A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED WITH ENGLISH AND KISWAHILI SOURCE TEXTS IN KENYAN SIGN LANGUAGE INTERPRETATION: A CASE STUDY OF KTN NEWS

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DECLARATION

This project is my original work and has not been presented for the award of a degree at the University of Nairobi or any other University.

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DEDICATION
I dedicate this work to my beloved parents Mr. Athanas K Ngove and Mrs Lucy Chausiku Kaula who began the foundation of education in me as a child.

To my Beloved Husband Richard Kyatha Kiilu, for fulfilling his promise to bring out the best in me.

To my lovely children Baraka Ndanu, Imani-Makena and Pendo Mutheu
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

KSLIs– Kenya Sign language Interpreters
KSL – Kenya Sign Language
KTN – Kenya Television Network
ABSTRACT

The study entailed a comparative analysis of challenges associated with English and Kiswahili source texts into KSL target language in news interpretation. News interpretation into KSL is a new phenomenon in the sign language interpreting profession in Kenya and involves both English and Kiswahili source texts. The study aimed at establishing the relative closeness of the KSL meaning transmitted to the deaf viewer from English and Kiswahili source texts, the challenges presented to the KSL interpreter by English and Kiswahili source texts and the reasons for the observed differences. The study used Cartford’s (1965) theory of equivalence. The research was initiated by identifying the median month since the inception of KSL interpretation of news until the time of commencing this study. Subsequently, 7 days were sampled from that month and news items from the selected dates for both English and Kiswahili. Consent was obtained from the TV station. Thereafter, the corresponding KSL interpretations of the identified source texts were watched and glossed. A structured interview with the two interpreters involved in KSL interpretation was undertaken. This was followed by analysis of the texts and the corresponding KSL interpretation followed by analysis of the face to face structured interviews.

The study has established that interpreting from English source texts allowed the interpreters to transmit to deaf viewers a slightly higher closer meaning to that of the source text than interpreting from Kiswahili source texts, the study also established the challenges interpreters encounter and the reasons for the challenges.
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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Communication is an essential part of humanity. Human beings may use any of the five senses of hearing, sight, touch, smell or taste to communicate. Being the most physically unrestricted of all the five senses, hearing (which is based on the sound of spoken language) is used more extensively in human communication. However, human societies consist of minorities of people born without the sense of hearing or who have lost it at some point in their lives. Such groups of people referred to as the Deaf, resort to a visual mode of communication that is not sound-based. This mode of communication for Deaf people is conventionally referred to as sign language. Owing to its popularity, this term is generally accepted although it goes against de Saussures’s notion that even spoken languages are based on signs (cf. de Saussure, 1916)

1.1 Background of the Study

In Kenya, as in other countries, Deaf persons constitute one of the linguistic minorities. According to Ndurumo (2008) the number of those using Kenyan Sign Language (KSL) as a primary mode of communication is estimated to be between 650,000 and 750,000. The use of sign language sets them apart from the mainstream society which is mostly hearing and therefore uses speech or spoken language. Due to the uniqueness of KSL, the constitution of Kenya and the Disability Act (2003) recognize it at the same level as English and Kiswahili, the official languages used in Kenya. Article 54 (1) (d) of the constitution of Kenya 2010 states that a person with a disability is entitled to use Sign Language, Braille, or other appropriate means of
communication. It is this unique language that the Deaf use to communicate and access information. Further, Chapter 39 of the Disability Act (2003) states that All television stations shall provide a sign language inset or subtitles in all newscasts and educational programmes, and in all programmes covering events of national significance.

The recognition of KSL by the Kenyan Constitution, coupled with accessibility demands of the Deaf community have resulted in an increased demand for sign language interpretation in legal, educational medical, religious, social and media fields, among others. In order to ensure access to communication and to bridge the gap between the Deaf and the hearing, a Sign language interpreter (SLI) is used. A Sign language interpreter is a person who is well versed in sign language and the spoken language in use, whose role is to facilitate communication between the Deaf and the hearing.

This recognition KSL has led to the introduction of sign language interpretation on television. Accordingly, KSL interpretation is currently available during 7pm and 9pm news on KTN. The KSL interpreters interpret from Kiswahili and English Source texts into Kenyan Sign Language. Interpretation in this kind of setting is unprecedented particularly from Kiswahili to Kenyan Sign Language. Consequently, the KSLIs are likely to encounter unique challenges while endeavouring to pass the message the Deaf viewers.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

KSL interpreting is a challenging task especially if the source text is in Kiswahili. In an article entitled “Sign Language Interpretation with Special Reference to Kiswahili”, Ndurumo (2010) asserts that interpreting is a very challenging task for most interpreters of the Deaf in Kenya particularly interpretation in Kiswahili. Futher, Mweri’s (2010) in reference to equivalence and
translatability, also concurs that lack of equivalences can make interpretation from Kiswahili to KSL problematic.

In regard to interpreter training, Ndurumo (2010) says that interpreter training takes three forms namely informal, non-formal and formal. In the informal training, hearing people interact with Deaf people, with time acquiring signs and gaining speed to interpret for the Deaf. In the formal training, graduates have training beyond advanced sign language courses and undergo elaborate training courses related to interpretation. In order to interpret successfully, the interpreter needs at least two years course in languages involved i.e Swahili, English and KSL at college level in addition to other courses that may be compulsory for the award of a diploma/associate degree in sign language interpreting. In Kenya, this ideal is not met at the moment

Ndurumo (2010) further says that in Kenya, training Kenyan Sign Language interpreters as professionals or para-professionals for both English and Swahili has not been given priority. English as the business and educational language has robbed other languages of prominence when it comes to interpreting. Furthermore, the problem facing the KSL interpreting profession in Kenya is lack of institutions offering formal interpreter training. Moreover, examining and accrediting bodies are non-existent.

Information from the training centers available in Nairobi County such All Saints Cathedral Immanuel Church of the Deaf and a few others show that the formal sign language courses offered take 3 to 6 months. Each center uses its own methods of teaching signs and do not follow any standard curriculum. However, at the Kenyan Sign Language Research Project (KSLRP), the entire training period is 9 months including three months attachment (www.kslrp.com). There is also a curriculum followed that includes some aspects of interpreter
training albeit very limited. Additionally, all the training centres have not incorporated language enhancement in English and Kiswahili.

The database of KSLIs available at the Kenya Sign Language Interpreting Association, (KSLIA) shows that most interpreters took sign language courses from these training centres while others acquired it informally. Consequently, they are not native users of KSL. In addition, like most Kenyans, the KSLIs acquire mother tongue as their first language (L1) and English and/or Kiswahili as their second (L2)) or third languages.

Winston and Monkownski (2000) suggest that “the interpreter must ensure delivery of accurate content, in the appropriate context and in the appropriate linguistic form”. Interpreting is a communication process that is aimed at ensuring that the audience receives the message as intended by the sender. Attempting to convey meaning as intended by the speaker requires interpreter’s competence in both the source language and target language. In the case of KSLIs interpreting news, competence in English, Kiswahili and KSL is necessary.

It should be noted that the KSL manual signs are accompanied by mouth patterns whereby certain signs that match with words in a spoken language are mouthed. In Kenya, English forms the predominant part of mouthing due to more KSL and English contact in schools as compared to KSL and Kiswahili contact. Only isolated signs are mouthed in Kiswahili such as MIA (one hundred), BADO (not yet) (Mweri 2010). KSLIs are faced with a major task when interpreting from Kiswahili to KSL because the mouth patterns should be understood by the Deaf viewer.

In regard to competence of the Deaf people in Kiswahili, Ndurumo (2010) observes that majority of Deaf Kenyas do not know Kiswahili or have it as the third or fourth language with KSL, English and mother tongue being the other languages. It takes a lot of effort to interpret for Deaf
person who are not competent in Kiswahili particularly due to the need to accompany the manual signs with mouth patterns. KSLIs therefore have to ensure when interpreting from a Kiswahili source text, the mouth patterns are done in English. All these facts are likely to pose major challenges to the KSL interpreter. Our study therefore focused on examining the relative closeness of the KSL meaning transmitted to the Deaf listener from English and Kiswahili source texts and the challenges interpreters face therein.

Similarly, to the best of my knowledge, no comparative analysis of the meaning transmitted to the Deaf from English and Kiswahili source text into KSL has been done. Additionally, no systematic investigation of the challenges associated with English and Kiswahili interpretation into KSL has been undertaken. It is this research gap in knowledge which this study seeks to address by analyzing KSL interpretation of TV news from English source texts and Swahili source texts into KSL.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The broad goal of the study is to do a comparative analysis of English source texts and Swahili source texts into KSL interpretation.

The specific objectives of this study are as follows:

(i) To establish the relative closeness of the KSL meaning transmitted to the Deaf listener from English and Kiswahili source texts;

(ii) To establish the relative interpretation challenges presented to the KSL interpreter by English and Kiswahili source texts;

(iii) To seek explanations for the differences that may be observed in (i) and (ii).
1.4 Research Hypotheses

The following are the hypotheses that were tested in this study.

(i) The speaker’s intended meaning is likely to reach the Deaf consumer with a higher degree of accuracy when the source text is in English than when it is in Swahili;

(ii) Kiswahili source texts present KSL interpreters with more challenges than English source texts;

(iii) KSL interpreters have lower levels of competence in Kiswahili compared to English.

1.5 Significance and Rationale of the Study

Due to the recognition of KSL in the constitution the need for sign language interpretation has increased dramatically in the recent past. A generally heightened awareness of the rights of Deaf persons has meant that more interpreters are called for in legal, medical, entertainment, educational, psycho-social, religious and media settings, thereby extending the demand for the services.

With the increased desire for inclusivity in Kenya today, more and more Deaf people are becoming empowered and are yearning to access information through quality sign language interpretation services. Television is one of the widely used tools to disseminate information, more so for the Deaf because of their inability to access any information disseminated orally say through the radio.

The study sought to establish the relative closeness of meaning transmitted to the deaf from English and Kiswahili Source texts and the challenges presented to the interpreter. The findings
are useful to practitioners of KSL interpretation especially those interpreting in the media to be better prepared for the job.

The currently available KSL training centres, among them the Kenya Sign Language Research Project (KSLRP) Immanuel Church for the Deaf (ICD) and ACK language and Orientation School, are receiving increased levels of enrolment. The findings of this research will not only provide insight into the direction the training should take but will also be useful in curriculum development for sign language interpreter training.

The study will bring to the fore the challenges faced by KSL interpreters interpreting news, the possible reasons for the challenges and provide recommendations on how to deal with such challenges. Ultimately it will benefit the Deaf consumers because the improved training will result to quality services to them.

1.6 Scope and Limitations

The study mainly focused on analysis of KSL interpretation of news on television from English and Kiswahili source texts and not in any other field or situation. Further, it was limited to only one TV station (KTN) because at the time this study commenced, KTN was the only TV station offering KSL news interpretation 7pm (Kiswahili) and 9pm (English). In addition, KTN news is interpreted by only two KSL interpreters limiting the study to the two.

KSL interpretation is a young profession and neither much research nor literature is locally available. The study drew its literature from limited local literature and other available information on signed language interpreting which also applies for KSL.
At the time this study began in June 2014, KTN news interpretation into KSL had been on for nine months. However, this study did not draw its sample from the entire 9 months. Only seven days selected for analysis were sampled from the month of February which was the median month of the entire nine months.

Given the limited time available for the study, for each of the seven days selected, only the first three news items for English and the first three from Kiswahili were analysed. In total forty two news items were analysed, twenty one for each of the two languages. Furthermore, the study only focused on the English and Kiswahili source texts read by the news anchor but not what the news reporter on the ground reports.

In its analysis, the study focused on establishing equivalence on meaning without focusing on KSL target text grammar. Moreover, the analysis did not also focus on non manual markers such as mouth movements and facial expressions.

1.7 Theoretical Framework

Broadly, the study was guided by the Theory of equivalence. Leonardi explains in an internet article entitled ‘Equivalence in Translation: Between myth and Reality’ that the theory of equivalence in translation is presented in different ways by various authorities including Jakobson (1959), Nida (1964), and Catford (1965), among others.

More specifically, this research was based on the linguistic approach to equivalence presented by Cartford (1965) in a book entitled “A linguistic Theory of Translation.” In this theory, equivalence is treated as the core concept in translation. Accordingly, Catford (1965:20) defines translation as “the replacement of textual material on one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).” In this definition, SL stands for source language (the
language of the existing text) and ‘TL’ stands for target language (the language of the text to be produced by the translator). Though his book is on translation, according to Cartford (ibid) in principle, the linguistic challenges encountered in interpretation are the same as those in translation.

The theory presents the various ways in which a translator can seek to establish equivalence between a given SL and the corresponding TL, and outlines the challenges faced by the translator (including interpreter) in the effort to establish equivalence at different levels of expression (e.g. sentential level, phrase level, word level etc).

The strength of this theory for the research is that it provides a systematic way of analyzing the translation challenges that are based on linguistic differences between SL and TL.

Since KSL is in many ways different from spoken languages such as English and Kiswahili, equivalence theory provides a powerful theoretical tool for understanding the problems faced by KSL interpreters.

1.8 Literature Review

KSL interpreting on television is recent practice in Kenya. As earlier mentioned, this study began when news interpretation had only taken place slightly over six months. Therefore the study did not find literature in KSL interpreting in the media. Consequently, most literature in this study though not local concerns sign language interpreting and is applicable to KSL interpreting. The literature referenced herein may therefore be used in other studies which may cover issues such as whether the Deaf viewers are appropriately served by the interpreting services on during news.
Frieshberg (1986) defines interpretation as the immediate transmission of spoken or signed messages produced in one language into another language. The message is intended to convey the same meaning as the original speaker intended. Interpretation therefore is not just a mere utterance of words said in one language to another language; it involves giving the meaning in the target language. Further, Napier (1998:15) says that … free interpretation “requires the sign language interpreter to focus entirely on the meaning to ignore the form of the message and ensure that any piece of information is made equally relevant to all parties involved.”

It is with this in mind that this study will investigate whether the KSL interpreters convey the intended meaning to Deaf consumers when interpreting news from both English and Swahili source texts.

Sleskovich (1978) says that the actual wording of a source message is largely immaterial; the interpreters most immediately discard the original wording and retain only the ideas, or sense underlying the speaker’s text.

TV news anchors use many words which the interpreter does not necessarily need to use in the target language. The KSL interpreter gets the idea or message from the many words said in English or Kiswahili and conveys the equivalent in the target language i.e. KSL.

According to Janzen (2005) Quality interpretation mirrors whatever norms have been internalized by most practitioners, such as “honest person” norm requiring interpreters to “re-express the original speakers’ ideas and the manner of expressing them as accurate as possible. Janzen further argues that quality is a feature of an interpreter’s performance even when nobody is listening. Moreover listeners hardly qualify as the sole judges of quality; they are not homogeneous in their priorities, tastes and comprehension abilities. In addition, the listener is
lacking one of the most crucial means of assessing quality: an understanding of the source language. The same holds true for sign language interpreting. The message may be incomplete and yet the performance may be judged as being of a high quality, since the customer has no means of telling what has been omitted.

Majority of television viewers have no way of knowing whether the idea from the news anchor is interpreted accurately thus the KSL interpreter should ensure honesty in his/her performance. On the other hand, the Deaf viewers are unable to assess quality because they cannot hear the English and Kiswahili source texts.

