ti dé ìdámárùndílögùnrín kó parí, ti ilú Òmù-Àrán pàápàá ti dé ìdámárùndílögùnrún nígbà tí ti ilú saáré wó ìdámárùndílögùnrún ti ilú káyàámá ti dé ìdáàádòrún tí ti olùlú ipínlè yíí èyí ni ti ilú Ilorin ti wó ìdá márùnunléláàdòrùn tí yóò fí parí. Òjògbó Opábólá tè síwájú wípè wón ti yá owó tótó èédágbèrún million naira sótò fún rirà àwọn òún èlò sí àwọn ilé ìwòsà general máràrún òún kó le wà nñi bámù pèlú ti àgbáyé. Àlejò wa lórí ètò òún tún fidí iepele ijøba ipínlè mule lórí mímú ètò ilera alábódé de àrówó tó àwọn èyàn ní ílu tòrò ipínlè yíí pèlú àlàyé wípè àwọn ti sè àgbékale igaibímò alámùjútó tí yo máà mû ojú tó àwọn òsisé elétolera jákè jádò gbogbo ipínlè yíí láti mû àyípadà rere bá ìwòsàn wón lénu isé.

Lexical equivalence used

English	Yorùbá
Hospital	Ilé-ìwòsà
Professor	òjògbón
Primary	alábódé
Health	Ìlera
Equipment	oun èlò
Assistant	olùrànlówó
Programme	ètò

Comparison Based on Equivalence

Analysis of news translations from Radio Kwara 2 (Midland FM) and Unilorin FM reveals varying degrees of equivalence.

Optimum Equivalence

Bayar (2007) defines this as the closest approximation to the source text. Examples include:

- "Five general hospitals" translated as "àwon ilé ìwòsà general mårùn-ún" while maintaining meaning and effect.
- "National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)" rendered as "àjọ alámójútó ìṣèlè pàjáwìrì."
- News on foreign kidnappings accurately translated, preserving coherence.

Near Optimum Equivalence

This occurs when coherence is retained, though slight differences exist.

Poor Translation & Mistranslation

Errors arise when meaning is lost or inaccurately conveyed, as seen in the mistranslation of "Pope Benedict resigned" as "Pope Benedict kò iwe fi ipo re sile."

Discussion of Findings

Nida (1964) notes that equivalence is complex since no two languages are identical. However, it is crucial for effective translation. Findings include:

- Translators at both stations recognize the need for equivalence.
- Equivalence ensures information accessibility for Yoruba speakers.
- Structural similarities between English and Yoruba (SVO word order) aid translation.
- The English version serves as the source, while Yoruba is the target language.
- Equivalence preserves stylistic elements, slogans, and cultural expressions.
- Various degrees of equivalence were observed, ranging from optimum to mistranslation.

Features of Equivalence

A good translation should:

1. Maintain the original's spirit and tone.
2. Be natural and easy to understand.
3. Produce similar effects in both languages.
4. Clarify disguised expressions (e.g., proverbs).
5. Preserve the stylistic impact of the source text.

Roles of Equivalence in Translation

Economic

Translation fosters economic growth by making technological advancements accessible across languages, enabling trade and self-sufficiency.

Political

Equivalence in translating constitutions, campaigns, and legal documents promotes inclusivity and informed participation in governance.

Religious

Translating sacred texts enhances understanding and ease of religious communication.

Intellectual

Equivalence supports education, research, and cross-cultural exchange of knowledge.

Socio-Cultural

Translation aids cultural preservation and global appreciation, as seen in festivals like Osun-Osogbo, which attract international tourists through translated materials.

Findings

Key takeaways include:

- Equivalence is essential in translation, particularly in news broadcasts.
- Translators must develop stylistic awareness in both languages.
- The impact of words and their cultural significance is crucial.
- Translation is an intellectual and artistic practice that deepens literacy and comprehension.

Recommendations

1. Equivalence should be emphasized in translation studies.
2. Translation should be given the same importance as syntax, morphology, and phonology.
3. Further research should explore other aspects of translation.

CONCLUSION

This study has examined the role of translation and interpreting in radio broadcasting within Kwara State, Nigeria. Both strategies are essential for bridging communication gaps in multilingual settings. Additionally, we explored key definitions that highlight the similarities and differences between translation and interpreting.

The study focused on two radio stations: 99.1 Midland FM and 89.3 Unilorin FM. Findings reveal that while translation and interpreting share the common

goal of facilitating cross-linguistic communication, they differ in their modes of execution—translation involves written text, whereas interpreting is conveyed through spoken or signed language. Notably, both activities are integral to the operations of the radio stations examined. Furthermore, interpreting inherently involves a process of decoding and re-encoding meaning within specific contexts, reinforcing its role in effective communication.

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