

***Empowering the Italo-Australian community  
through news translation.  
A case study on Il Globo community newspaper***

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*Abstract*

*Within social relations in globalized and multilingual spaces affected by massive movements of people (e.g. Australia), globalisation encourages specificity at the micro-community level. “Ethnicity” here represents “a great source of comfort” (Spinner, 1994: 59) and community newspapers are indeed expressions of ethnicity, embodying an ongoing struggle between the multiple forces of globalisation represented by host and heritage cultures and languages, as well as providing an independent and meaningful voice for the community.*

*This case study on the Italo-Australian community newspaper “Il Globo” explores translational aspects in the articles treating national issues in Australia (“Stati & Territori” section). Thanks to a senior journalist at “Il Globo” (IGJ<sup>1</sup> henceforth), I retrieved English source texts (ST) and published Italian target texts (TT), affording a privileged look into news translation practices and outcomes. A corpus of 12 published TTs was analysed against the STs that informed and guided IGJ’s writing, paying special attention to how the journalist quoted her sources and dealt with cultural-specific items (CSIs, House, 2006).*

*Finally, I discuss how this case study’s results can contribute to and offer a different perspective on the complex issues that link globalisation, language, and power within migrants’ communities and the role of ethnic media in today’s highly globalised multilingual and liquid (western) societies.*

**1. *Il Globo* in Melbourne: a safe place for the Italian community**

*Il Globo*, like any community newspaper conceived by migrants, was founded in 1959 with the aim of filling “the void of the lack of information about the homeland” (Mascitelli, 2009: 21). It consequently became the journalistic output of the growing Italian community settling in Melbourne during the post-war

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<sup>1</sup>I will address the journalist using the feminine as a randomly chosen gender and I will not disclose her name for privacy reasons.

Australian Government campaign “Populate or Perish” (Jupp, 2007; Menge et al. 2015: 25-48). Southern European migration to Australia was met with racism, from which Italian migrants were not exempt (Totaro, 2013). Establishing a community newspaper in such a context assumes a symbolic function, signalling the ethnic community’s intellectual and economic growth, and will to assert its unique identity in relation to other communities in the same geographical space, to the homeland, and to the hosting country (Mascitelli, 2009; Spinner, 1994).

Particularly during the pre-Internet era, Italian migrants lacked a sense of belonging to their homeland and to their new country. This feeling of limbo exacerbated their difficulties in defining their own identity (Totaro, 2013; Spinner, 1994). As a result, the sense of community created among individuals sharing the same geographical origin was received by and expressed through the publication of a newspaper in Italian. *Il Globo* thus played a “proactive role for, and on behalf of, the Italo-Australian community” (Johansson, Battiston, 2014: 425), crucial to the building, acceptance, and empowerment of the Italian identity in Melbourne and Victoria.

During its first years and until the Internet became a widespread commodity, *Il Globo* served the same function as other ethnic media; it connected the Italian community to Italy, filling the gaps left by Australian mainstream media, and to their host country, helping them to fathom the major political, social, and economic events unfolding in Australia (Johansson, Battiston, 2014). In addition, *Il Globo* provided a source of relief, a safe place for the Italian community, contributed to the shaping of an Italo-Australian identity, and kept the Italian community informed (Carli, 2009; Mascitelli 2009).

*Il Globo*’s educative function has evolved greatly since its establishment. Many Italian migrants arriving in Australia in the 1950s were semi-literate and spoke (different) dialects as their first language, and (possibly) standard Italian as their second language (Rubino, 2002, 2010). *Il Globo* fostered literacy among the Italian community (Carli, 2009: 100), and promoted their acculturation and integration into Australian society. Finally, *Il Globo* also encouraged the community’s progressive Italianisation (De Mauro, 1970), by providing a non-tangible meeting place where Italians from different linguistic backgrounds read and learnt facts about Italy and Australia. Nowadays, this educative function focuses on preserving the use of Italian among the community, particularly among the newer generations. Hence, translation plays a fundamental role.