In Fishberg (1986: 36) Eisler describes the task of the simultaneous interpreter (whom she calls a translator) as

To perform the verbal expression while maintaining the content transforming it into as faithful a version as he can manage. He is under total semantic constraint in the area of content and meaning. As he operates under conditions of considerable stress which are inherent in the situation of simultaneous interpretation, he has priorities to observe. He must not lose the thread of the source text – in other words there are certain limits set by his immediate memory span to the lag he may permit himself and he must transpose the content of the original message. (1968:77)

The KSL interpreter interprets simultaneously from the hearing news anchor and delivers the message into KSL with very limited time to listen, understand, analyse and reproduce the message in the target language. Moreover, the KSL interpreter works under considerable pressure and stress due to the speed in which the source text is delivered. While under such pressure, there are priorities to make such as how best to deliver the message such that Deaf viewers regardless of level of education can understand. As a matter of fact, KSL interpreter need to make a quick decision where names of people and places with no existing sign names are involved.
Interpreters working with English and sign language are working with two languages that have very differently constructed grammars used by two groups of people whose cultures also differ greatly in at least some respects. One language is conveyed through auditory and vocal channels while the other takes advantage of the visual channel and is produced with movement of hands, face, body, which adds a further complicating factor into the interpreting task (Janzen 2005). This is also applies to interpreting from Kiswahili into KSL. KSL interpreters on TV news have to deal with this challenge of working with two languages that are very distinct in how they convey the message not only in regard to the channel but also the differences in grammar and structure of the languages.

Cerney (2005) points out that interpreter are most likely to be natural and culturally complete when the target language is one of the interpreters A languages. The range of B language is likely to be either literal (word for word) or a mixture of literal and natural. Therefore, there is general preference to work into one’s A language rather than B.

The aim of interpretation is to provide a target equivalent of the source text. In reference to equivalence, Gregory & Carrol (1983) point out that translation is not just a matter of item to item equivalence of a group of items to group of items, or structure to structure; but other a matter of text to text equivalence which involves variety and register considerations (pg 95).

In this study, KSLIs interpret news into their B language and not A. In addition, they also interpret from their second (B) or third (C) languages, which they are not native users of. Since none of the languages used are the interpreter’s A, there is a possibility of facing big challenges and problems with quality of interpretation.
1.9 Methodology

This section gives a description and explanation of the procedures that were used to elicit data for the research study. The data is based on analysis of English and Swahili news items from the KTN news. KSL news interpretation was introduced on KTN in October 2013. At the time the study began, news interpretation had been done for six months. The study therefore involved a case study of one month when KSL interpretation had stabilized and had become consistent. The month was identified by finding an average of the period KSL interpretation had taken place. This was done by calculating the median of the said period i.e October 2013 to the month of June 2014 when the research began.

October 2013 to June 2014 (October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June) make a total of 9 months.

Median = \frac{9+1}{2} = 5

From the calculations above, the 5th month, i.e. February is the median. The analysis was therefore based on the equivalent of one week of the median month. Since February 2014 had 28 days, each day was itemized and a sample of seven (equivalent to one week) picked from the 28 items using a simple random sampling technique known as the lottery method. The dates below were randomly selected: 27th February, 5th February, 18th February, 13th February, 10th February, 3rd February and 20th February. In addition to the listed two items, the study also involved the two interpreters who interpret news on KTN.

1.10 Data collection procedure

After randomly selecting 7 days from the sample of 28, news items of both English and Kiswahili for the selected days were sought from the TV station. The station granted consent for
its news items to be used and accessed online. The KSL interpreters were also informed about the study and agreed to participate in it. Using KTN news accessed online, the English and Kiswahili source texts read by the news anchor were transferred to a written document and compared with the provided written scripts to ensure that they were similar. The KSL interpretation of the same texts were watched and transferred to a written document as glossed KSL.

News items aim at answering the key WH questions namely What, When Why, Where, Who and How. The English and Kiswahili source texts were categorized according to sentences and the WH questions in each of the sentences identified. The original texts in English and Swahili were compared with the interpreted information identifying which WH question in the original source text was not catered for in the target KSL text. An analysis of the interpretation from both English and Kiswahili source texts was separately done by identifying any missing or distorted information in the target text. Additionally, structured interviews were conducted with the KSL interpreters to elicit personal information such as level of education, exposure to English and Kiswahili training in sign language interpreting and challenges encountered in news interpretation.
CHAPTER TWO

SENTENCE BASED PRESENTATION OF CORRESPONDING TEXTS

2.1 Introduction

This chapter is based on sampled news texts from Kenya Television Network (KTN). It also includes a brief profile of the KSL interpreters of the TV station. The chapter presents the first three texts of each of the sampled dates sentence by sentence and their corresponding KSL equivalents as rendered by the interpreter(s). It is basically an organized presentation of data in a manner that will make its analysis easy in chapter three. The column of the left contains the source texts with Kiswahili texts labeled as K and English texts as E. The column on the right contains glossed (using English words to represent KSL) target texts. Some of the KSL slots are empty because there was no KSL target text provided by the KSL interpreters. On the KSL column where a dash (-) is used in between letters, that the word was fingerspelled and not signed. Section 2.9 contains a brief profile of the KSL interpreters and the data elicited from the structured interview I conducted with them.

2.2 February 3rd 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Texts</th>
<th>KSL Target Texts</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K1.1 Zaidi ya watu mia moja wakiwemo vijana wali chini ya miaka kumi na minane wamefikishwa mahakamani mapema hii leo kufuata ghasia zilizo zuka hapo jana ndani ya msikiti wa Musa huko Majengo Mombasa.</td>
<td>OVER 100 PEOPLE YOUTH BELOW 18 YEARS GO COURT THERE WHY/ YESTERDAY PROTEST THERE MOSQUE M-U-S-A/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K1.2</td>
<td>Watu wawili waliuwawa na polisi wawili kujeruhiwa vibaya kwenye operesheni iliyofanyika kwenye msikiti huo baada ya kuzuka madai kuwa mafunzo ya kigaidi yalikuwa yanaendelezwa msikitini humo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K1.3</td>
<td>Na Kama anavyoripoti Fednard Omondi, Viongozi wa Kisiasa na maafisa wa polisi wametofautiana vikali kuhusiana na kita hicho.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K1.4</td>
<td>Mtazamaji, naariifi wa taarifa hio ingali jikoni lakini pindi itakapokuwa tayari basi tutaweza kuipakuwa kwenu na kuwasilisha kwa njia ifaayo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 2.1</td>
<td>Kingozi wa mashtaka wa ICC Fatou Bensouda sasa anataka kesi hiyo ya rais Uhuru Kenyatta kuhairishwa hadi wakati serikali ya Kenya ishirikiane na mahakama hio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K2.2</td>
<td>Bensouda ameilaumu serikali ya Kenya kukiuka sheria haswa mkataba wa Roma na hivyo basi kuwawekea vikwazo katika kuendesha kesi hii.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K2.3</td>
<td>Sasa amewaomba majaji katika kesi dhidi ya uhuru kupuuzilia mbali ombi la kutaka kesi ya Uhuru Kenyatta kutupwa nje hadi pale itakapobainika kuwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ni kweli hana kesi ya kujibu.</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K3.1</strong></td>
<td>Je, unafahamu kwamba elimu ya shule za upili ni ghali mno kuliko baadhi ya taasisi za mafunzo mbali mbali humu nchini?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K3.2</strong></td>
<td>Hali hii imetajwa kuchangiwa na ukiukaji wa sheria kutoka kwa baadhi ya wasimamizi wa shule na hivyo basi kusababisha muungano wa wazazi kutishia kuifungulia mashtaka wizara ya elimu na Tume la TSC kufuatia kile kinachotajwa kama kuwatuza ala sisizo halali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K3.3</strong></td>
<td>Viongozi wa muungano huo wamesema baadhi ya viongozi wa shule za upili za umma zinatoza karu ya juu mno huku sheria ikionyesha kuwa masomo ni ya bure na ni haki ya kila mwanafunzi anayesoma katika shule ya serikali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E1.1</td>
<td>Over 100 people including minors will spend tonight in remand cells in Mombasa following yesterday’s clashes at the Masjid Musa mosque.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>E1.2</td>
<td>The suspects were arraigned in court on charges of terrorism with the police insisting that age will not be a factor in their investigations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2.1</td>
<td>In Nairobi, the Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims condemned the acts in Mombasa terming them acts of criminality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2.2</td>
<td>The arrest of the youth allegedly attending a radicalization convention has kicked off concerns that the country could be a breeding ground for homegrown terrorism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E3.1</td>
<td>A Parents Association says it is ready to sue the Ministry of Education and the Teachers Service Commission over what it terms as illegal fees charged by public schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E3.2</td>
<td>That’s right and tonight KTN’s Angel Katusya asks, just how free is free education?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swahili Source text</td>
<td>KSL TARGET TEXT</td>
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<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>K1.1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waendeshaji wa magari hapa jijini Nairobi hivi leo wamepata mshangao mkubwa</td>
<td>NAIROBI COUNTY TODAY OWNER CAR TODAY SHOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kufuatilia kutekelezwa kwa ada mpya ya kuegeza magari kutoka shilingi mia moja</td>
<td>SHY/ FEE PARK UP 150 TO 300 CAR SMALL BUT CAR BIG 1,000/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arobaini hadi shilingi mia tatu kwa magari madogo, huku yale magari makubwa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yakitakiwa kulipa shilingi elfu moja.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K1.2</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wengi wa wamiliki wa magari wamelalamikia hatua hio na kusema kuwa kaunti ya</td>
<td>CAR OWNER MANY COMPLAIN CONTY NAIROBI MILK THEM A LOT MONEY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nairobi inawafyonza zaidi. Francis Mtalaki ametuandalia taarifa ifuatayo.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K2.1</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamati ya mbunge kuhusu elimu sasa imemwita katibu katika wizara ya elimu Dakta</td>
<td>PARLIAMENT COMMITTEE EDUCATION CALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belio Kipsang ili kumhoji kuhusu karo zinazoongezwa kiholelaholela hasa katika</td>
<td>SECRETARY MINISTRY                          EDUCATION B-E-L—I-O K-I-P- - EXPLAIN SCHOOL FEE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shule za sekondari.</td>
<td>SECONDARY INCREASE WHY//</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K2.2</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kipsang amesema kwamba lalama hizo tayari zimeifikia afisi yake na kwamba wakuu</td>
<td>SAY COMPLAIN FULL AWARE FINISH/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wa shule wanahatarisha kushushwa vyeo au hata kufutwa kazi endapa wizara ya elimu</td>
<td>HEADMASTER POSSIBLE JOB DEMOTE OR SACK IF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itabaini kwamba nyongeza hizo zinafanywa kinyume cha kanuni zinazostahili.</td>
<td>MINISTRY EDUCATION AGAINST LAW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K2.3</td>
<td>Kipsang amesema kwamba sasa wizara itawasiliana na tume ya huduma kwa waalimu (TSC) ili kuwezza kujua ni hatua gani itakapochukuliwa dhidi ya waalimu hao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 3.1</td>
<td>Afisi ya kiongozi wa mashtaka imekiri kuwa kesi dhi di ya Uhuru Kenyatta inaweza kusimamishwa tu na stakabadhi wanazotaka kukabidiwa na serikali ya Kenya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K3.2</td>
<td>Wamekiri pia kwamba japo wanazitegemea sana stakabadhi hizo, hawana uhakika iwapo maelezo watakayopata kwenye stakabadhi hizo za benki yanatosha kudhihirisha madai dhidi ya Uhuru Kenyatta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K3.3</td>
<td>Hata hivyo, wamehashiria matumaini kwamba huenda wakafaulu kuendesha kesi hii pindi Kenya itakaposhirikiana nao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 1.1</td>
<td>Fear over emergence of a baby smuggling ring arise in Kisumu after a woman who delivered a healthy baby boy lost him to a woman masquerading as a friend in a government hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 1.2</td>
<td>Everlyne Akinyi saw all her hopes and dreams fade away as the new born she had prepared for was stolen from her only a few hours after he came into the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 1.3</td>
<td>Here is Fred omollo bringing us the agony of a motherhood spurned at its flouring best.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2.1</td>
<td>Accusations and counter accusations characterize status conference at the ICC deliberating issues in the case against Uhuru Kenyatta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2.1</td>
<td>The prosecution put up a high spirited fight justifying why the case should still go on despite president Uhuru’s lawyers insistence the evidence against their client is false and scanty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 3.1</td>
<td>Nairobi County today implemented its new parking charges that will see car owners part with up to Ksh 9,000 per month in parking fees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E3.2</td>
<td>The Nairobi County government looks at this as a decongesting strategy as residents question the reason behind the parking fee increment.</td>
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<td>Text</td>
<td>Swahili Source text</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>K1.1</td>
<td>Mwanamme mmoja ameuwawa kwa kupigwa risasi huku wanafunzi 8 wakijeruhiwa katika makabiliano makali kati ya wanafunzi na kundi la washukiwa wa uhalifu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K1.2</td>
<td>Polisi wanasema kundi la takriban watu 50 lilivamia shule ya upili ya st. Charles Motego iliyopo Riruta usiku wa kuamkia leo na kuharibu mali pamoja na kujeruhi wanafunzi wanane na walimu watatu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K2.1</td>
<td>Pale unapotoka nyumbani kila asubuhi, una uhakika kama utarejea nyumbani salama salmini?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K2.2</td>
<td>Kutokana na tishio la visa vya ugaidi humu nchini Idara za usalama zimedai kujitahidi kuhakikisha usalama wako.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K2.3</td>
<td>Lakini jefe unafahamu vile utakavyojilinda iwapo shambulizi litatokea?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 2.4</td>
<td>Katika taarifa ifuatayo mwanahabari wetu Mohamed Mahamoud anaelea kuhusu kilipuzi kidogo ambacho huwavutia watu katika sehemu moja, na kinapolipuka kina uwezo wa kuwaangamiza takriban watu 50.</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K3.1</td>
<td>Wanakijiji wa Vishakani huko Kaloleni katika kaunti ya Kilifi walishuhudia kioja hii leo pale mzee mmoja alipozikwa ndani ya chumba chake cha kulala baada ya kifo chake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K3.2</td>
<td>Karisa Thoya Matembo mwenye umri wa miaka 85 alizikwa, nyumba yake kufungwa kasha ufunguo ukatupwa kwenye kaburi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 1.1</td>
<td>Night raid on school leaves ones student dead in Nairobi’s Dagoretti area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2.1</td>
<td>Yet another blow to Bensouda as another ICC prosecution witness withdraws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E3.1</td>
<td>Explosives in urban set ups: What you need to know to stay safe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.5 February 13\textsuperscript{th} 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kiswahili Source text</th>
<th>KSL TARGET TEXT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K1.1 Mtoto ambaye anakisiwa kuwa mtoto mkubwa zaidi kuzaliwa humu nchini amezaliwa katika kaunti ya Busia leo akiwa na kilo saba.</td>
<td>BABY BORN BIG MORE COUNTRY BORN BUSIA COUNTY HAVE KILO 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K2.1 Mwanasheria mkuu Githu Muigai amefika mbele ya makakama ya ICC kutoa hoja zake kuhusiana na ombi la Bensouda la kutaka Kenya kushirikiana na afisi yake katika kesi.</td>
<td>AG FACE ICC EXPLAIN CLEAR EVIDENCE/ WANT KENYA WORK WITH OFFICE HERS/ WORK THROUGH COURT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K2.2 Bensouda alikuwa ameiagiza serikali kumsaidia ili kupata stakabadhi za benki za Rais Uhuru Kenyatta zinazomhusisha na ghasia za baada ya uchaguzi mkuu wa mwaka 2007.</td>
<td>PERSON ASK KENYA GOVERNMENT HELP GET BANK DOCUMENT FOR UHURU INVOLVE HIM 2007/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K2.3 Muigai amesema si jukumu la serikalki wala afisi yake kufanya hivyo.</td>
<td>AG SAY RESPONSIBILITY COUNTRY NOT OFFICE DO SAME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K2.4 Ameeleza mahakama kuwa sheria za Kenya zimenakili wazi kuwa ili kupata maelezo kumhusu mtu hasa stakabadhi za benki ni lazima ufanye hivyo kupitia mahakama.</td>
<td>EXPLAIN LAW KENYA CLEAR IF CATCH DETAIL INFORMATION ABOUT BANK/</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K 3.1</strong></td>
<td>Maandamano yaliyoandaliwa na mtetezi wa haki Boniface Mwangi yalisambaratishwa na polisi jijii Nairobi mapema hii leo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K3.2</strong></td>
<td>Waandamanaji waliotaka kuingi katika eneo la freedom corner katika bustani ya uhuru jijini walizuiwa na polisi kwa madai kuwa maandamano hayo hayakuwa yameidhinishwa na idara ya usalama.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K3.3</strong></td>
<td>Polisi aidha walitumia vitoa machozi kuwatawanya waandamanaji hao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K3.4</strong></td>
<td>Waandalizi wa maandamano hayo wamesema idhini ya kuendeleza shughuli zao ilikuwa imetolewa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K3.5</strong></td>
<td>Mandamano ya leo yalikuwa ya kukashifu uongozi kwa kutowajibikia masuala ya mendeleo na ajira kwa vijana miaka 50 na zaidi tangu Kenya ipate uhuru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E 1.1</strong></td>
<td>Hundreds of protesters today took to the streets in the capital protesting what they say is a poor state of the Nation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E1.2</strong></td>
<td>Among other things the protestors cited unemployment, corruption and insecurity as factors that have left the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>country in dire state.</td>
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<tr>
<td>E1.3</td>
<td>The protests organized by activist Boniface Mwangi and Rev. Timothy Njoya were however disbursed by antiriot police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2.1</td>
<td>For the first time in history, the court that is the International Criminal Court has a state legal representative appear in one of its chambers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2.2</td>
<td>Attorney General Prof. Githu Muigai was in trial chamber 5B responding to allegations from Fatou Bensouda’s team that the Kenyan government has not been honouring its responsibilities as a signatory to the Rome statutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 3.1</td>
<td>The Court of Appeal has nullified the election of Othaya MP Mary Wambui setting aside judgment by the high court that declared Wambui as validly elected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E3.2</td>
<td>The appellate court says certificate nullifying the election should immediately be issued to the National Assembly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E3.3</td>
<td>The ruling now paves the way for a by election just 8 months after Wambui was declared an MP in a closely contested poll.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Kiswahili Source text</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K1.1</strong></td>
<td>Raia wa Kenya amekamtwana katika uwanja wa ndege wa Jomo Kenyatta hapa jijini Nairobi kwa kuhusika na kuingiza dawa ghushi za kuongeza nguvu za kiume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K1.2</strong></td>
<td>Bodi ya dawa na sumu humu nchini imekiri kuwa dawa izo ambazo dhamani yake ni shilingi milioni 44 ni ghushi na huenda zikasababisha madhara mwilini.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K2.1</strong></td>
<td>Wakaazi wa Turkana wanaendelea kuhadhirika na ukame ambao umesababisha ukosefu wa chakula.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K2.2</strong></td>
<td>Ingawa serikali na mashirika mengine yameingilia kati na kuweza kuto chakula kwa wakaazi wa eneo hili, wengi wa wakaazi wa vijijini hawajaweza kupata chakula kufuata hali mbaya ya miundombinu huku wengi wakijuliza, Je serikali imechukua hatua zipi ili kuweza kuyaokoa maisha ya wakenya wengi wanaohadhirika na baa la njaa kila mwaka?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K3.1</td>
<td>Kikao kati ya aliye kuwa waziri wa uchukuzi Amos Kimunya na kamati ya bunge kuhusu ukezahi kiligeuka na kuwa mbaala kwa majibizano makali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K 3.2</td>
<td>Kizaazaa kilianza pale Kimunya alitakiwa kula kiapo na badala yake kujitetea fahamu muktadha wa kuwepo kwake mbele ya kamati hio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K3.3</td>
<td>Kimunya adai PAC ilimsingisia alidinda <strong>kutii</strong> mbele yao alipotakiwa kufanya hivyo mara mbili na maji yalizidi unga wakati kimunya alipoonekana kuendelea na kuongea hata pale wakati ambapo mwenye kiti wa kamati hio alipokuwa akitoa mwelekeo na kulazimika kutimuliwa kwake nje ya kikao hicho.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 1.1</td>
<td>We begin with Machakos where a new report is actually suggesting massive irregularities in the use of public funds there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E1.2</td>
<td>The latest auditor general’s report makes damning revelations of millions of shillings used on wrong projects and without regard to procurement procedures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 1.3</td>
<td>In one instance, the government is reported to have used</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>E1.4</strong></td>
<td>2.9m in the funeral of the late Mutula Kilonzo who hailed from a different county.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E2.1</strong></td>
<td>Also in the report is a catalogue of procurement failures that appear to have cost the county millions of shillings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E2.2</strong></td>
<td>The Kenya Pharmacist and Poisons Board is warning the public of the increased use of sexual performance enhancing drugs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E2.3</strong></td>
<td>The board says the demand for drugs is actually driven by the youth who surprisingly are the majority of those abusing it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E2.3</strong></td>
<td>And this comes after half million unregistered pills were seized at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E3.1</strong></td>
<td>Former transport minister Amos Kimunya was today forced to cut short his appearance before the public investment committee of parliament after being declared a hostile witness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E3.2</strong></td>
<td>Kimunya had been summoned by the committee over the standard gauge railway project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.3.3</td>
<td>Committee chairman Aden Keynan ordered Kimunya to leave the committee room after what the committee members termed as Kimunya’as lack of cooperation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E3.4</td>
<td>Before he was asked to leave, Kimunya defended the multibillion shillings project saying that there was no conflict of interest.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2.7 February 20th 2014**

<p>| K 1.1 | Baada ya Martin Wambora kuchukua hatamu ya uongozi wa kaunti ya embu kama gavana kupitia uamuzi wa mahakama hapo jana, kauli tofauti zimetolewa kutoka kwa maseneta na hata wambunge kuhusiana na hali hii na iwapo wambora anatambulika kisheria kama gavana wa Embu. | TIME EMBU GOVERNOR BACK WITH DECISION COURT/ DIFFERENT IDEA FROM SENETOR SAME MP/ THIS SITUATION / IF GOVERNOR MUST KNOW BREAK LAW OR WHAT/ |
| K 1.2 | Hussein Mohammed anatatmini hali hii inayomzingira gavana aliyengatuliwa na kisha kurejeshwa mamlakani. | HAPPEN EMBU GOVERNOR DECIDE NOW BACK HOW// |
| K2.1 | Unaweza kugundua umeadhirika na virusi vya HIV na kuwa na ujasiri wa kikubali hali yako? | YOU POSSIBLE KNOW HIV MAYBE HAVE SAME BRAVE POSSIBLE ACCEPT |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Status Your?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>K2.2</strong></td>
<td>Lakini bila shaka ni nadra sana kukubali mambo yanapokwenda kinyume baada ya kupokea madawa ya kupunguza maradhi ya virusi ambazo ziko chini ya kiasi kilichoratibiwa na daktari.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K2.3</strong></td>
<td>Ndiyo hali aliyakabiliana nayo mama mmoja mjamzito ambaye anaishi na virusi vya ukimwi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K2.4</strong></td>
<td>Francis Mtalaki anatuletea taarifa hii.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K3.1</strong></td>
<td>Mshukiwa mmoja wa ugaidi ambaye alikamatwa na polisi majuma matatu yaliyopita na kutoonekana tena aliwatoroza polisi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K3.2</strong></td>
<td>Haya ndio mdai mapya ambayo afisa wa kiongozi wa mashtaka ameyatoa kumhusu Hemed Salim Hemed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K3.3</strong></td>
<td>Upande wa mashtaka umeeleza mahakama ya Mombasa kwamba Hemed ambaye alikamatwa na polisi walipovamia msikiti msikiti Musa alitoraka pale alipokuwa akipenelewa katika kituo cha polisi cha Makupa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K3.4</strong></td>
<td>Polisi walivamia msikiti huo kwa mdai ya kwamba ulikuwa unaandaa kongamano la kigaidi na Hemed alikuwa miongoni mwa zaidi ya watu mia moja waliokamatwa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K3.5</td>
<td>Aidha inakisiwa kwamba Hemed alihushisha na bunduki aina ya G3 ambayo alipokonywa askari mmoja aliyejeruhwa vibaya na ambaye kwa sasa ni marehemu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K3.6</td>
<td>Lakini ingawa washukiwa wote waliokamatwa walifishwa mahakamani, Hemed hakuonena popote na ikabidi family yake kuwasilisha ombi maalum ya kulazimisha polisi kumfikisha mahakamani.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K3.7</td>
<td>Familia yake imeelezea hofu yake kwamba huenda Hemed amezuiliwa kinyume cha sheria, au hata ameuwawa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K3.8</td>
<td>Lakini wakili wa serikali Alex Muteti amesema kwamba kwa sasa Hemed hakusajiliwa katika kitabu cha matukio ya uhalifu katika kituo chochote cha polisi katika Kaunti ya Mombasa akisema kuwa polisi wanaamini mshukiwa alikuwa miongoni mwa wale waliotoroka mikononi mwa maafisa wa polisi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 1.1</td>
<td>Senators and Members of the National Assembly are warning that they will reintroduce vetting for judicial officers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E1.2</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2.1</td>
<td>The police have said a missing suspect arrested on 7th at the Masjid Musa in Majengo Mombasa may have escaped from custody.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KTN’s Fednerd OMondi joins us live from Mombasa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2.2</td>
<td>And some rather disturbing news this evening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E3.1</td>
<td>At least 1.6 Kenyans living with HIV/Aids are at risk of being victims of wrong prescriptions by clinics purporting to be certified by the National Aids Control Council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E3.2</td>
<td>KTN’s Catherine Mwanzo spends a day with one such person and now brings us the story.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.8 February 27th 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Kiswahili Source text</th>
<th>KSL TARGET TEXT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K 1.1</td>
<td>Kitumbua kimegingia mchanga katika Kaunti ya Kiambu. Hii ni baada ya wanafunzi kupatikanahadharani wakiwa walongea pombe kiasi cha wengine kukosa fahamu.</td>
<td>PROBLEM HAPPEN THERE COUNTY KIAMBU AFTER CHILDREN SELF CLEAR DRUNK AWARE SELF ZERO/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

33
<p>| K 1.2 | Wanafunzi hao walikuwa wakielekea nyumbani kwa kipindi cha likizo fupi ya katikati ya muhula wa kwanza. | CHILDREN SELF GO HOME TIME BREAK SHORT TERM // |
| K1.3 | Francis Mtalaki ana taarifa hio | No KSL target text provided. |
| K2.1 | Leo katika mahakama ya Kangundo taharuki ilihibuka baada ya mwendesha mashtaka wa mahakama hio kufika kazini kama amelewa chakari. | COURT THERE K-A N- G ---O HAPPEN AFTER LEADER POLICE ENTER DRUNK / |
| K2.2 | Alipohojiwa alisema kwamba hana la kujutia kwani yeye ana tajriba ya utenda kazi isioadhiriwa na kulewa kwake. | QUESTION SAY IMPOSSIBLE SORRY SELF SAY AWARE WELL JOB/ AFFECT JOB ZERO/ |
| K2.3 | Inadaiwa kwamba mwendesha masthtaka huyo ana mazoea ya kwenda kazini kama amelewa chakari na hadi sasa hakuna hatual imechukuliwa dhidi yake. | SELF CONTRIBUTE NORMAL GO JOB DRINK/ UPTO NOW ARREST BADO// |
| K 3.1 | Inasalia chini ya wiki moja kabla matokeo ya mtihani wa kitaifa wa kidato cha nne KSCE kutanganzwa. | ONE WEEK BEFORE EXAM FORM 4 RESULT ANNOUNCE/ |
| K3.2 | Na katika muda wa miaka miwili ilioita kaunti ya garissa imehadhiiriwa pakubwa kutokana na matekeo ya shule nyingi kufutuliwa mbali kwa tuhuma za udanganyifu. | 2 YEARS BEFORE GARRISSA COUNTY AFFECT AFTER SCHOOL MANY DROP LIE EXAM// |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>K3.3</th>
<th>Na kama anaporipotí mwanahabari wetu Yamza Yusuf, baadhi ya vijana waliopata alama ya Y wanasubiri kwa hamu kuu matokeo yatakayotolewa siku ya jumanne iwapo yatakuwa na tofauti yoyote ile.</th>
<th>SAME REPORTER ANNOUNCE SOME YOUTH GET Y WAIT SEE HAPPEN WHAT DIFFERENT THIS YEAR//</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E 1.1</td>
<td>Uproar caused by the curfew ordered by the Nairobi commandant on operations of motorcycle transport operators.</td>
<td>COMPLAIN FROM BODABODA TRAVEL PROBLEM WHAT//</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E1.2</td>
<td>The Boda Boda Association of Kenya warns that curtailing their business by limiting their operation to daylight hours will only drive young men in the business into crime and beating the very purpose of the curfew.</td>
<td>BODABODA ASSOCIATION WARN CUTT BUSINESS THEIR STOP WORK DAY/ YOUNG PEOPLE BUSINESS WHAT/ CRIME SAME BREAK THIS HELP NOTHING//</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E1.3</td>
<td>As KTN’s Joy reports, the operators are saying the government is so keen to frustrate the 24 hour economy they proposed to facilitate.</td>
<td>SAY GOVERNMENT OPRESS 24 HOUR ECONOMY//</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2.1</td>
<td>Students from a secondary school in Kiambu were rushed to hospital by concerned citizens after allegedly consuming illicit brew.</td>
<td>STUDENT FROM SCHOOL KIAMBU GO HOSPITAL THERE VOLUNTEER CONCERN SEE STAGGER RUIRU TOWN DRUNK THERE//</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some of the students who had been released for midterm fell into a drunken stupor prompting the intervention of passersby.

Now the hour is nigh for the ODM party elections.

Competing camps wrapped up their campaigns each hoping to clinch a seat in the ODM party’s elections tomorrow.

The aspirants called for a free and fair poll as the orange party election board said it is fully prepared for secret ballot elections.

### 2.9 Brief profile of the KSL interpreters

In addition to the above data, the study was based on testimonies of the two KSL interpreters of KTN whom I have code-named KSLI-A and KSLI-B. KSLI stands for Kenyan Sign Language Interpreter. I conducted a brief face – to face structured interview with each of the KSLIs, which I taped on a recorder. I used a list of questions that guided me during the interview to ensure that I captured the data needed for the study. The interviews were intended to establish aspects of the KSLIs background and specifically targeted level of education, their KCSE score in English and Kiswahili, KSL and or interpreter training, work experience in the field of interpretation
especially at KTN and the challenges they encounter while interpreting news. The comments in quotes are presented as said by the interpreters.