This study exclusively considers the printed version of *Il Globo*, which is published twice a week (Mondays and Thursdays) and offers a two-fold focus covering Italian and Australian affairs. Published predominantly in Italian, *Il Globo* features “cultural and linguistic translations” (Conway, 2011). According to Conway, cultural translation is understood as “the explanation of how a community with a different perspective makes sense of an object or event”, while linguistic translation is “the re-expression of words in another language” (Conway, 2011: 166). These two types of translations are distinct but closely intertwined, as

linguistic translation is what makes cultural translation possible; and, in turn, cultural translation inevitably affects linguistic translation. In the context of *Il Globo*, translation enables linguistic transfer, mediates between different cultural and linguistic locales, and promotes linguistic “revitalization” of the heritage language.

Another relevant point to consider is *Il Globo’s* readership. *Il Globo* appeals to an extremely varied audience in terms of education, interests, and age (Carli, 2009: 99-100; Cafarella, Pascoe, 2009: 131-132): Italian retirees who are long-term loyal readers, younger Italians who migrated to Australia from the early 2000s, first- and second-generation Italian migrants, and learners of Italian as a second language. Furthermore, IGJ revealed that the community plays an active role in directing editorial choices, because, as IGJ put it, the community is constituted by pro-active readers who “are not shy in expressing their opinions” about the newspaper’s content. This understandably has an impact on the journalist who is under multiple constraints: language transfer, space and time limitations, and (her idea of) *Il Globo* readership with diverse levels of competency in Italian.

The journalist who provided the printed data for this study was interviewed twice between July and November 2016. IGJ is in charge of the “Stati & Territori” section, focusing on Australian states. In Italy, where she grew up and studied, IGJ was not a journalist, nor a translator, only finding her feet in the industry in Australia when she started working for *Il Globo*.

## 2. Analysis

The sources of this case study are the reports (and TTs) drafted by IGJ and published in “Stati & Territori”. The STs collected by IGJ and from which she drafted her reports are taken predominantly from Australian news websites. The aim of this case study is to identify translational trends, focusing in particular on the attribution of sources and Cultural Specific Items (or CSIs; House, 2006). This case study, therefore, combines comparative analysis with ethnography and contextual analysis of the time and place of publication, for both STs and TTs, to allow us to better understand the issues involved in producing news stories in a multilingual environment.

Table 1 provides an overview of the Australian STs and their respective TTs. It includes ST and TT headlines and word count.

TT	ST	Source Texts Headlines	Target Texts Headlines (“Il Globo”)
1	A	“Meanwhile in Victoria: CFA Volunteers ambush Daniel Andrews” – The Australian, 15/06/2016	“I volontari della Country Fire Authority hanno manifestato contro l’accordo con l’UFU”

		866 words	[ <i>Country Fire Authority volunteers demonstrated against the deal with UFU</i> ] 20/06/2016	389 words
	B	“CFA Crisis: United Firefighters Union payment to ex-Victoria Police Association revealed” – The Herald Sun, 17/06/2016		
		1225 words		
	C	“Furious CFA members ambush Premier Daniel Andrews in Ararat” – The Herald Sun, 15/06/2016		
		1008 words		
	D	“CFA protests interrupts Victorian Government’s new renewable energy target” – ABC News, 15/06/2016		
		697 words		
2	E	“Election 2016: Federal Labor pledges funding for study into second Basslink power cable” – ABC News, 17/06/2016	“L’ALP federale promette di posare un secondo cavo Basslink” [Federal APL promises to lay a second Basslink cable] 20/06/2016	92 words
		576 words		
3	F	“La Trobe Valley jobs at risk as coal plant likely ‘gone by 2020’” – The Australian, 17/06/2016	“Posti di lavoro a rischio nella La Trobe Valley per la chiusura della miniera di Hazelwood” [Jobs at risk in La Trobe Valley due to Hazelwood mine closure] 20/06/2016	117 words
		414 words		

4	G	“Green’s no-confidence motion over Brooks affair time-wasting stunt, Will Hodgman says” – ABC News, 16/06/2016 256 words	“Respinta la mozione di sfiducia contro Will Hodgman” [ <i>No-confidence motion against Will Hodgman rejected</i> ] 20/06/2016 136 words
	H	“No confidence motion in Tas premier” - SkyNews, 16/06/2016 265 Words	
	I	“Premier blamed for Tas minister’s downfall” – News.com.au, 14/06/2016 381 words	
5	J	“Broken Hill water crisis: NSW to build Murray river pipeline under \$500m supply plan” – ABC News, 16/06/2016 689 words	“Mezzo miliardo per l’acqua di Broken Hill” [ <i>Half a billion for Broken Hill water</i> ] 20/06/2016 206 words
6	K	“Nicholls proposes alternative job creation programme in Queensland budget reply speech” – ABC News, 16/06/2016 469 words	“Qld, assunti in un anno seimila dipendenti in più nel settore pubblico” [ <i>Qld six thousand employees in the public sector in one year</i> ] 20/06/2016 165 words
	L	“Queensland budget 2016: Tim Nicholls slams ‘trickery’” – The Australian, 17/06/2016 464 words	
7	M	“NT – Labour promises inquiry into political funding if it wins the election”, The Australian, 17/08/2016 511 words	“NT, la campagna entra nella fase decisiva” [ <i>NT, campaign enters its final stage</i> ] 18/08/2016 224 words
	N	“‘We can change’: CLP appeal to NT voters”, news.com.au, 14/08/2016 483 words	
	O	“CLP’s Adam Giles hits rock bottom in the Northern Territory”, The Australian, 15/08/2016 1786 words	

8	P	“Uber opposes Victoria’s planned \$2 levy on taxi and ride-booking fares, saying it will ‘reduce demand’” – ABC News, 08/09/2016 235 words	“Victoria, Uber contesta la soprattassa di due dollari del governo” e [Victoria, Uber opposes the government’s two dollar levy] 12/09/2016 100 words
9	Q	“Malmsbury Youth Justice Centre staff risk being killed Worksafe report reveals”, The Herald Sun, 08/09/2016 444 words	“Criminalità giovanile, è emergenza” [Youth crime, it’s (an) emergency] 12/09/2016 255 words
	R	“Ice-addicted teenager accused of kidnapping a five-year old in the father’s BMW and taking her on a terrifying chase was ‘involved in an armed prison riot’”, Daily Mail Australia, 26/08/2016 438 words	
10	S	“Victorian council amalgamations: Local Government Minister open to move if community wants it” – Herald Sun, 01/09/2016 337 words	“Enti locali in Victoria, ministro solleva l’ipotesi di nuove fusioni” [Local Councils in Victoria, minister raises the hypothesis of news amalgamations] 12/09/2016 204 words
11	T	“WA protest laws on backburner after state election” – ABC News, 07/09/2016 333 words	“Accantonate ‘per il momento’ le leggi anti protesta in WA” [Anti-protest laws ‘momentarily’ set aside in WA] 12/09/2016 169 words
	U	“Workers concerned at Colin Barnett’s anti-protest stance” – WA Today, 21/04/2015 433 words	
12	V	“ABS figures show Queensland economy continues to surge” – QLD Gov. Media Statement, 07/09/2016 477 words	“Queensland, economia in ripresa” [Queensland, economy is picking up] 12/09/2016 341 words
	W	“Queensland Treasurer claims new ABS figures show economy is surging” – ABC News, 08/09/2016 328 words	

Table 1 STs and TTs’ headlines

We can note that, in the majority of cases, there is more than one ST informing the TT, and that the TTs are considerably shorter than STs. Cutting, contracting and/or selecting of information, and modifying the title and lead, etc. are considered distinctive features of news translation (Bassnett, Bielsa, 2009: 63-64; Valdeón, 2014), which is a target-oriented form of translation.

The target publication layout also has an impact on the resulting TT. For example, TT1 and TT12 are the main reports in “Stati & Territori” page, thus they are more prominent than other reports and are therefore afforded more space. TT5, TT7, and TT9 are positioned in the middle, after the main report, still occupying a significant portion of the page. Similarly, TT10 and TT11 are displayed at the bottom of the page in its central section, thus holding a key position on the newspaper’s page. The remaining reports appear in the right column in decreasing order of importance: TT4 at the top of the right column and TT2, TT3 and TT8 at the bottom of the right column under the section labelled “in breve” (*in brief*). The most salient reports present the tripartite headlining structure of pre-headline, headline and sub-headline, a standard feature of Italian newspapers (Taylor, 2009: 138-139). Hence, *Il Globo* continues the tradition of Italian printed press by preserving its structures and conventions (Cafarella, Pascoe, 2009: 130-131).