2.9.1 KSL Interpreters Responses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>KSLI-A</th>
<th>KSLI-B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Score in English and Kiswahili** | English: B plain
            Kiswahili B+                                                              | English: Unable to recall
            Kiswahili: B+                                                              |
<p>| <strong>Training</strong>           | On completing high school, KSLI-A undertook certificate course in Counseling Psychology and a diploma in aviation both of which were taught in English. Thereafter, she took sign language classes at All Saints Cathedral for a period of six months in 2009 for 3 hours per week with the intention of becoming an” interpreter counselor”. | After high school, engaged in casual work in the building construction. Met a Deaf friend who Initially taught him signs. Later, in 2008 enrolled for a 6 month course at the Kenya Institute of Special Education (KISE). Course was divided into three levels namely basic, intermediate and advanced for 2 months each |
| <strong>Components of the Training</strong> | Different topics in Kenya Sign Language like family, animals etc. There was no component of interpreter training or language enhancement in | Sign Language, Audiology and Total Communication. No component of interpreter training or language enhancement in either |
| Work experience in sign language interpreting | Respondent began interpreting in seminars whose content varied from one setting. She also interpreted for the Deaf in church. She started interpreting news in October last year. | Began interpreting for Deaf individuals during family meetings in 2004. However, after sign language training at KISE in 2008, expanded to interpreting for many Deaf people in different forums. Started interpreting news on 5th October 2013. |
| Favorite radio and TV programs | Movies, cartoons and talk shows | Movies, Wildlife documentaries, local programs and interviews on family issues |
| Preparations before news | On preparation before interpreting news, no scripts are provided beforehand. Consequently, the interpreter hears the news as they interpret. Ensures enough rest before “I get into the camera” | Gets a running order which only shows the news highlights and the order they will be run. Unable to get the news scripts beforehand because usually are never ready in time. |
| Challenges in News interpreting | (i) the speed involved in news anchoring is too fast hence difficulties in keeping up with the speed (ii) no room of asking the anchor | (i) The speed of the anchor thus difficult to keep up with and unable to ask them to slow down (ii) Use of terms or language |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suggestions/Recommendations</th>
<th>“Interpreter has to listen to the message understand it in own words and deliver it in own signs”</th>
<th>Meet with other sign language interpreters to share challenges and come up with suggestions how to deal with the issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Long period of continuous interpreting because KSLI interprets both the anchor and the reporter on the ground. Each bulleted takes an hour and has to be done by a single interpreter in order to ensure “continuity since in media interpreting, it is impossible to change over in between news”</td>
<td>Interpreting live interviews by “guests who I have no idea what they will be talking about”</td>
<td>“I encounter names of people and places with no existing sign or I do not know the sign. In such cases, I opt to fingerspell at the same time the news anchor is still talking his/her usual speed.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Encountering words with no equivalent in target language, names of people and places with no sign names</td>
<td></td>
<td>Long period interpreting without a break because news runs for a whole hour.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2.9.2 Interviewer’s Summary of Interpreter’s Language Qualifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>KSLI-A</th>
<th>KSLI-B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Grade: B plain. A good pass. Exposures include English as medium of instruction in primary school, secondary school and in all training courses</td>
<td>Grade: Unable to recall. Exposures include English as medium of instruction in primary school, secondary school and in all training courses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiswahili</td>
<td>B+ (good pass). Exposure: Little evidence of exposure outside Kiswahili lessons in school therefore little exposure to the language</td>
<td>B+ (good pass). Exposure: Little evidence of exposure outside Kiswahili lessons in school therefore little exposure to the language</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLED TEXTUAL EQUIVALENTS

3.1 Introduction

This Chapter analyses both the English and Kiswahili source texts in terms of the major information units in each of the texts. The texts were sampled indirectly by sampling the days of the relevant TV broadcasts. News items aim at answering the key WH questions i.e. what, who, when, where, how and why. The same will be used to analyse each of the provided source texts. The identified source text information units are used to identify what is not adequately catered for in the target text. The analysis was done in line with requirements of Cartford’s theory of equivalence in which equivalence is treated as the core concept of translation. The theory presents the various levels of linguistic analysis at which a translator can seek to establish equivalence between a given source language and the corresponding target language. In this study, we examined the degree of equivalence established by KSL interpreters at the sentential level, based on the information units within a given source text sentence. In each of the source text sentences, major information units are identified and a preceding KSL interpretation of the same is provided as produced by the KSL interpreters with explanations of what is not adequately catered for. Where the source text is adequately catered for, the equivalent target is also provided.
3.2 Swahili Source Texts

3.2.1 February 3rd 2014

1.1 Zaidi ya watu mia moja wakiwemo vijana walio chini ya miaka kumi na minane (WHO) wamefikishwa mahakamani (WHAT) mapema hii leo (WHEN) kufuatia ghasia zilizo zuka hapo jana (WHY) ndani ya msikiti Musa huko Majengo Mombasa (WHERE).

KSL: OVER 100 PEOPLE YOUTH BELOW 18 YEARS GO COURT THERE WHY/ YESTERDAY PROTEST THERE MOSQUE M-U-S-A/

In the corresponding KSL text, WHEN the incident took place is not catered for. Although WHO is mentioned, there is omission of important details within WHO.

1.2 Watu wawili (WHO1) waliuwawa (WHAT1) na polisi wawili (WHO2) kujeruhiwa vibaya (WHAT2) kwenye operesheni iliyofanyika (WHAT3) kwenye msikiti huu (WHERE) baada ya kuzuka madai kuwa mafunzo ya kigaidi yalikuwa yanaendelezwa msikiti humo (WHY).

KSL: TWO PEOPLE DIE THERE SAME POLICE HURT THERE MOSQUE WHY/ HAPPEN WHAT TERRORISM TEACH IN THERE THERE/

WHAT¹ is indicated but says “died” instead of killed thus a distortion is noted. WHO² though indicated omits an important detail “number of policemen injured”. WHAT³ and WHERE are also omitted in the KSL target text.

1.3 Na Kama anavyoripoti Fednard Omondi (WHO1), Viongozi wa Kisiasa (WHO2) na maafisa wa polisi (WHO3) wametofautiana vikali (WHAT2) kuhusiana na kisa hicho (WHY).

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This text is adequately catered for in the KSL text. (F-E-D-N-A-R-D SAY POLICE SAME POLITICIAN AGREE NOTHING ISSUE THIS)

1.4 Mtazamaji, naarifiwa taarifa hio ingali jikoni lakini pindi itakapokuwa tayari basi tutaweza kuipakuwa kwenu na kuiwasilisha kwa njia ifaayo.

Target text provides a literal translation of the figurative language used in this source text.

“REPORT THIS COOK BUT IME READY WE SERVE GIVE”

2.1 Kingozi wa mashtaka wa ICC Fatou Bensouda (WHO1) sasa anataka kesi hiyo ya rais Uhuru Kenyatta (WHO2) kuhairishwa (WHAT1) hadi wakati (WHEN) serikali ya Kenya (WHO3) ishirikiane na mahakama hio (WHAT2).

The KSL equivalent is provided for except that there is omission an important detail of WHO1.

“B-EN-S-O-U-D-A SELF WANT CASE UHURU POSTPONE UNTIL KENYA GOVERNMENT COOPERATE WITH COURT THIS” This text does not capture the fact that WHO1 is the prosecutor of ICC.

2.2 Bensouda (WHO1) ameilaumu (WHAT1) serikali ya Kenya (WHO2) kukiuka sheria haswa mkataba wa Roma na hivyo basi kuwawekea vikwazo katika kuendesha kesi hii (WHAT2).

KSL: SELF BLAME KENYA BREAK POLICY LAW THIS BREAK BRAK WHAT SAY COURT POSTPONE” Important details in are omitted in the target text. WHAT2 is omitted completely therefore the idea of violation of Rome statutes is left out. In addition the KSL target text provided for “the Kenyan government broke the law” is “BROKE POLICY LAW” which is obviously a distortion of the source text.
2.3 Sasa (WHEN) amewaomba (WHAT1) majaji katika kesi dhidi ya uhuru (WHO) kupuuzilia mbali ombi la kutaka kesi ya Uhuru Kenyatta kutupwa nje (WHAT2) hadi pale itakapobainika kuwa ni kweli hana kesi ya kujibu (WHY).

The target text “ASK JUDGE ALL IGNORE UHURU CASE THROW ZERO CONTINUE UNTIL TIME FIND TRUE CASE HAVE ZERO” does not include WHEN.

3.1 Je, unafahamu (WHO) kwamba elimu ya shule za upili ni ghali mno (WHAT) kuliko baadhi ya taasisi za mafunzo mbali mbali humu nchini (WHERE)?

KSL: YOU AWARE EDUCATION SECONDARY SCHOOL EXPENSIVE THAN COLLEGE DIFFERENT DIFFERENT THERE

A distortion is observed in WHERE since “college” is used in place of “institution”

3.2 Hali hii imetajwa kuchangiwa na ukiukaji wa sheria (WHY) kutoka kwa baadhi ya wasimamizi wa shule (WHO1) na hivyo basi kusababisha (WHAT1) muungano wa wazazi (WHO2) kutishia kuifungulia mashtaka (WHAT2) wizara ya elimu na Tume la TSC (WHO3) kufuatia kile kinachotajwa kama kuwatuza ala sisizo halali (WHY).

KSL text provided “THIS HAPPEN BREAK BREAK LAW SELF HEADMASTER PTA WANT GO COURT MINISTRY EDUCATION SAME TSC CHARGE MORE PTA WANT GO COURT MINISTRY EDUCATION SAME TSC SAY CHARGE MORE”/ contains a distortion.

Distortion in WHO² as equivalent of the source “Parents Association” is provided as PTA which means “Parents Teachers Association”
3.3 Viongozi wa muungano huo (WHO1) wamesema (WHAT1) baadhi ya viongozi wa shule za upili za umma (WHO2) zinatoza karo ya juu mno huku sheria ikionyesha kuwa masomo ni ya bure na ni haki (WHAT2) ya kila mwanafunzi anayesoma katika shule ya serikali (WHO3).

KSL text “SAY PUBLIC SCHOOL CHARGE BUT LAW SAY EDUCATION FREE”

WHO3 is omitted; because the target text does not provide the equivalent of who is entitled to free education. The equivalent target would be “EDUCATION FREE TRUE?”

3.2.2 February 5th 2014

1.1 Waendeshaji wa magari hapa jijini Nairobi (WHO) hivi leo (WHEN) wamepata mshangao mkubwa kufuatilia kutekelezwa kwa ada mpya ya kuegeza magari kutoka shilingi mia moja arobaini hadi shilingi mia tatu kwa magari madogo, huku yale magari makubwa yakitakiwa kulipa shilingi elfu moja (WHAT).

The above text is adequately catered for in the target text [NAIROBI COUNTY TODAY OWNER CAR SHOCK WHY/ FEE PARK UP 150 TO 300 CAR SMALL BUT CAR BIG 1,000]

1.2 Wengi wa wamiliki wa magari (WHO) wamelalamikia (WHAT) hatua hio na kusema kuwa (WHY) kaunti ya Nairobi (WHO) inawafyonza zaidi (WHAT).

Text is adequately catered for in KSL [CAR OWNER MANY COMPLAIN COUNTY NAIROBI MILK THEM A LOT MONEY]

1.3 Francis Mtalaki (WHO) ametuandalia taarifa ifuatayo (WHAT).

This entire text is omitted as no target equivalent provided.
2.1 Kamati ya mbunge kuhusu elimu (WHO1) sasa imemwita (WHAT) katibu katika wizara ya elimu Dakta Belio Kipsang (WHO2) ili kumhoji kuhusu karo zinazoongezwa kiholelaholela hasa katika shule za sekondari (WHY).

PARLIAMENT COMMITTEE EDUCATION CALL SECRETARY MINISTRY EDUCATION B-E-L—I-O K-I-P-— EXPLAIN SCHOOL FEE SECONDARY INCREASE WHY/

Target equivalent provided except that the WHO² name is incomplete. The name is half-way spelt.

2.2 Kipsang (WHO) amesema kwamba lalama hizo tayari zimeifikia (WHAT1) afisi yake (WHERE) na kwamba wakuu wa shule (WHO2) wanahatarisha kushushwa vyeo au hata kufutwa kazi (WHAT2) endapo wizara ya elimu itabaini kwamba nyongeza hizo zinafanywa kinyume cha kanuni zinazostahili (WHY).

KSL: SAY COMPLAIN FULL AWARE FINISH/ HEADMASTER POSSIBLE JOB DEMOTE OR SACK IF MINISTRY EDUCATION AGAINST LAW

WHO¹ “Kipsang” is omitted and important details of WHAT² i.e. “if the ministry confirms that the fee increments are done against the stipulated principles” are also missing

2.3 Kipsang (WHO) amesema kwamba sasa wizara itawasiliana na (WHAT) tume ya huduma kwa waalimu (TSC) (WHO) ili kuweza kujua ni hatua gani itakapochukuliwa dhidi ya waalimu hao (WHY).

Target equivalent of the text is adequate catered for [SAY MINISTRY WORK WITH TSC SEE ACTION WHICH AGAINST TEACHER]
3.1 Afisi ya kiongozi wa mashtaka (WHO) imekiri kuwa kesi dhidi ya (WHAT) Uhuru Kenyatta (WHO) inaweza kusamamishwa tu na stakabadhi wanazotaka kukabidiwa na serikali ya Kenya (WHAT).

The target text gives the opposite of what the source text intends [ICC SAY CASE Uhuru STOP WHY/ GOVERNMENT KENYA DOCUMENT GIVE]

3.2 Wamekiri pia kwamba japo wanazitegemea sana stakabadhi hizo, hawana uhakika iwapo maelezo watakayopata kwenye stakabadhi hizo za benki yanatosha kudhihirisha madai dhidi ya (WHAT) Uhuru Kenyatta (WHO).

KSL: SAY SELF EXPECT DOCUMENT BUT DON’T KNOW IF DOCUMENT GET FROM BANK POSSIBLE HELP OR NOTHING/

Omission of important details of  WHAT “not sure if the explanations in the bank documents will surface to confirm case” WHO “Uhuru Kenyatta is also omitted.

3.3 Hata hivyo, wamehashiria matumaini kwamba huenda wakafaulu kuendesha kesi hii (WHAT) pindi (WHEN) Kenya (WHO) itakaposhirikiana nao (WHAT).

The target equivalent provided is adequate. [SELF SAY POSSIBLE SUCCESS IF KENYA COOPERATE WITH THEM]

3.2.3 February 10th 2014

1.1 Mwanamme mmoja (WHO1) ameuwawa kwa kupigwa risasi huku (WHAT1) wanafunzi 8 (WHO2) wakijeruhiwa (WHAT2) katika makabiliano makali kati ya (WHEN) wanafunzi (WHO3) na kundi la washukiwa wa uhalifu (WHO4).
KSL: ONE MAN DIE SHOOT SAME CHILDREN LEARN 8 DIE INVOLVE GROUP TERRORIST //
Target Text distorted because the target provides an inaccurate identification of WHO\(^2\). i.e. it provides the equivalent of “8 students” as “CHILDREN LEARN” which means children learning and “STUDENT 8 KILL” instead of “STUDENT 8 INJURE”

1.2 Polisi (WHO) wanasema kundi la takriban watu 50 lilivamia (WHAT) shule ya upili ya st. Charles Motego iliyopo Riruta (WHERE) usiku wa kuamkia leo (WHEN) na kuharibu mali pamoja na kujeruhi wanafunzi wanane na walimu watatu (WHAT).

KSL: POLICE SAY PEOPLE ABOUT 50 ENTER SCHOOL SECONDARY ST. C-H-A-L-E-S MORNING IMPOSSIBLE SAME CHILDREN HURT 8 CHILDREN LEARN//
Target text distorted due to addition of the sign “IMPOSSIBLE” in WHAT and use of “CHILDREN LEARN instead of STUDENT”

2.1 Pale unapotoka nyumbani (WHAT1) kila asubuhi (WHEN), una (WHO) uhakika kama utarejea nyumbani salama salmini (WHAT2)?
Text is adequately catered for in the target language [TIME YOU LEAVE HOME MORNING TRUE YOU BACK HOME WELL?]

2.2 Kutokana na tishio la visa vya ugaidi (WHY) humu nchini (WHERE) Idara za usalama (WHO) zimedai kujitahidi kuhakikisha usalama wako (WHAT).

KSL: TERRORISM CONTINUE COUNTRY SECURITY SAY TRY IMPROVE SECURITY YOURS / WHY not adequately catered due to omission of “THREAT ERROSISM” and omission of “DEPARTMENT” in WHO.
2.3 Lakini je wewe (WHO) unafahamu vile utakavyojilinda iwapo shambulizi litatokea (WHAT)?

Text adequately catered for [ BUT QUESTION/ YOURSELF KNOW PROTECT SELF / IF BOMB YOU POSSIBLE KNOW HOW]

2.4 Katika taarifa ifuatayo mwanahabari wetu Mohamed Mahamoud (WHO) anaeleza kuhusu kilipuzi kidogo ambacho huwavutia watu katika sehemu moja (WHERE), na kinapolipuka kina uwezo wa kuwaangamiza takriban watu 50 (WHAT).


WHO is partially omitted “In the following report, our reporter” and part of WHERE “same place” is also omitted.

3.1 Wanakijiji wa Vishakani (WHO) huko Kaloleni katika kaunti ya Kilifi (WHERE) walishuhudia kioja hii leo (WHAT) pale mzee mmoja alipozikwa ndani ya chumba chake cha kulala (WHY) baada ya kifo chake (WHEN).