### 2.1 *Attributing sources and reporting voices*

The first part of this analysis concerns the attribution of sources and reported voices in the TTs. Table 2 (below) contains examples of how IGJ references her sources in the TTs.

TT	Report section	Text	Back translation
1	Lead	“Secondo un giornale [...]”	<i>according to a news paper</i>
	Body	“Il quotidiano Herald Sun ha rivelato”	<i>The newspaper Herald Sun revealed that</i>
	Body	“Secondo l’Herald Sun”	<i>according to the Herald Sun</i>
6	Body	“Lo dimostra un’analisi condotta dal quotidiano The Australian [...]”	<i>An analysis carried out by the newspaper The Australian shows that[...]</i>
	Body	“I documenti di bilancio [...] mostrano [...]”	<i>Financial statements show that [...]</i>
9	Body	“Un ispettore di Worksafe [...]”	<i>A Worksafe inspector [...]</i>
	Body	“Fonti interne alla prigione [...]”	<i>Sources inside the prison [...]</i>

Table 2 Sources attribution in the TT

This data suggests that IGJ differentiates between two kinds of sources when quoting them in her reports. If the source is another (Australian) newspaper, she quotes it if this newspaper holds exclusivity over the reported event and/or uses it to garner substantial pieces of information (e.g. TT1, TT6 first line). If the STs

quote another source (e.g. official report or document, speech delivered by a public figure), IGJ quotes the primary source directly (e.g. TT6 second line, TT9).

ST	ST quote/reported speech	TT	TT quote/reported speech	Backtranslation
E	“we’ve got not only the plan for a feasibility, but the pathway to help finance it, if it stacks up” he [Mr Shorten] said.	2	“Abbiamo pronto non solo un piano di fattibilità, ma anche un percorso per il finanziamento dell’opera, con la nostra proposta di stabilire facilitazioni creditizie per i dieci miliardi di dollari per opere infrastrutturali di questo genere”, ha sottolineato Shorten.	<i>“Not only do we have a feasibility plan ready, but also a path for the construction’s funding, with our proposal of establishing credit facilities for the ten billion dollars destined to infrastructure works of this sort”, Shorten underlined.</i>
	“it means that after July the 2 <sup>nd</sup> whoever you vote for is committed to this project and investigating the feasibility of it. We’ve proposed a \$10 billion concrete bank, it’s a loan facility which the Commonwealth underwrites to infrastructure projects which stack up”			
J	Deputy Premier Troy Grant said the investment would “give Broken Hill the opportunity not just to continue to exist but to thrive”	5	“Questo investimento darà a Broken Hill l’opportunità di rifiorire, non solo di continuare a sopravvivere. Il problema dell’approvvigionamento delle risorse idriche per questa città è di lunga data, e meritava una soluzione definitiva” ha detto il vice premier statale Troy Grant.	<i>“This investment will give Broken Hill the opportunity to flourish again, not only to survive. The problem of water supply for this city is a longstanding one and deserved to be addressed with a definitive solution” said Deputy State Premier Troy Grant.</i>
	“The struggle and the challenge and the agitation around the future of water security for the city has been a complex one, but a very important one that needed resolution”			
N	Chief Minister Adam Giles [...] conceded it [his government] had made mistakes, saying it was most often criticised for disunity in its ranks	7	“è vero, abbiamo ricevuto molte critiche giustificate per la disunità mostrata nelle nostre file, per avere venduto il Territory	<i>“It is true, we received legitimated criticism because of the disunity showed in our ranks, for having sold the Territory Insurance Office and for</i>

	<p>and for selling the Territory Insurance Office and leasing Darwin Port for 99 years without mandate.</p>		<p>Insurance Office, e per avere concesso in leasing per 99 anni il porto di Darwin”</p>	<p><i>leasing Darwin Port for 99 years”</i></p>
	<p>“Where we could have done better was to have listened to the people, engaged in a conversation with the electorate before making these decisions” he said. He told a crowd of 150 party faithful that a re-elected CLP government would be “a government that will listen to and consult with Territorians, and fight with tenacity for the Territorians’ best interests”. “We will listen, we will consult, we will decide and then we will act. We’re already getting better at this”, Mr Giles said.</p>		<p>“Avremmo potuto fare di meglio se avessimo ascoltato di più la gente, se avessimo consultato di più l’elettorato prima di prendere quelle decisioni. Ma se saremo rieletti il nostro nuovo governo ascolterà di più la gente e agirà solo dopo aver consultato gli elettori”, ha detto Giles [...].</p>	<p><i>“We could have done better if we had listened more to the people, if we had consulted more with the electorate before making those decisions. But if we are re-elected our new government will listen more to the people and take action only after consulting with the electorate” said Giles</i></p>

Table 3 Reported speech and quotes.

Table 3 collects examples of reported speech found in the TTs under study. Generally, the TTs tend to use a single quote to summarise the information in several ST quotes.

In the ST-N first example, the ST uses reported speech, whereas TT7 directly quotes Giles’ own words. The ST-N second example alternates between direct quotes and reported speech with contextual information about who was addressed and in what circumstances. TT7 is considerably shorter and therefore more concise. This use of contraction in TT7 turns the ST-N reported and direct speech into a single direct quote. IGJ also omits contextual information, perhaps considering it irrelevant to her readership.

According to Bassnett and Bielsa (2009: 7-8) and to Valdeòn (2005, 2014), the deletion or omission of contextual information and the manipulation (e.g. appropriation, permutation, etc.) of direct/reported speech are frequent in news translation. Bassnett, Bielsa (2009) and Valdeòn (2005) argue that there could be a number of reasons why the journalist/translator (or “journalator” following Van Doorslaer, 2012 and Filmer, 2014) decides to switch from direct to reported speech and vice-versa. Such a strategy allows journalists/translators to sound more authentic (direct quotes), to meet the needs of their prospective audience, to accommodate for specific time and space constraints, to not interrupt the reading flow, or to take distance from what was said. IGJ’s most pressing concern was probably meeting the space requirements imposed by the editor, as the general tightening of TT7 seems to suggest.

## 2.2 CSIs: acronyms and institutions

This section analyses a selection of CSIs (House, 2006) by considering the strategies employed by IGJ in the translation of the acronyms in Table 4.

TT	TT Acronyms	Backtranslation
1	Dai volontari del CFA. Alcune decine di persone appartenenti alla Country Fire Authority [...]	<i>By CFA volunteers. Dozens of people from the Country Fire Authority [...]</i>
	[I] sindacato dei vigili del fuoco United Firefighters Union concede all’UFU [...]	<i>[T]he firefighters’ union United Firefighters Union grants the UFU [...]</i>
2	L’ALP federale promette [...] HOBART – Il leader federale laburista Bill Shorten ha promesso [...]	<i>Federal ALP pledges [...] HOBART – Federal Labour leader Bill Shorten has pledged [...]</i>
6	Qld, assunti in un anno seimila dipendenti in più nel settore pubblico”	<i>Qld six thousand employees in the public sector in one year</i>
7	NT, la campagna entra nella fase decisiva DARWIN – Il Chief Minister del Northern Territory Adam Giles [...]	<i>NT, campaign entering the decisive phase DARWIN – Northern Territory Chief Minister Adam Giles [...]</i>
7	[A]mmettendo che il CLP [...]	<i>Acknowledging that CLP [...]</i>
11	Accantonate per il momento le leggi anti protesta in WA PERTH – Il ministro della polizia del Western Australia [...]	<i>Anti-protest laws ‘momentarily’ set aside in WA PERTH – Western Australia police minister [...]</i>

Table 4 Acronyms in TT.

There are two acronyms in TT1: “CFA” (4 occurrences) and “UFU” (5 occurrences). The corresponding STs present three acronyms (“CFA”, “UFU” and “VFBV”). During the interview, IGJ stated that, acting as a gatekeeper for her

readership, she selected the acronyms she deemed important for the purposes of the story and omitted those which were irrelevant.