KSL: VILLAGE THERE KILIFI COUNTY PEOPLE SEE DRAMA TIME MAN ONE DIE BURY HOUSE HIS/ AFTER DEATH HIS/

In the target text, partial omission of WHO “Villagers from Vishakani in Kaloleni” is noted.

3.2 Karisa Thoya Matembo mwenye umri wa miaka 85 (WHO) alizikwa, nyumba yake kufungwa kasha ufunguo ukatupwa (WHAT) kwene kaburi (WHERE)

KSL: K-A-R-I-S-A OLD 85 BURY HOUSE HIS CLOSE KEY THROW/

Some details of WHO omitted since only one name K-A-R-I-S-A is provided in the target text.
3.2.4 February 13th 2014

1.1 Mtoto ambaye (WHO) anakisiwa kuwa mtoto mkubwa zaidi kuzaliwa (WHAT1) humu nchini (WHERE1) amezaliwa (WHAT2) katika kaunti ya Busia (WHERE2) leo (WHEN) akiwa na kilo saba (WHY).

KSL: BABY BORN BIG MORE COUNTRY BORN BUSIA COUNTY HAVE KILO 7

Distortion of WHERE\(^1\) since the target text provides a literal translation of “in the country” which does not bring out the equivalent. WHEN the baby was born is also omitted in the target text.

2.1 Mwanasheria mkuu Githu Muigai (WHO1) amefika (WHAT1) mbele ya mahakama ya ICC (WHERE) kutoa hoja zake kuhusiana na ombi (WHAT2) la Bensouda (WHO2) la kutaka Kenya (WHO3) kushirikiana na afisi yake katika kesi (WHY).

AG FACE ICC EXPLAIN CLEAR EVIDENCE/ WANT KENYA WORK WITH OFFICE HERS/ WORK THROUGH COURT

Omission WHO\(^2\) i.e. Bensouda and Distortion of WHAT\(^2\). The target text says that the AG appears in the ICC to give evidence.

2.2 Bensouda (WHO1) alikuwa ameiagiza (WHAT1) serikali (WHO2) kumsaidia ili kupata stakabadhi za benki (WHAT) za Rais Uhuru Kenyatta (WHO3) zinazomhusisha na ghasia za baada ya uchaguzi mkuu (WHY) wa mwaka 2007 (WHEN).

KSL: PERSON ASK KENYA GOVERNMENT HELP GET BANK DOCUMENT FOR UHURU INVOLVE HIM 2007/
WHAT is omitted, the target text only says “uhuru invole 2007” but omits “post election violence”

2.3 Muigai (WHO) amesema si jukumu la serikali wala afisi yake kufanya hivyo (WHAT).

KSL: AG SAY RESPONSIBILITY COUNTRY NOT OFFICE DO SAME

Distortion of WHAT; “government” is interpreted as “country” in the target text.

2.4 Ameeleza (WHAT1) mahakama (WHO) kuwa sheria za Kenya zimenakili wazi kuwa ili kupata maelezo kumhusu mtu hasa stakabadhi za benki ni lazima ufanye hivyo (WHAT2) kupitia mahakama (HOW).

KSL: EXPLAIN LAW KENYA CLEAR IF CATCH DETAIL INFORMATION ABOUT BANK/

WHAT² is omitted as the target text leaves out the idea of “must get information through the court”.

3.1 Maandamano yaliyoandaliwa (WHAT1) na mtetezi wa haki Boniface Mwangi (WHO1) yalisambaratishwa (WHAT2) na polisi jijii Nairobi (WHO2) mapema hii leo (WHEN).

KSL: PROTEST WITH PROTECT HUMAN RIGHT COLLAPSE WITH POLICE TODAY MORNING/

Distortion of WHO¹ and WHAT. The target text says “PROTEST WITH PROTECT HUMAN RIGHT” therefore the Human rights activist is interpreted Human rights protector. Omission of WHAT¹ “planned by” is also noted.
3.2 Waandamanaji (WHO1) waliotaka kuingia (WHAT1) katika eneo la freedom corner katika bustani ya uhuru jijini (WHERE) walizuiwa (WHAT2) na polisi (WHO2) kwa madai kuwa maandamano hato hayakuwa yameidhinishwa na idara ya usalama (WHY).

KSL: DEMONSTRATOR WANT ENTER FREEDOM CORNER UHURU PARK BLOCK WITH POLICE WHY/ DEMONSTRATE APPROVE ZERO/

Distortion of WHAT as “WITH” is used instead of BUT

3.3 Polisi (WHO1) aidha walitumia vitoa machozi kuwatawanya (WHAT) waandamanaji hao (WHO2).

KSL Text adequate [POLICE USE TEAR-GAS DISPERSE PEOPLE]

3.2 Waandalizi wa maandamano (WHO) hayo wamesema idhini ya kuendeleza shughuli za ilikuwa imetolewa (WHAT).

KSL target text unavailable.

3.3 Mandamano (WHAT) ya leo (WHEN) yalikuwa ya kukashifu uongozi kwa kutowajibikia masuala ya mendelea na ajira kwa vijana miaka 50 na zaidi tangu Kenya ipate uhuru (WHY).

KSL target text not unavailable.

3.2.5 February 18th 2014

1.1 Raia wa Kenya (WHO) amekamtwa (WHAT) katika uwanja wa ndege wa Jomo Kenyatta hapa jijini Nairobi (WHERE) kwa kuhusika na kuingiza dawa ghushi za kuongeza nguva za kiume (WHY).

KSL: PERSON HAVE KENYATHERE CATCH AIRPORT THERE THERE NAIROBI WHY/ SELF INVOLVE BRING MEDICINE ADD STRENGTH SPERM/
The WHY equivalent of target text is distorted. “ADD STRENGTH SPERM” which means adding strength to the sperm and is not the equivalent of boosting sexual activity.

1.2 Bodi ya dawa na sumu humu nchini (WHO) imekiri kuwa dawa hizo ambazo dhamani yake ni she 44m ni ghushi na huenda zikasababisha madhara m wilini (WHAT).

KSL: BOARD MEDICINE SAY MEDICINE THIS 44M FAKE SAME POSSIBLE AFFECT HEALTH/
Partial omission of WHO, target text does not say “and poisons” it only says pharmacist board. In addition, the sign “WORTH” before mentioning the amount of 44m is omitted.

2.1 Wakaazi wa Turkana (WHO) wanaendelea kuhadhirika na ukame ambao (WHAT) umesababisha ukosefu wa chakula (WHY).

Target text adequately catered for. [COUNTY TURKANA PEOPLE CONTINUE SUFFER TIME DROUGHT THERE FOOD HAVE ZERO]

2.2 Ingawa serikali na mashirika mengine (WHO1) yameingilia kati na kuweza kuto chakula kwa wakaazi wa eneo hili (WHAT1), wengi wa wakaazi has wa vijijini (WHO2) hawajaweza kupata chakula (WHAT2) kufuatia hali mbaya ya miundombinu (WHY) huku wengi (WHO3) wakijiuliza, Je serikali (WHO4) Imechukua hatua zipi ili kuweza kuyaokoa maisha ya (WHAT3) wakenya wengi wanaohadhirika na baa la njaa (WHO5) kila mwaka (WHEN)?

This text is adequately catered for in the target text adequate [GOVERNMENT TOGETHER ORGANIZATION DIFFERENT DIFFERENT INVOLVE HELP GIVE FOOD/VILLAGE THERE GOVERNMENT GIVE FOOD BADO WHY/ ROAD PASS-DIFFICULT/
GOVERNMENT ACTION WHICH POSSIBLY SAVE PEOPLE WHO AFFECT TIME DROUGHT THERE EVERY YEAR EVERY YEAR]

3.1 Kikao kati ya WHAT1 aliyekuwa waziri wa uchukuzi Amos Kimunya (WHO1) na kamati ya bunge kuhusu ukezahi (WHO2) kiligeuka na kuwa mbaala (WHAT2) kwa majibizano makali (WHY)

KSL: HAVE A-M-O-S MINISTER VEHICLE A LOT ARGUE THERE/

There is omission of WHAT1 “meeting between” and WHO1 “former minister” and WHO2 the National Assembly’s Public Accounts Committee.

3.2 Kizaazaa WHAT kilianza pale WHEN Kimunya (WHO) alitakiwa kula kiapo na badala yake kuitetea fahamu muktadha wa kuwepo kwake mbele ya kamati hio (WHY).

Distortion of WHY as the KSL txt uses the sign “PRAISE SELF” in place of “DEFEND.” In addition, important details of WHY are partially omitted since the target text only says “ARGUE START TIME ASK TAKE OATH SELF MUST PRAISE SELF”

3.3 Kimunya (WHO1) adai WHAT PAC (WHO2) ilimzingizia alidinda kufika mbele yao (WHAT1) alipotakiwa kufanya hivyo mara mbili na maji yaliyozidi unga wakati (WHEN1) kimunya (WHO2) alipoonekana kuendelea na kuongea (WHY) hata pale wakati ambapo (WHEN2) mwenye kiti wa kamati hio (WHO3) alipokuwa akitoa mwelekeo na kulazimika kutimuliwa kwake nje ya kikao hicho (WHAT2).

3.2.6 February 20th 2014

1.1 Baada ya WHEN1 Martin Wambora (WHO1) kuchukua hatamu ya uongozi (WHAT1) wa kaunti ya embu WHERE kama gavana kupitia uamuzi wa mahakama (WHY1) hapo jana (WHEN2) kauli tofauti
zimetolewa (WHAT2) kutoka kwa maseneta na hata wambunge (WHO2) kuhusiana na hali hii na iwapo (WHY) wambora (WHO3) anatambulika kisheria kama gavana wa Embu (WHAT3).

KSL: TIME EMBU GOVERNOR BACK WITH DECISION COURT/ DIFFERENT DIFFERENT IDEA FROM SENETOR SAME MP THIS SITUATION / IF GOVERNOR MUST KNOW BREAK LAW OR WHAT/

Omission of WHEN the court made the decision and misinterpretation of “OPINION as “IDEA”.
A distortion is also noted in the KSL text because WHAT3 says “IF THE GOVERNOR MUST KNOW BREAK LAW” while the source txt means “if the law recognizes him as the Embu governor”.

1.2 Hussein Mohammed (WHO1) anatathmini hali hii inayomzingira (WHAT1) gavana (WHO2) aliyengatuliwa na kisha kurejeshwa mamlakani (WHAT2).

KSL: HAPPEN EMBU GOVERNOR DECIDE NOW BACK HOW//

Omission of WHO1, “the name of the reporter” and WHAT1 “will evaluate the situation”

2.1 Unaweza kugundua umaadhirika na virusi vya HIV na kuwa na ujasiri wa kikubali hali yako (WHAT2)

The target text is adequate. [YOU POSSIBLE KNOW HIV HAVE SAME YOU BRAVE POSSIBLE ACCEPT STATUS YOU?]

2.2 Lakini bila shaka ni nadra sama kukubali mambo yanapokwenda kinyume (WHAT) baada ya (WHEN) kupokea madawa ya kupunguza maradhi ya virusi ambazo ziko chini ta kiasi kilichoratibiwa (WHY) na daktari (WHO).
KSL: TRUE HAVE DIFFERENT WAY TIME CATCH ARV LESS WITH MEDICINE WRONG WAY/

Distortion of WHAT is observed “TRUE HAVE DIFFERENT WAY TIME CATCH ARV LESS WITH MEDICINE WRONG WAY” does not give any message. There is also omission of WHY as the target does not say “receiving medication less that prescribed by the doctor.”

2.3 Ndiyo hali aliykabiliana nayo (WHAT1) mama mmoja mjamzito ambaye (WHO) anaishi na virusi vya ukimwi (WHAT2).

KSL: WOMAN ONE PREGNANT THERE HIV HAVE/

Some detail of WHAT^2 is omitted. The target text only says “WOMAN ONE PREGNANT THERE HIV HAVE” and omits “this is what one woman experiencing”.

2.4 Francis Mtalaki(WHO) anatuletea taarifa hii (WHAT).

The entire text is omitted.

3.1 Mshukiwa mmoja wa ugaidi ambaye (WHO1) alikamatwa (WHAT1) na polisi (WHO2) majuma matatu yaliyopita (WHEN) na kutoonekana tena aliwatoroka polisi (WHAT2).

KSL: PERSON THERE SUSPECT TERRORIST BEFORE/ POLICE ARREST WHY SELF DISAPPEAR FROM POLICE/

Target text omits WHEN the arrest took place. “Three weeks ago” is missing.

3.2 Haya ndio madai mapya ambayo (WHAT1) afisa wa kiongozi wa mashtaka (WHO1) ameyatoa (WHAT2) kumhusu Hemed Salim Hemed (WHO2).

KSL: BOSS LEAD CASE SAY WHAT/ H-M-E-D /
Distortion of WHO\(^1\) since target equivalent of police prosecutor’s is given as “BOSS LEAD CASE”

3.3 Upande wa mashtaka (WHO\(^1\)) umeleza (WHAT\(^1\)) mahakama (WHO\(^2\)) ya Mombasa (WHERE) kwamba Hemed (WHO\(^3\)) ambaye alikamatwa (WHAT\(^2\)) na polisi (WHO\(^4\)) walipovamia (WHEN) msikit Musa (WHERE) alitoraka pale alipokuwa akipelekwa katika kituo cha polisi cha Makupa.

KSL: EXPLAIN COURT WHAT/ TIME SELF ARREST/ MOSQUE THERE SELF DISAPPEAR/

In the target text, there are several omissions since WHO\(^1\) “The prosecution”, WHERE “Mombasa”, WHO 2 “court”, and WHO\(^4\) “police” are all omitted.

3.4 Polisi (WHO\(^1\)) walivamia (WHAT\(^1\)) msikit huo (WHERE) kwa madai ya kwamba ulikuwa unaandaa kongamano la kigaidi (WHY) na Hemed (WHO\(^2\)) alikuwa miongoni mwa watu mia moja waliokamatwa (WHAT\(^2\)).

KSL: POLICE SAY SELF PLAN ACTION RERROIST SAME SAY CASE INVOLVE THERE/

This text has several omissions. WHAT1 and WHERE “raided the mosque” WHY, and WHAT2 “and that Hemed was among the 100 people arrested are both omitted”.

3.5 Aidha inakisiwa kwamba (WHAT\(^1\)) Hemed (WHO\(^1\)) alihusishwa na bunduki aina ya G3 ambayo alipokonywa (WHAT\(^2\)) askari mmoja (WHO\(^2\)) aliyejeruhwa vibaya na ambaye kwa sasa ni marehemu (WHAT\(^3\)).

KSL: SELF PISTOL G3 STOLE FROM POLICE NOW POLICE DIE/
it is alleged that” is omitted and distortion of "that he was connected with the disappearance of a G3 pistol that belonged to an injured policeman who is now deceased.

3.6 Lakini ingawa washukiwa wote (WHO1) waliokamatwa walifishwa (WHAT1) mahakamani, (WHERE1) Hemed (WHO2) hakuonena popote na ikabidi (WHAT2) family yake (WHO3) kuwasilisha ombi maalum ya kulazimisha (WHAT3) polisi (WHO4) kumfikisha (WHAT4) mahakamani (WHERE2).

KSL: BUT PEOPLE GO COURT H-E-M-E-D THERE ZERO/

An omission of WHO is observed. Instead of “Although all arrested suspects have been taken to court” the KSL text only says people went to court and does not specify the suspects. Target text also omits WHAT3 “the family’s special request to have him produced in court”.

3.7 Familia yake (WHO1) imeelezea hofu yake kwamba huenda (WHAT1) Hemed (WHO2) amezuiliwa kinyume cha sheria, au hata ameuwawa (WHAT2). The target text adequately caters for this source text [FAMILY HIS SAY WHAT/ MAYBE THERE ARREST AGAINST LAW OR MAYBE KILL FINISH]

3.8 Lakini wakili wa serikali Alex Muteti (WHO1) amesema kwamba kwa sasa (WHAT1) Hemed (WHO2) hakusajiliwa katika kitabu cha matukio ya uhalifu (WHAT2) katika kituo chochote cha polisi (WHERE1) katika Kaunti ya Mombasa (WHERE2) akisema kuwa polisi (WHO3) wanaamini (WHAT3) mshukiwa (WHO4) alikuwa miongoni mwa wale waliotoroka (WHAT4) mikononi mwa maafisa wa polisi (WHERE3).

KSL: BUT A-L-E-X GOVERNMENT SAY WHAT/ SAY KEEP BOOK OB WRITE FINISH/ SAY POLICE SELF BELIEF THIS PERSON INCLUDE DISAPPEAR TIME POLICE THERE//
In the target text, there is a partial omission in of the government lawyer (WHO), it also omits WHERE$^2$ “any police station in Mombasa County”.

The text also gives an equivalent opposite of what is meant by the source text. The source text says “Hemed has not been registered in the occurrence book in any of the police stations” while the KSL text says “BOOK OB WRITE FINISH” meaning his name has been entered.

3.2.7 February 27th 2014

1.1 Kitumbua kimeingia mchanga (WHAT) katika Kaunti ya Kiambu (WHERE). Hii ni baada ya (WHEN) wanafunzi (WHO) kupatikana hadharani wakiwa walongea pombe kiasi cha wengine kukosa fahamu (WHAT).

KSL: PROBLEM HAPPEN THERE COUNTY KIAMBU AFTER CHILDREN SELF CLEAR DRUNK AWARE SELF ZERO/

WHO in the target text is interpreted as CHILDREN instead of STUDENTS thus a distortion.

Additionally, use of “SELF CLEAR DRUNK” instead of “SELF DRUNK HEAVY”

1.2 Wanafunzi hao (WHO)walikuwa wakielekea (WHAT) nyumbani (WHERE) kwa kipindi cha likizo fupi ya katikati ya muhula wa kwanza (WHY).

KSL: CHILDREN SELF GO HOME TIME BREAK SHORT TERM //

WHO is distorted in the target text is visible due to the use of the sign “CHILDREN in place of “STUDENTS”

1.3 Francis Mtalaki (WHO) ana taarifa hio (WHAT)

The entire text is omitted in the target text.
2.1 Leo (WHEN1) katika mahakama (WHERE1) ya Kangundo (WHERE2) taharuki ilihibuka (WHAT) baada ya (WHEN2) mwendesha mashtaka wa mahakama hio (WHO) kufika kazini kama amelewa chakari (WHY).

Omission of WHEN the incident took place and distortion of WHO came to court drunk. WHERE1 is also halfway fingerspelt.

2.2 Alipohojiwa (WHEN) alisema kwamba hana la kujutia kwani yeye ana tajriba ya utenda kazi isioadhiriwa na kulewa kwake (WHAT).

Target text is catered for adequately [TIME QUESTION SAY IMPOSSIBLE SORRY/ SELF SAY AWARE WELL JOB/AFFECT JOB ZERO].

2.3 Inadaia kwamba (WHAT) mwendesha masthtaka huyo (WHO) ana mazoea ya kwenda kazini kama amelewa chakari na hadi sasa hakuna hatua imechukuliwa dhidi yake. (WHAT)

KSL: SELF CONTRIBUTE NORMAL GO JOB DRINK/ UPTO NOW ARREST BADO/

WHAT is distorted in the target equivalent “it is alleged that the prosecutor has a tendency of reporting to work very drunk” is given as SELF CONNTIBUTE NORMAL GO DRINK” meaning he normally contributes to go to drink.

3.1 Inasalia chini ya wiki moja kabla (WHEN) mtihani wa kitaifa wa kidato cha nne KSCE kutanganzwa. (WHAT)

Target equivalent of this text is adequately catered for [ONE WEEK BEFORE EXAM FORM 4 RESULT ANNOUNCE]
3.2 Na katika muda wa miaka miwili iliopita (WHEN) kaunti ya garissa (WHERE) imehadhiriwa pakubwa (WHAT) kutokana na matekeo ya shule nyingi kufutuliwa mbali kwa tuhuma za udanganyifu. (WHY)

KSL: 2 YEARS BEFORE GARRISSA COUNTY AFFECT AFTER SCHOOL MANY DROP LIE EXAM/

The target equivalent, the reason WHY the schools have been disqualified is distorted. The text says “MANY DROP LIE EXAM” meaning that many have dropped lying in exams.

3.3 Na kama anaporipoti (WHAT1) mwanahabari wetu Yamza Yusuf (WHO1), baadhi ya vijana (WHO2) waliopata alama ya Y wanasubiri kwa hamu kuu matokeo yatakayotolewa (WHAT2) siku ya jumanne (WHEN) iwapo yatakuwa na tofauti yoyote ile (WHAT3).

KSL: SAME REPORTER ANNOUNCE SOME YOUTH GET Y WAIT SEE HAPPEN WHAT DIFFERENT THIS YEAR/

Target text omits WHO, that is the name of the reporter.

3.3 English Source Texts

3.3.1 3rd February 2014

1.1 Over 100 people including minors (WHO) will spend tonight (WHAT) in remand cells in Mombasa (WHERE1) following clashes (WHY) at the Masjid Musa mosque (WHERE2).

KSL: OVER 100 PEOPLE INCLUDE WILL SLEEP PRISON MOMBASA HAPPEN YESTERDAY SHOOT SHOOT THERE MOSQUE MOMBASA
In the target text two omissions are noted, first, WHEN they will spend the night in remand cells and important details of WHO “Minors under 18” are omitted.

1.2 The suspects (WHO) were arraigned in court (WHAT1) on charges of terrorism (WHY) with the police insisting that age will not be a factor in their investigations (WHAT2).

KSL: SUSPECT FACE COURT WITH POLICE INSIST AGE AVOID ARREST NOTHING INVESTIGATE

Both omission and distortion are observed in this text. WHY “On charges of terrorism” is omitted in the target text while WHAT2 is distorted such that the idea of “age will not be a factor” in the target text is provided as “AGE AVOID NOTHING INVESTIGATE” giving the equivalent that age will not be avoided when investigating.

2.1 In Nairobi (WHERE1), the Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims (WHO) condemned the acts (WHAT) in Mombasa (WHERE2) terming them acts of criminality (WHY).

KSL: IN NAIROBI HIGH COUNCIL MUSLIM ACCUSE MOMBASA SHOOT SAY OPRESSION /

Two distortions are noted, WHO as the target text refers to “supreme council” as “HIGH COUNCIL” and WHY is interpreted as “SHOOT SAY OPRESSION” instead of “terming them acts of terrorism”

2.2 The arrest of (WHAT1) the youth (WHO) allegedly attending a radicalization convention (WHY) has kicked off concerns that the country could be a breeding ground for homegrown terrorism (WHAT2).
Both omission and distortion are observed in the whole text. “SAME ARREST YOUTH HAVE MEETING THERE HAVE CONCERN COUNTRY HOME GROW SHOOT” provides a target text with a WHY omitted and WHAT\(^2\) completely distorted.

3.1 A Parents Association \((\text{WHO}_1)\) says it is ready to sue \((\text{WHAT})\) the Ministry of Education \((\text{WHO}_2)\) and the Teachers Service Commission \((\text{WHO}_3)\) over what it terms as illegal fees charged by public schools \((\text{WHY})\).

This text is adequately catered for [PARENT ASSOCIATION SAY READY COURT GO MINISTRY EDUCATION AND TEACHERS SERVICE COMMISSION OVER FEE PUBLIC SCHOOL]

3.2 That’s right and tonight KTN’s Angel Katusya \((\text{WHO})\) asks just how free is free education? \((\text{WHAT})\)

KSL: NIGHT KTN ANGEL ASK HOW FREE FREE EDUCATION

Here, distortion of WHAT is noted, Target text says “HOW FREE FREE EDUCATION” not giving any meaning. EDUCATION FREE TRUE? is adequate for the target text.

3.3.2 5th February 2014

1.1 Fear over emergence of a baby smuggling ring arise \((\text{WHAT})\) in Kisumu \((\text{WHERE}_1)\) after a woman who delivered a healthy baby boy lost him \((\text{WHY})\) to a woman masquerading as a friend \((\text{WHO})\) in a government hospital \((\text{WHERE}_2)\)

KSL: FEAR EMERGE BABY STEAL IN KISUMU AFTER MOTHER BORN HEALTHY BABY LEAVE OTHER GIRL PRETEND FRIEND LOST GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL/
WHAT is distorted” FEAR EMERGE BABY STEAL” since does not provide the equivalent of the source text. In addition WHO and WHERE\(^2\) and “OTHER GIRL PRETEND LOST GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL” give the equivalent that another girl pretended to be lost in a government hospital. This completely distorts the intended meaning of the target text.

1.2 Everlyne Akinyi (WHO) saw all her hopes and dreams fade away (WHAT) as the new born she had prepared for was stolen (WHY) from her (WHO) only a few hours after he came into the world (WHEN).

KSL: E (Initialized) SEE HER HOPE DISCOURAGE TIME BORN HER STOLE FROM HER FEW HOURS AFTER BORN//

A distortion is observed in WHAT. “SEE HER HOPE DISCOURAGE TIME BORN” does not give the equivalent of “saw her hopes fade away”.

1.3 Here is Fred omollo (WHO) bringing us the agony of a motherhood spurned at its flourishing best (WHAT)

Equivalence to the above whole text is omitted in the target text.

2.1 Accusations and counter accusations characterize status conference (WHAT) at the ICC (WHERE) deliberating issues in the case against (WHY) Uhuru Kenyatta (WHO).

KSL: ACCUSE SAME ACCUSE BACK THERE CONFERENCE ICC COURT DECIDE AGAINST COURT UHURU//
Distortion of WHAT as it is literary translated “accusations and counter accusations” given in the target text “ACCUSE SAME ACCUSE” does not provide the equivalence. In addition, WHY “deliberating issues in the case against Uhuru” in KSL text is “DECIDE AGAINST COURT UHURU” giving the equivalent that the they are deciding against Uhuru’s court.

2.2 The prosecution (WHO) put up a high spirited fight justifying (WHAT) why the case should still go on despite (WHY) president Uhuru’s lawyers (WHO) insistence the evidence against their client is false and scanty (WHAT)

KSL: LAWER ASK WHY COURT CONTINUE SAME UHURU LAWYER INSIST EVIDENCE WRONG SAME ENOUGH NOTHING//

In the target text, WHAT\textsuperscript{1} “The prosecution put a high spirited fight to justify case” is omitted.

3.1 Nairobi County (WHO\textsubscript{1}) today (WHEN) implemented its new parking charges that will see car owners (WHO\textsubscript{2}) part with up to Ksh 9,000 per month in parking fees (WHAT)

KSL: NAIROBI TOWN TODAY IMPLEMENT NEW CHARGE TO SEE 9,000 EVERY MONTH PARK PAY//

The is omission of WHO\textsubscript{2} “car owners”

3.2 The Nairobi County government (WHO\textsubscript{1}) looks at this as a decongesting strategy (WHY) as residents (WHO\textsubscript{2}) question the reason behind the parking fee increment (WHAT).

KSL: NAIROBI COUNTY/ PUBLIC QUESTION WHY PARK FEE

The target text omits the reason WHY Nairobi County has increased parking fees. The idea of “decongesting strategy” does not have equivalent provided in the target text.
3.3.3 10th February 2014

1.1 Night raid on school leaves (WHAT) one student (WHO) dead (WHAT) in Nairobi’s Dagoretti area (WHERE).

KSL target text was not available

1.2 Yet another blow (WHAT) to Bensouda (WHO) as another ICC prosecution witness withdraws (WHY)

KSL target text was not available

1.3 Explosives (WHAT) in urban set ups (WHERE): What you need to know (WHAT) to stay safe (WHY).

KSL target text was not available

3.3.4 13th February 2014

1.1 Hundreds of protesters (WHO) today (WHEN) took to the streets (WHAT) in the capital (WHERE) protesting what they say is a poor state of the Nation (WHY).

KSL target text provided is adequate [PEOPLE MANY MANY PROTEST STREET THERE NAIROBI SAY STATE COUNTRY POOR]

1.2 Among other things the protestors (WHO) cited unemployment (WHAT1), corruption (WHAT2) and insecurity (WHAT3) as factors that have left the country in dire state.

The KSL target text “COMPLAIN WORK HAVE CORRUPTION/ CORRUPTION ZERO” provides the opposite meaning of WHAT1, WHAT2 and completely omits WHAT3
1.3 The protests organized (WHAT1) by activist Boniface Mwangi (WHO1) and Rev. Timothy Njoya (WHO2) was however disbursed by antiriot police. (WHAT2)


Important details in WHAT1 “the protests” are omitted.

2.1 For the first time in history, the court that is the International Criminal Court (WHO) has a state legal representative appear (WHAT) in one of its chambers (WHERE).

This text is adequately catered for [FIRST TIME HISTORY COURT ICC HAVE EGL REPRESENTATIVE KENYA APPEAR THERE]

2.2 Attorney General Prof. Githu Muigai (WHO1) was in trial chamber 5B (WHERE) responding to allegations (WHAT) from Fatou Bensouda’s team (WHO2) that the Kenyan government has not been honouring its responsibilities as a signatory to the Rome statutes (WHY).

KSL: AG SIT TRIAL ROOM 5 / BUT MEANING RESPOND BUT KENYA GOVERNMENT ACCEPT RESPECT THIS RULE NOTHING

In WHO1 the full name is not indicated and in the whole of WHAT “Responding to Bensouda’s allegations” is omitted.

3.1 The Court of Appeal (WHO1) has nullified the election (WHAT) of Othaya MP Mary Wambui (WHO) setting aside judgment by the high court (WHY) that declared Wambui (WHO) as validly elected (WHAT)

KSL: HAVE COURT HAVE CANCEL ELECCTION M-A-R-Y/ COURT ANNOUNCE MP ELECT/
WHO\(^1\) “The court of appeal”, WHO\(^2\) “Othaya MP and WHY “setting aside judgement by the high court” are omitted in the KSL text.

3.2 The appellate court (WHO) says certificate nullifying the election should immediately be issued (WHAT) to the National Assembly (WHO).

The text is adequately catered for [COURT SAY CERTIFICATE SWEEPP SAME GIVE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY]

3.3 The ruling now paves the way for a by election (WHAT1) just 8 months after (WHEN) Wambui (WHO) was declared an MP in a closely contested poll (WHAT2).

KSL: THIS OPEN WAY ELECTION MONTH 8 AFTER/

Both WHAT1 “the ruling” and WHAT 2 “after she was declared winner” are omitted in the target text.

3.3.5 18\(^{th}\) February 2014

1.1 We begin with Machakos where (WHERE) a new report is actually suggesting massive irregularities in the use of public funds there (WHAT).

This target text is adequately catered for [MACHAKOS NEW REPORT RECOMMEND WHAT/ CORRUPTION MUCH MACHAKOS THERE MNEY PUBLIC]

1.2 The latest auditor general’s report (WHO) makes damning revelations of millions of shillings used on wrong projects (WHAT) and without regard to procurement procedures (WHY).

Target text is adequately catered for [NEW REPORT SHOW MANU MANY MILLION USE WRONG SAME FOLLOW PROCESS ZERO]
1.3 In one instance, the government (WHO1) is reported to have used 2.9m in the funeral (WHAT) of the late Mutula Kilonzo (WHO2) who hailed from a different county (WHERE).

KSL: EXAMPLE GOVERNOR REPORT SHOW USE 2.9M SHILLING BURY ANOTHER PERSON/

There is omission of WHO2 “Mutula Kilonzo and WHERE “hails from a different county” in the target text.

1.4 Also in the report (WHERE) is a catalogue of procurement failures that appear to have cost the county millions of shillings (WHAT).