“CFA” (Country Fire Authority) and “UFU” (United Firefighters Union) are repeatedly included in TT1, accompanied by their extended English form either before or after the acronym itself. Occasionally, there is a periphrasis in Italian containing an explanation of the acronym, essentially a translation of the extended English form of the acronym. As Table 4 shows, similar strategies can be found in other TTs; IGJ tends to transfer the acronym by means of borrowing, often accompanying it with its extended English form (e.g. TT1: “CFA”; TT7: “NT”; TT11: “WA”). We observe a different strategy for TT1 “UFU”, preceded by a periphrasis in Italian and followed by the extended English form and the acronym itself. Following Malone’s classification of translational strategies (1988, in Taylor 2009), we could argue that there are two main strategies implemented: equation in the form of borrowing, and amplification through the translation of the English form into Italian (periphrasis, e.g. TT1 second line).

In TT2 the acronym “ALP” (Australian Labor Party) is made explicit in the following sentence through an adjective (“Laborista”) in attributing position characterising Labor politician Bill Shorten. In TT6 (“Qld”) and TT7 (“CLP”), the reader cannot find any addition to or translation of the short form or the acronym. In TT6, the reader can unequivocally identify “Qld” as the short form for the state of Queensland, because its capital city (Brisbane) is given in the report’s lead. In contrast, in TT7, “CLP” (Country Liberal Party) appears only in its acronym form.

Comparing how IGJ decided to render these three CSIs (TT2, TT6 and TT7), we note that her decisions are somehow inconsistent especially with reference to the acronyms. Indeed, I expected that IGJ would have made “CLP” (TT7) explicit as he did with “ALP” in TT2. Instead, the only way the reader can correctly identify “CLP” is through its opposite. Indeed, its opposite, the “Labor party”, can be found in the lead and last paragraph of TT7.

From the observation of the results, the amplifications described in this section generally run within the text and do not interrupt the reading flow through relative clauses or brackets. I noted that IGJ seems inconsistent when translating acronyms and short forms, however it is possible to hypothesize that this inconsistency fulfils two functions in the TTs: to make TTs unambiguous and clear, and for stylistic reasons since repetitions are avoided in Italian prose.<sup>2</sup> Finally, while in an Italian newspaper the journalist/translator probably would have omitted the acronyms entirely, or included them in brackets, IGJ presumably prefers to keep them because her readership will no doubt encounter them in their daily lives.

This difference between the Italian and the Italo-Australian contexts may be regarded as an example of localization, in that the journalist bended the

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<sup>2</sup> "Giornali, lingua dei in "Enciclopedia dell'Italiano". In "Enciclopedia dell'Italiano". Accessed December 22, 2017. [http://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/lingua-dei-giornali\\_\(Enciclopedia-dell%27Italiano\)/](http://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/lingua-dei-giornali_(Enciclopedia-dell%27Italiano)/).

conventions of the Italian journalism to meet the needs and expectations of the Italo-Australian one.

Table 5 (below) contains examples of names of institutions and institutional figures/processes found in the TTs.

ST	ST Institutions/Institutional figures/processes	TT	TT Institutions/Institutional figures/processes
A	The real politik premier Daniel Andrews	1	Il premier del Victoria Daniel Andrews
B	Daniel Andrews		
C	The premier		
E	Opposition leader Bill Shorten	2	Il leader federale laburista Bill Shorten
H	Lower House	4	La Camera Bassa della Tasmania
G-H	No-confidence motion Mining minister		Mozione di sfiducia Ministro delle risorse minerarie
I	Deputy premier Troy Grant	5	Il vice premier Troy Grant
M	NT Chief Minister	7	Chief Minister del Northern Territory
	Opposition whip		Capogruppo laburista
R	\$2 levy	8	Soprattassa di due dollari
	General manager		Amministratore delegato
Q-R	Malmsbury Youth Justice Centre	9	Centro detentivo giovanile di Malmsbury
S	Regional and rural councils	10	Enti locali
	Local government authorities		Entità comunali
	Council amalgamations		Fusioni comunali
	Local government minister		Ministro degli enti locali
	Council amalgamations		Incorporazioni comunali
T	Anti-protest legislation	11	Disegno di legge anti proteste
	Police Minister		Ministro della polizia
V	Australia Bureau of Statistics	12	Ufficio nazionale di statistica
W	ABS		

Table 5 Institutions and institutional figures/processes in the STs and TTs.