Omission and distortion is noted in WHAT as “procurement” is omitted while “CATALOGUE SHOW FAIL SHOW CORRUPTION” is a distortion since it gives the equivalent “the catalogue has failed to show corruption” which is a distortion since it does not provide the equivalent of “catalogue of procurement failures that have cost the county millions”.

2.1 The Kenya Pharmacist and Poisons Board (WHO) is warning (WHAT) the public (WHO) of the increased use of sexual performance enhancing drugs (WHY).

Text is adequately catered for [KENYA POISON BOARD WARN PUBLIC ABOUT MISUSE ERECTION DRUG]

2.2 The board (WHO) says the demand for drugs is actually driven by (WHAT) the youth who (WHO) surprisingly are the majority of those abusing it (WHY).

Text is adequately catered for [BOARD SAY DEMAND HIGH YOUTH/ SURPRISE MANY MANY ABUSE]
2.3 And this comes after (WHEN) half million unregistered pills were sized (WHAT) at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (WHERE).

KSL: HALF MILLION CATCH AIRPORT//

In the target text, the sign “PILLS” is omitted providing a partial equivalence of WHAT was seized at the airport and details of WHERE “Jomo Kenyatta”.

3.1 Former transport minister Amos Kimunya (WHO) was today (WHEN) forced to cut short his appearance before (WHAT) the public investment committee of parliament (WHO) after being declared a hostile witness (WHY).

KSL: FORMER MINISTER TRANSPORT ASK COME FACE PUBLIC INVEST COMMITTEE AFTER DELCARE REFUSE TALK WITH COMMITTEE ZERO

Distortion is noted in WHAT, instead of “forced to cut short his appearance” the target equivalent provides “ASK COME FACE” omission of WHY “declared a hostile witness”

3.2 Kimunya (WHO1) had been summoned (WHAT) by the committee (WHO2) over the standard gauge railway project (WHY).

KSL: RAILWAY PROJECT/

Equivalent of WHO1 “Kimunya” WHAT “summon by the committee” and WHO2 are not catered for in the target text.

3.3 Committee chairman Aden Keynan (WHO1) ordered (WHAT) Kimunya (WHO2) to leave (WHAT1) the committee room (WHERE) after what the committee members termed as Kimunya’a’s lack of cooperation(WHY).
The text is adequately catered for [COMMITTEE CHAIR ORDER HIM LEAVE BECAUSE COMMITTEE MEMBER SAY WORK WELL WITH HIM ZERO] except omission of the name if the chair.

3.4 Before he was asked to leave (WHEN), Kimunya (WHO3) defended the multibillion shillings project saying that there was no conflict of interest (WHAT2).

KSL: ASK HIM SELF DEEFEND OVER PROJECT SAY MISTAKE ZERO SAME HELP WORK

In the target text, WHEN is omitted thus no equivalent of “before he was asked to leave” is provided. Important details of WHAT2 “conflict of interest” are also omitted.

3.3.6 20th February 2014

1.1 Senators (WHO1) and Members of the National Assembly (WHO2) are warning that they will reintroduce vetting for judicial officers (WHAT)

KSL: SENETOR AND MEMBER NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WANT WARN QUESTION JUDGE OFFICE/

Distortion of WHAT as the target text provides the equivalent as “QUESTION OFFICER JUDGE” instead of “VET OFFICER JUDICIAL”

1.2 As KTN’s Rita Tinina reports (WHO), they have also warned that governors (WHO) who defy summons risk prosecution (WHAT).

KSL: KTN REPORTER SAY SAME GOVERNOR AVOID MUST PUNISH THERE/

WHAT “governors who defy summons risk prosecution” is distorted. “GOVENOR AVOID MUST PUNISH THERE” provided in the target text means that “governors must be punished.
2.1 The police \textit{(WHO)} have said a missing suspect arrested \textit{(WHAT1)} on 7\textsuperscript{th} \textit{(WHEN)} at the Masjid Musa in Majengo Mombasa \textit{(WHERE)} may have escaped from custody \textit{(WHAT2)}.

Target text is adequate \textit{[POLICE SAY WHAT/ SSUSPEC MISS ARREST LAST FEBRUARY MOMBASE ESCAPE JAIL]}

2.2 KTN’s Fednerd Omondi \textit{(WHO)} joins \textit{(WHAT)} us live from Mombasa \textit{(WHERE)}.

Target equivalent of this text is omitted.

3.1 And some rather disturbing news this evening.

The above entire text is omitted in the target text.

3.2 At least 1.6 million Kenyans living with HIV/Aids \textit{(WHO1)} are at risk \textit{(WHAT)} of being victims of wrong prescriptions \textit{(WHY)} by clinics \textit{(WHO2)} purporting to be certified \textit{(WHAT)} by the National Aids Control Council \textit{(WHO3)}.

KSL: 1.6 MILLION KENYA POSITIVE ALL HAVE RISK AFFECT WRONG MEDICINE WITH CLINIC REPORT CERTIFICATE NATIONAL AIDS-CONTROL AUTHORITY/

Omission of a key detail “HIV” in WHO\textsuperscript{1} and WHAT “purporting to be certified”. Distortion is also note in WHY the victims are at risk. WHO\textsuperscript{3} is distorted as “National Aids Control Council” is also interpreted as National Aids control Auhority.

3.3 KTN’s Catherine Mwanzo \textit{(WHO)} spends a day with one such person and now brings us the story \textit{(WHAT)}.

KSL: PERSON ONE EXPERIENCE STORY HER/

WHO\textsuperscript{1} “name of the reporter” is omitted and equivalent provided distorted.
3.3.7 27th February 2014

1.1 Uproar caused by the curfew ordered (WHAT) by the Nairobi commandant (WHO) on operations of motorcycle transport operators (WHY).

KSL: COMPLAIN FROM BODABODA TRAVEL PROBLEM WHAT/

WHO ordered the curfew is completely omitted in the KSL text.

1.2 The Boda Boda Association of Kenya (WHO) warns that curtailing their business by limiting their operation (WHAT) to daylight hours (WHEN) will only drive young men in the business into crime and beating the very purpose of the curfew. (WHY)

KSL: BODABODA ASSOCIATION WARN CUTT BUSINESS THEIR STOP WORK DAY/ YOUNG PEOPLE BUSINESS WHAT/ CRIME SAME BREAK THIS HELP NOTHING//

WHAT in target text “CUT BUSINESS THEIR” is a distortion and does not give the equivalent “curtailing their business” so does the target WHY “beating the purpose of the curfew” given as the equivalent “BREAK THIS HELP NOTHING” is also a distortion.

1.3 As KTN’s Joy reports, (WHO) the operators are saying the government is so keen to frustrate the 24 hour economy the proposed to facilitate (WHAT)

KSL: SAY GOVERNMENT OPRESS 24 HOUR ECONOMY//

Omission of WHO “KTN’s reporter”

2.1 Students (WHO) from a secondary school in Kiambu (WHERE) were rushed to hospital (WHAT) by concerned citizens (WHO2) after allegedly consuming illicit brew (WHY).
KSL: STUDENT FROM SCHOOL KIAMBU GO HOSPITAL THERE VOLUNTEER CONCERN SEE STAGGER RUIRU TOWN DRUNK THERE/

Omission of an important detail of WHERE “secondary”. A distortion of WHO\(^2\) interpreted as “VOLUNTEER CITIZEN” instead of concerned citizens.

2.2 Some of the students who (WHO) had been released for midterm fell into a drunken stupor prompting the intervention of passersby (WHAT).

KSL: STUDENT SELF LEAVE GO HALF TERM PEOPLE HELP THEM THERE//

Omission of important detail in WHAT “fell in to a drunken stupor” leaving the target text incomplete.

3.1 Now the hour is nigh (WHEN) for the ODM party elections (WHAT).

KSL: HOUR NOW ODM NEAR FINISH

The target text “HOUR NOW ODM NEAR FINISH” is a distortion of WHEN and omission of “PARTY ELECTION” distorts the content WHAT.

3.2 Competing camps (WHO) wrapped up their campaigns (WHAT) each hoping to clinch a seat in the ODM party’s elections (WHY) tomorrow (WHEN).

KSL: CAMPAIGN EACH HOPE CATCH POSITION IN ODM PARTY ELECTION TOMORROW/

There is an omission of WHO was competing in the target text.

3.3 The aspirants (WHO) called for a free and fair poll as the (WHAT) orange party election board (WHO) said it is fully prepared for secret ballot elections (WHAT).
KSL: PEOPLE PARTICIPATE WANT FREE FAIR ELECTION/ SAY WHAT FULL PREPARED FOR SECRET VOTE/

The target text omits WHO².
CHAPTER FOUR

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the findings of the data analysis conducted in chapter three. In addition, the chapter discusses the challenges the analyzed texts present to the KSL interpreters.

4.2 Frequency Table of Deviations

Table 4.2 below is a summary of the frequency of deviations in both the English and Kiswahili source texts. English had a total of 50 source texts, 3 of which did not have target texts available. On the other hand, Kiswahili had a total of 67 source texts, 3 of which did not also have target texts available. Therefore, only 47 and 64 source texts were analyzed for English and Kiswahili respectively.

Table 4.2 Frequency of Deviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Deviation</th>
<th>English Source Text</th>
<th>Kiswahili Source Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Omission</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distortion</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both omission and distortion</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opposite meaning</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literal translation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total deviations</strong></td>
<td><strong>37</strong></td>
<td><strong>52</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the above results, both English and Kiswahili source texts had omissions as the highest kind of deviation of 22 and 33 respectively. This is possibly due to the speed involved in news reading requiring the KSL interpreters to make an effort to keep up with the speaker consequently omitting content that is necessary in delivering an equivalent KSL target text.

4.3 Table of Sub Categories of Texts

Out of the 67 source texts for Kiswahili and 50 for English, various types of deviations are observed in the target KSL equivalents provided. There were omissions of important information in most of the texts and several distortions. Furthermore, some texts had both omissions and distortions, a few had the opposite meaning given in the target text and one was literary translated.

The table below is a summary of the analyzed texts clearly showing the number of deviations of the source language, those that were adequately catered for and those that did not have a target text available.

Table 4.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub category of texts</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Kiswahili</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of texts with deviations</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texts adequately catered for</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texts with no KSL target text available</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of analyzed source Texts</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.3 shows that, out of 47 English source texts analysed, only 10 were adequately catered for. The remaining 37 texts had deviations of various kinds. There were 22 omissions, 9 distortions, 5 with both omissions and distortions, and one with opposite meaning. Therefore 78.7% of the English texts had deviations. Only 21.3% were adequately catered for in KSL target text.

On the other hand, out of the 67 Kiswahili source texts analyzed, only 12 were adequately catered for in the target text. A total of 52 deviations were observed. 31 omissions, 13 distortions, 6 with both omission and distortion, 2 with opposite meaning and 1 literary translated. As a result, 81.2% of the Kiswahili texts had deviations while only 18.8% were adequately catered for in the target text.

The above observations show that Kiswahili had a slightly higher percentage of deviations compared to English. Perhaps this may be due to the KSL interpreter’s limited exposure to Kiswahili despite acquiring a higher grade in O level. Moreover, the interviews conducted with the KSL interpreters revealed that the KSL interpreters are more exposed to situations involving use of English rather than Kiswahili. Further, their background and education revealed that English has been the main language of instruction from primary school, secondary school and in all the other courses undertaken thereafter. It also established that their popular programmes on radio and television (movies, talk shows, cartoons and wildlife documentaries) are all in English except the local programs which characters involved do not use the standard Kiswahili used in news broadcasting.
4.5 Challenges faced by the KSL interpreters

Through the interviews conducted, the study established that both interpreters have challenges with the speed of the anchor and this explains the many omissions observed in the study. However, an analysis of the omissions shows that some may have been deliberate in order to save time. For instance, the study encountered many incidents of omissions of the reporter or some details of the name of the subject of discussion (K 5/1.3, K10/2.4, K 10/3.1, K 20/2.4, K 27/1.3 and K27/3.3). The same was noted on the English texts (E18/3.3, E20/2.2, E20/3.3 and E27/1.3). Most of these were either the name of the reporter of the news item, name of a person or place with no existing sign or may have one that is unknown to the interpreter. These required finger spelling of one or more names of people, which takes time. Such omissions therefore seem to have been deliberate for the purpose of saving time.

4.6 Training and Education Background

The study established that the KSL interpreters are O-level graduates who have undertaken a course in sign language training for a period of 6 months each. The course only involved learning signs and did not have any component of sign language interpreter training. Prior to interpreting news, the KSL interpreters were freelance interpreters and interpreted in seminars and churches. Perhaps this limited training explains the reason for the difficulties encountered in providing target equivalents.

4.7 Preparation

The study also established that the interpreters had not seen the scripts beforehand because usually the scripts were not ready in good time. In addition, the KSL interpreters worked for a long period without a break. One KSL interpreter interpreted for one full hour save for a brief
period of a commercial break. Interpreting included what the anchor read as the introduction of the news item, the details provided by reporter on the ground and the victims or witnesses on the ground.

The study also established the English and Kiswahili used was generally difficult for the interpreters usually consisting of extremely long sentences that were read fast and required a lot of processing. For instance the Kiswahili text (K20/3.1-3.8) consisted of 8 long sentences loaded with information. Perhaps this explains why it had only 2 texts adequately taken care of and the remaining 6 with omissions and distortions.

4.8 Conclusion

This comparative analysis established that interpreting from English source texts allowed the interpreters to transmit to Deaf viewers a slightly higher closer meaning to that of the source text than interpreting from Kiswahili source texts. Cartford’s (1965) theory of equivalence emphasizes replacement of the source text material with an equivalent textual material in the source language. In order to provide an adequate equivalent one has to be widely exposed to and well versed in both the source and target languages involved. This is consistent with the findings of this research as summarized above.

Challenges such as lack of preparation before hand, reading through the script, encountering names of people and places, difficult language and long periods of interpreting also affect the delivery of message in the target language.

Finally, the study revealed that KSL interpreters’ education and training had not incorporated key components such as interpreter training and enhancement of English and Kiswahili. Moreover, their exposure was inadequate resulting in difficulties in delivery of equivalent from source text to target text.
CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter summarizes what has been done in this study, draws conclusions and makes some pertinent recommendations. The study set out to do a comparative analysis of challenges associated with English and Kiswahili source texts in KSL interpretation. It involved a case study of KTN news interpretation in KSL.

The objectives were

(i) To establish the relative closeness of the KSL meaning transmitted to the Deaf listener from English and Kiswahili source texts;

(ii) To establish the relative interpretation challenges presented to the KSL interpreter by English and Kiswahili source texts;

(iii) To seek explanations for the differences that may be observed in (i) and (ii).

The following hypotheses were tested in this study.

(i) The speaker’s intended meaning is likely to reach the Deaf consumer with a higher degree of accuracy when the source text is in English than when it is in Swahili;

(ii) Kiswahili source texts present KSL interpreters with more challenges than English source texts;

(iii) KSL interpreters have lower levels of competence in Kiswahili compared to English.
5.2 Summary of Findings

From the data analysed in chapter three and the corresponding discussion in chapter four, we have established the following

(i) Interpreting from English source texts allowed the interpreters to transmit to Deaf viewers a slightly higher closer meaning to that of the source text than interpreting from Kiswahili source texts. Although both texts had deviations, Kiswahili had a higher percentage of deviations.

(ii) KSL interpreters encountered challenges such as

- Unfamiliar terms, this could be ordinary Kiswahili or English words, technical terminology or proper names of people or places with no existing signs.

- Interpreting long texts delivered at a very fast speed with no room to stop the speaker.

- Not accessing news scripts beforehand and lack of background information

(iii) The possible explanation for the challenges are

- Less exposure to Kiswahili compared to English

- Inadequate training in interpreting news.

- Inadequate background information due to lack of preparation prior to the interpretation task.
5.3 Conclusion

In the analysis of this study, we used Cartford’s (1965) Theory of Equivalence as the theoretical framework and established that Kiswahili source texts had slightly more deviation compared to the English source texts. Further many of the source texts did not provide the target equivalents as anticipated by the theory. This is not as a result of the theory’s shortcoming but due to challenges on the part of the KSL interpreters.

5.4 Recommendations

(i) There is need to establish structured interpreter training programmes that incorporate language enhancement not only in KSL but also in English and Kiswahili. This will ensure competency development of the KSL interpreters. Such programmes will provide an opportunity for them to acquire techniques used to decipher meaning of a source text in order to deliver a target equivalent of the same.

(ii) Since not much may be done regarding the speed of the speaker, adequate preparation would be extremely useful for the KSL interpreters interpreting news. This could be done by keeping in touch with the occurrences of the day and ensuring to read through the scripts before starting interpretation.

(iv) It is useful to sensitize the relevant staff of the TV station on the work of KSL interpreters in order for them to understand how to support them.

(v) The Kenya Sign Language Interpreters Association should organize forums bringing together interpreters working in the media to come up with best practices that will improve quality of KSL interpretation on television.
(vi) There is need for further research to assess the understanding of the interpreted KSL news by Deaf KSL users.

Finally, it is my hope that the findings of this study will benefit the KSL interpreting fraternity and other stakeholders who would like to ensure that KSL interpretation is provided for Deaf viewers.
REFERENCES


http://kslia.blogspot.com


http://www.kslrp.com/
APPENDIX I

ENGLISH SOURCE TEXTS

3RD FEBRUARY 2014

Text 1: Over 100 people including minors will spend tonight in remand cells in Mombasa following clashes at the Masjid Musa mosque. The suspects were arraigned in court on charges of terrorism with the police insisting that age will not be a factor in their investigations.

Text 2: In Nairobi, the Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims condemned the acts in Mombasa terming them acts of criminality. The arrest of the youth allegedly attending a radicalization convention has kicked off concerns that the country could be a breeding ground for homegrown terrorism.

Text 3: A Parents Association says it is ready to sue the Ministry of Education and the Teachers Service Commission over what it terms as illegal fees charged by public schools. That’s right and tonight KTN’s Angel Katusya asks, just how free is free education?

5TH FEBRUARY 2014

Text 1: Fear over emergence of a baby smuggling ring arise in Kisumu after a woman who delivered a healthy baby boy lost him to a woman masquerading as a friend in a government hospital. Everlyne Akinyi saw all her hopes and dreams fade away as the new born she had prepared for was stolen from her only a few hours after he came into the world. Here is Fred omollo bringing us the agony of a motherhood spurned at its flourishing best.

Text 2: Accusations and counter accusations characterize status conference at the ICC deliberating issues in the case against Uhuru Kenyatta. The prosecution put up a high spirited
fight justifying why the case should still go on despite president Uhuru’s lawyers insistence the evidence against their client is false and scanty.

**Text 3:** Nairobi County today implemented its new parking charges that will see car owners part with up to Ksh 9,000 per month in parking fees. The Nairobi County government looks at this as a decongesting strategy as residents question the reason behind the parking fee increment.

**10TH FEBRUARY 2014**

**Text 1:** Night raid on school leaves ones student dead in Nairobi’s Dagoretti area.

**Text 2:** Yet another blow to Bensouda as another ICC prosecution witness withdraws

**Text 3:** Explosives in urban set ups: What you need to know to stay safe.

**13TH FEBRUARY 2014**

**Text 1:** Hundreds of protesters today took to the streets in the capital protesting what they say is a poor state of the Nation. Among other things the protestors cited unemployment, corruption and insecurity as factors that have left the country in dire state. The protests organized by activist Boniface Mwangi and Rev. Timothy Njoya were however disbursed by antiriot police.

**Text 2:** For the first time in history, the court that is the International Criminal Court has a state legal representative appear in one of its chambers. Attorney General Prof. Githu Muigai was in trial chamber 5B responding to allegations from Fatou Bensouda’s team that the Kenyan government has not been honouring its responsibilities as a signatory to the Rome statutes.

**Text 3:** The Court of Appeal has nullified the election of Othaya MP Mary Wambui setting aside judgment by the high court that declared Wambui as validly elected. The appellate court says
certificate nullifying the election should immediately be issued to the National Assembly. The ruling now paves the way for a by election just 8 months after Wambui was declared an MP in a closely contested poll.

18TH FEBRUARY 2014

Text 1: We begin with Machakos where a new report is actually suggesting massive irregularities in the use of public funds there. The latest auditor general’s report makes damning revelations of millions of shillings used on wrong projects and without regard to procurement procedures. In one instance, the government is reported to have used 2.9m in the funeral of the late Mutula Kilonzo who hailed from a different county. Also in the report is a catalogue of procurement failures that appear to have cost the county millions of shillings.

Text 2: The Kenya Pharmacist and Poisons Board is warning the public of the increased use of sexual performance enhancing drugs. The board says the demand for drugs is actually driven by the youth who surprisingly are the majority of those abusing it. And this comes after half million unregistered pills wee sized at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.

Text 3: Former transport minister Amos Kimunya was today forced to cut short his appearance before the public investment committee of parliament after being declared a hostile witness. Kimunya had been summoned by the committee over the standard gauge railway project. Committee chairman Aden Keynan ordered Kimunya to leave the committee room after what the committee members termed as Kimunya’as lack of cooperation. Before he was asked to leave, Kimunya defended the multibillion shillings project saying that there was no conflict of interest.
20TH FEBRUARY 2014

Text 1: Senators and Members of the National Assembly are warning that they will reintroduce vetting for judicial officers. As KTN’s rita Tinina reports, they have also warned that governors who defy summons risk prosecution.

Text 2: The police have said a missing suspect arrested on 7th at the Masjid Musa in Majengo Mombasa may have escaped from custody. KTN’s Fednerd Oondi joins us live from Mombasa

Text 3: And some rather disturbing news this evening. At least 1.6 Kenyans living with HIV/AIDS are at risk of being victims of wrong prescriptions by clinics purporting to be certified by the National Aids Control Council. KTN’s Catherine Mwanzo spends a day with one such person and now brings us the story.

27TH FEBRUARY 2014

Text 1: Uproar caused by the curfew ordered by the Nairobi commandant on operations of motorcycle transport operators. The Boda Boda Association of Kenya warns that curtailing their business by limiting their operation to daylight hours will only drive your men in the business into crime and beating the very purpose of the curfew. As KTN’s Joy reports, the operators are saying the government is so keen to frustrate the 24 hour economy the proposed to facilitate.

Text 2: Students from a secondary school in Kiambu were rushed to hospital by concerned citizens after allegedly consuming illicit brew. Some of the students who had been released for midterm fell into a drunken stupor prompting the intervention of passersby.

Text 3: Now the hour is nigh for the ODM party elections. Competing camps wrapped up their campaigns each hoping to clinch a seat in the ODM party’s elections tomorrow. The aspirants called for a free and fair poll as the orange party election board said it is fully prepared for secret ballot elections.
APPENDIX II

KISWAHILI SOURCE TEXTS

3RD FEBRUARY 2014

Text 1: Zaidi ya watu mia moja wakiwemo vijana waliowahi ya chini ya miaka kumi na minane wamefikishwa mahakamanii mapema hii leo leo kufuatia ghasi zilizo zuka hapa jana ndani ya msikiti wa Musa huko Majengo Mombasa. Watu wawili waliuwawa na polisi wawili kujeruhiwa vibaya kwenye operesheni iliyofanyika kwenye msikiti huo baada ya kuzuka madai kuwa magunzo ya kigaidi yalikuwa yanaendelesw a msikitini humo. Na Kama anaporopoti Fednard Omondi, Viongozi wa Kisiasa na maafisa wa polisi wametofautiana vikali kuhusiana na kisa hicho. Mtazamaji, naariifi wa taarifa hio ingali jikoni lakini pindi itakapokuwa tayari basi tutaweza kuipakuwa kwenu na kuiwasilisha kwa njia ifaayo.


Text 3: Je, unafahamu kwamba elimu za upili ni g hali mno kuliko baadhi ya taasis za magunzo mbali mbali humu nchini? Hali hii imetajwa kuchangiwa na ukiukaji wa sheria kutoka kwa baadhi ya wasimamizi wa shule na hivyo basi kusababisha muungano wa wazazi kutisha kuifungulia mashtaka wizata ya elimu na Tume la TSC kufuatia kile kinachotajwa kama kuwatuza ala sisizo halali. Viongozi wa muungano huo
wamesema baadhi ya viongozi wa shule za upili za umma zinatoza karo ya juu mno kuku sheria ikionyesha kuwa masomo ni ya bure na ni haki ya kila mwanafunzi anayesoma katika shule ya serikali.

5th FEBRUARY 2014

Text 1: Waendeshaji wa magari hapa jijini Nairobi hivi leo wamepata mshangao mkubwa kufuatilia kutekelezwa kwa ada mpya ya kuegeza magari kutoka shilingi mia moja arobaini hadi shilingi mia tatu kwa magarai madogo, huku yale magari makubwa yakitakiwa kulipa shilingi elfu moja. Wengi wa wamiliki wa magari wamelalamikia hatua hio na kusema kuwa kaunti ya Nairobi inawafyonza zaidi. Francis Mtalaki ametuandalia taarifa ifuatayo

Text 2: Kamati ya mbunge kuhusu elimu sasa imemwita katibu katika wizara ya elimu Dakta Belio Kipsanga ili kumhoji kuhusu kara zinazo ongezwa kiholelaholela hasa katika shule za sekondari. Kipsang amesema kwamba lalama hizo tayari zimeifikia afisi yake na kwamba wakuu wa shule wanahatarisha kushushwa vyeo au hata kufutwa kazi endapa wizara ya elimu itabaini kwamba nyogeza hizo zinafanywa kinyume cha kanuni zinazostahili. Kipsanga amesema kwamba sasa wizara itawasiliana na tume ya huduma kwa waalimu (TSC) ili kuwezza kujua ni hatua gani i takapochukuliwa dhidi ya waalimu hao

Text 3: Afisi ya kiongozi wa mashtaka imekiri kuwa kesi dhidi ya Uhuru Kenyatta inaweza kusimamishwa tu na stakabadhi wanazotaka kukabidiwa na serikali ya Kenya. Wamekiri pia kwamba japo wanazitegemea sana stakabadhi hizo, havana uhakika iwapo maelezo watakayopata kwente stakabadhi hizo zza benki yanatosha kudhihirisha madai
dhidi ya Uhuru Kenyatta. Hata hivyo, wamehashiria matumaini kwamba huenda wakafaulu keuendesha kesi hii pindi Kenya itakaposhirikiana nao.

10th FEBRUARY 2014

Text 1: Mwanamme mmoja ameuwawa kwa kupigwa risasi huku wanafunzi 8 wakijeruhiwa katika makabiliano makali kati ya wanafunzi na kundi la washukiwa wa uhalifu. Polisi wanasa kundi la takriban watu 50 lilivamia shule ya upili ya st. Charles motego iliyo poiruta usiku wa kuamkia leo na kuharibu mali pamoja na kujeruhi wanafunzi wanane na walimu watatu.


Text 3: Wanakijiji wa Vishakani huko kaloloni katika kaunti ya Kilifi walishuhudia kioja hii leo pale mzee mmoja alipozikwa ndani ya chumba chake cha kulala baada ya kifo chake. Karisa Thoya Matembo mwenye umri wa miaka 85 alizikwa, nyumba yake kufungwa kasha ufunguo ukatupwa kwenye kaburi kutoka dirishani.
13th FEBRUARY 2014

Text 1: Mtoto ambaye anakisiwa kuwa mtoto mkubwa zaidi kuzaliwa hum nchini amezaliwa katika kaunti ya Busia leo akiwa na kilo saba.


Text 3: Maandamano yaliyoandaliwa na mtetezi wa haki Boniface Mwangi yalisambarathishwa na polisi jijii Nairobi mapema hii leo. Waandamanaji waliotaka ku ingi katika eneo la freedom corner katika bustani ya uhuru jijini walizuiwa na polisi kwa madai kuwa maandamano hato hayakuwa yameidhinisha na idara ya usalama. Polisi aidha waliitumia vitoa machozi kuwatawanya waandama ni hii ya kuendeleza shughuli za ili kuwa imetolewa. Mandamano ya leo yali kuwa ya kukashifu uongozi kwa kutowajibikia masuala ya mendelea na ajira kwa vijana miaka 50 na zaidi tangu Kenya ipate uhuru.

18th FEBRUARY 2014

Text 1: Raia wa Kenya amekamtwa katika uwanja wa ndege wa Jomo Kenyatta hapa jijini Nairobi kwa kuhusika na kuingiza dawa ghushi za kuongeza nguvu za kiume . Bodi ya dawa na sumu humi nchini imekiri kuwa dawa izo ambazo dhamani yake ni she 44m ni ghushi na huenda zikasababisha madhara mwilini.
Text 1: Bada ya Martin Wambora kuchukua hatamu ya uongozi wa kaunti ya embu kama gavan kupitia uamuzi wa mahakama hapo jana kauli tofauti zimetolewa kutoka kwa maseneta na ha wambunge kuhusiana na hali hii na iwapo wambora anatambulika kisheria kama gavana wa Embu. Hussein Mohammed anat athmini hali hii inayomzingira gavana aliyengatuliwa na kasha kurejeshwa mamlakani.


20th FEBRUARY 2014

Text 3: Kikao kati ya aliyeuwa waziri wa uchukuzi Amos Kimunya na kamati ya bunge kuhusu ukezahi kiligeuka na kuwa mbaala kwa majibizo makali. Kizaazaa kilianza pale Kimunya alitakiwa kula kiaapoo na badala yake kuitetea fahamu muktadha wa kuwepo kwake mbele ya kamati hio. Kimunya adai PAC ilimsingisia alidinda kutii mbele yao alipotakiwa kufanya hivyo mara mbili na maji yalizidi unga wakati Kimunya alipokwenda kwa kamati hio alipokuwa akitoa mwelekeo na kulazimika kutimuliwa kwake nje ya kikao hicho.

27th FEBRUARY 2014

Text 1: Kitumbua kimeingia mchanga katika county ya kiambu. Hii ni baada ya wanafunzi kupatikanahadharani wakiwa walongea pombe kiasi cha wengine kukosa
fahamu. Wanafunzi hao walikuwa wakielekea nyumbani kwa kipindi cha likizo fupi ya katikati ya muhula wa kwanza. Francis Mtalaki ana taarifa hio

Text 2: Leo katika mahakama ya Kangundo taharuki ilihibuka baada ya mwendesha mashtaka wa mahakama hio kufika kazini kama amelewa chakari. Alipohojiwa alisema kwamba hana la kujutia kwani yeye ana tajriba ya utenda kazi isioadhiriwa na kulewa kwake. Idadiwa kwamba mwendesha mashtaka huyo anazoea ya kwenda kazini kama amelewa chakari na hadi sasa hakuna hatual imechukuliwa dhidi yake.

Text 3: Inasalia chini ya wiki moja kabla matokeo ya mtihani wa kitaifa wa kidato cha nne KSCE kutanganzwa. Na katika muda wa miaka miwili ilioipata kaunti ya garissa imehadhiriwa pakubwa kutokana na matekeo ya shule nyingi kufutiliwa mbali kwa tuhuma za udanganyifu. Na kama anaporipoti mwanahabari wetu Yamza Yusuf, baada ya ijana waliopata alama ya Y wanasubiri kwa hamu kuu matokeo yatakayotolewa siku ya jumanne iwapo yatakuwa na tofauti yoyote ile.
August 17, 2014 10:38 AM, Ellen Wanjiru <E Wanjiru@STANDARDMEDIA CO. KE> wrote:

Leonida

It is my understanding that you will use the material only as it concerns the interpretation of the spoken word to sign language and as such allow you to proceed with your research.

I would however like to caution you that KTN and by extension, Standard Group will not be liable for any arising issues pertaining to this project, whether legal or otherwise.

Thanks

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