From Table 5 it emerges that institutional processes and figures are usually translated either by choosing an Italian equivalent or similar (e.g. line two in TT4, TT9, TT10, TT11, and TT12) or by translating the constituents of the phrase (e.g. “camera bassa” TT4, “ministro delle risorse minerarie” in TT4, TT2), or a blend of the two (e.g. “capogruppo laburista” in TT7). TT7 “chief minister” is the only case of borrowing in this CSI category. The CSIs in TT10 refer to institutions representing a specific entity in the Italian political landscape (“comuni”), which

do not perfectly match with the Australian system. Hence, there is inconsistency in the translation of “local government” and “councils”, with TT10 presenting more variety and terminological inaccuracy.

With reference to the results brought about by this case study, it could be possible to identify some general trends that might be common to other journalistic outputs involving translation. First of all, we note the tendency to localize both the information and the cultural references within a particular news item (e.g. “comuni” in TT10). This localising attitude is peculiar of the news discourse and, as a consequence, of news translation (Bielsa and Bassnett 2009; Valdeón 2015). It is indeed understandable that, when translating a piece of news, this has to be framed and constructed in order to be relevant to the target audience.

While analysing CSIs within the corpus of texts collected for this case study, I would have expected to find some instances of “explicitation” in line with the general trend of translated texts to be more explicit than originally produced texts (see Blum-Kulka 2001 “explicitation hypothesis”, 1986 here quoted from Venuti, 2001). Although there are some instances in which the TTs under study are more explicit than their (multiple) STs, I would be cautious in defying it a trend within the context of ethnic news translation. From the data and the results of this case study, we can observe a general tightening of the TTs compared to the corresponding STs. Moreover, pinpointing the exact location of additions and explicitations is not always feasible.

Nevertheless, there are some instances in which explicitations are present (e.g. ST-H “Lower House” and TT4 “La Camera Bassa della Tasmania”, ST-R “\$2 levy” and TT8 “Soprattassa di due dollari”, or ST-E “ALP” and TT2 “ALP” + “Il leader federale laburista”), but their number is too small to draw any conclusion in one sense or the other. Therefore, it might be interesting to investigate these issues further with a larger number of texts, ideally with two separate corpora of STs and of TTs that can be cross-analysed and investigated. Those corpora should be separate corpora but nevertheless comparable and, so to speak, “cognate”, in that it would be ideal to trace back multiple STs from single TTs (McGlashan and Baker 2017).

To conclude this analysis, I would like to show the only case of mistranslation in the corpus of texts considered in this case study. TT9 (see Table 6 below) reports the difficulties faced by staff working at a youth justice centre. The article reminds readers of a recent event during which an underage detainee from a youth centre kidnapped a five-year-old girl in her father’s car. TT9 summarizes more than one newsworthy event, is very concise, and describes events that are socio-culturally close to IGJ and to her readership.

In the closing paragraph, we find an expression that might provoke misunderstandings for Italian-speaking readers. The sentence in Table 6 (below) seems to imply that “ice” is a disease, as the past participle in attributive position “affetto” is generally used to imply that someone is suffering from a disease.

ST-R	ST-R section	TT9	TT9 section	Back translation
Ice-addicted teenager accused of kidnapping [...]	Title	[...] a seguito della vicenda dell'adolescente affetto da ice [...]	Body	<i>After the incident (involving) a teenager suffering from ice.</i>
A teenager [...] was high on ice [...]	Body			

Table 6 CSI and Mistranslation.

Based on this translation, Italian readers unfamiliar with drug slang (i.e. “ice”-methamphetamine) would understand “ice” as an illness, and picture an ill teenager kidnapping a five-year old girl and stealing a car. They may therefore attribute the teenager’s behaviour to illness rather than drug abuse, undoubtedly making their judgement more lenient.

Later in TT9, IGJ describes the Malmsbury Youth Centre in Melbourne, detailing how the situation is becoming increasingly unsustainable both for employees and for local residents. This mistranslation constitutes a mere oversight, perhaps due to a calque of the noun-phrase structure of ST-R (“ice-addicted”). This structure is highly informative and economic in terms of space, and IGJ may understandably have wished to replicate something similar in TT9, potentially misled in the translation of the past participle “addicted” (in Italian “dipendente” or “drogato”).

A further explanation could be that the calque derives from a long exposure of IGJ to the SL which, as a consequence, influences her translation in her native language. Although Cafarella and Pascoe (2009: 126) dismiss the language of *Il Globo* as archaic, I did not find any evidence of archaisms in the TTs under study. The influence of English on the IGJ’s textual production could fit into the trends of an Italo-Australian written variety developing among a newer Italo-Australian generation and the so-called Italian “working-holiday generation” (Armillei, Mascitelli, 2016). The latter comprises individuals who have completed the compulsory school cycle in Italy (60%) and have a decent level of English before leaving Italy (60%). If we accept this second interpretation, calques such as the one in Table 6 could become evidence in support of the emergence of a new Italo-Australian variety, but, of course, more data is needed in order to verify the existence of such a variety.

### 3. Conclusions

The results from the analysis in Section 2 are thought to be symptomatic of the role of *Il Globo* within the Italian community in Melbourne. In 2.1, I focused on reported speech and its manipulations, in 2.2 the focus was on CSIs and the potential comprehension difficulties they arise in translation, showing how acronyms and names of institutions and institutional figures/processes are translated and observing that, in some cases, IGJ assumes a localising attitude towards CSIs. Finally, I tried to make sense of the only case of mistranslation found in the 12 TTs corpus, suggesting that L2 interference in written language could point at the emergence of a new Italo-Australian variety.

With reference to localization and explicitation there are some considerations that should be made when talking about ethnic media. Indeed, in this context, this localising argument can be of arduous definition as questions about which is the source and the target locale in a diaspora context are surely bound to come up. Indeed, is it possible to identify one single locale of reference within such a context? Or would it be better to think of community newspapers as spaces of shifting locales? If we consider the constant movement back and forth from the heritage to the host country displayed by ethnic media, it is understandable that localization can assume different forms and directions according to the target locale envisaged by the news item. In the case of *Il Globo*, the target locale is surely the Italian community in Melbourne but the latter could be addressed in a number of facets: as Italians, as Italo-Australians, and as Australians. These shifts of course determine inconsistencies in the localising attitude we observed during the analysis.

In relation to Italo-Australian as contact language as described by Rubino (2002) or Caruso (2010), the case at hand could represent a shift in the definition and perception of Italo-Australian. Being a recent phenomenon, it needs to be analysed and studied in detail, however we could predict that the language would come to resemble standard Italian more closely with a reduction in interferences from Italian regional varieties and dialects, and with increasing interferences from English. Additionally, it would have a different status, transitioning from a language that emerged because of the speakers' lack of competence in standard Italian (and English), to one that creates a new linguistic code for its community.

Within this fluid linguistic shift of the contact variety, IGJ and other journalists at *Il Globo* have to ask themselves which (Italian/English) terms could represent a comprehension obstacle for readers and therefore necessitate an explanation, what information is relevant to the varied community of readers being addressed, and what can instead be omitted. While being faced with a readership constantly scrutinizing the journalistic output can have its downsides, it is also the very reason why newspapers aimed at long-established ethnic communities still exist in countries like Australia. The Italian community justifies the existence of *Il Globo* and defines its goal in- and outside the community itself. From this perspective, *Il Globo* still has a mission and plays a role within the Italian community. It keeps the

heritage language alive and offers a sense of unity and belonging, continuing “to furnish a type of news which mainstream media is unable or unwilling to provide” (Cafarella, Pascoe, 2009: 121), ultimately building a unique Italo-Australian multilingual identity through translation, both cultural and linguistic.

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