CONTRAST IN ENGLISH AND GREEK NEWSPAPER REPORTING:

A TRANSLATION PERSPECTIVE.

Maria Sidiropoulou

Department of English Studies,
School of Philosophy,
University of Athens.

ABSTRACT

Effective translating involves conforming to the generic conventions of the target language. Translating press news into Greek often involves modifying the structure of argumentative discourse by the translator's interfering with the contrastive cohesive devices. In this paper, modifications with respect to contrastiveness in news reporting are considered. Translated articles appearing in the Greek press are contrasted to their English language originals. Differences are detected at the tenor level as they concern the selection of certain interpersonal options (Halliday, 1978): the use of contrastives, which relates to second-order social roles adopted by the addressees, seems to be ideologically constrained.
ABSTRACT

Effective translating involves conforming to the generic conventions of the target language. Translating press news into Greek often involves modifying the structure of argumentative discourse by the translator's interfering with the contrastive cohesive devices. In this paper, modifications with respect to contrastiveness in news reporting are considered. Translated articles appearing in the Greek press are contrasted to their English language originals. Differences are detected at the tenor level as they concern the selection of certain interpersonal options (Halliday, 1978); the use of contrastives, which relates to second-order social roles adopted by the addressers, seems to be ideologically constrained.

0. Introduction

Last year, thematization preferences in the English and Greek version of EEC material appearing in information booklets were examined (M. Sidiropoulou, 1993); it was observed that the Greek translator was more concerned about givenness and emotive emphasis. These markers of evaluative texture partly modified the text-type in Greek: if we were to place the English and Greek text patterns on a continuum with maximally expository (non-evaluative) forms on the one end, and maximally argumentative (evaluative) forms, on the other (B. Hatim & I. Mason, 1990), the Greek version would have to be placed closer to the argumentative end of the
continuum, because of the evaluative elements used ('evaluateness predominates in argumentative texts' (:156)). I would like to focus on the argumentative character of the Greek version: one wonders whether such a preference was a random one or whether it can—more systematically—be traced in other genres, as well, in Greek.

In this paper [1], I would like to examine aspects of contrastive/concessive connections used in argumentative text fragments in news reporting. I shall attempt to show what ideological meaning differences the discourse conveys, and outline preferences with respect to linguistic options associated with different social roles attributed to/presupposed of the readership. Translated articles which appeared in the Greek press, in 1993, are contrasted with their English language originals. A 20.300-word sample of the Greek version of the corpus is contrasted to the corresponding parts of the source version and aspects of the use of the contrastive/concessive devices employed are examined. The source (English) articles are almost always much longer because, very often, only parts of the source article are transferred, in the target version. When examining differences with respect to phenomena like contrast and concession, it is useful, I think, to consider corpuses available in both source and target versions, in order for variation triggered by the choice of topic to be eliminated.
Text types where contrastives and concessives can be used have been dealt with in the literature. B. Hatim (1991:192-194), in examining the pragmatics of argumentation in Arabic, makes reference to an argumentation type model where he distinguishes between two types of argumentation:

- the 'through-argumentative' types (format: thesis to be supported - substantiation - conclusion) and
- the 'counter-argumentative' types (format: thesis to be opposed - opposition - substantiation of counter-claim - conclusion). In this latter counter-argumentative type, two further sub-types are distinguished.

(a.) the 'balance' format where 'the text producer has the option of signaling the contrastive shift between what may be viewed as a claim and a counter-claim' either explicitly (by making use of a contrastive connective) or implicitly (no connective used), and

(b.) the 'lop-sided' format where 'counter-proposition is anticipated by introducing the proposition with an explicit concessive (e.g. while, although, despite etc.)'.

The options are summarized in Diagram 1.

Diagram 1. ARGUMENTATION FORMATS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THROUGH-ARGUMENT</th>
<th>COUNTER-ARGUMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(thesis cited to be argued through)</td>
<td>(thesis cited to be opposed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BALANCE</td>
<td>LOP-SIDED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARGUMENT</td>
<td>ARGUMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(explicit/implicit contrasts)</td>
<td>(concessive connections)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Adapted from B.Hatim & I.Mason (1990:158), & B.Hatim (1991))
Hatim's research (1991) into the argumentative text type in English and Arabic, from the perspective of translation, points to a noticeable tendency in English towards counter-argumentation; by contrast, Modern Standard Arabic favoured through-argumentation. In this paper, we are interested in how contrastive and concessive relations are signaled in English and Greek news reporting, i.e. we would like to know what counter-argumentative sub-types English and Greek favour, in this particular genre, and then consider the implications of the preferences.

1. Presentation of the data: the differences.

Out of the 129 shifts signaled by a contrastive or concessive connective, in the source version of the sample examined, 12 have been rendered implicitly in Greek (i.e. no connective used—'implicit balance argumentation'). For the rest 117 shifts of the source version, a connective is actually employed in Greek, but the distinction between contrast and concession has not been respected very much. Source contrastive connectives (Appendix, STs 1-6) were occasionally turned into concessive ones in the target version (TTs 5-6), whereas the considerably fewer source concessive connectives (STs 7-10) were occasionally turned into target contrastive connectives (TTs 10-11). For instance, a but connective was rendered as ἀλλὰ (38 instances of this were traced in the 20,300-word sample
examined, e.g. ST/TT1), ὥστε (33 instances, e.g. ST/TT2) or ὧς (3 instances, e.g. ST/TT3) and ἀνάπτωμεν (1 instance, e.g. ST/TT4) but also as ενυ (2 instances, e.g. ST/TT5) and μολονότι (1 instance, e.g. ST/TT6). Similarly, an (even) though connective was rendered as ὀμ καὶ (3 instances, e.g. ST/TT7), μολονότι (2 instances, e.g. ST/TT8) and παρόλο που (1 instance, e.g. ST/TT9) but also as ὥστε (2 instances, e.g. ST/TT10) and ἀνάπτωμεν (1 instance, e.g. ST/TT11).

Furthermore, there is a considerable number of mostly contrastive (rather than concessive) connectives added to the Greek version explicating source implicit shifts (STs/TTs12-16). Whatever the ratio between balance vs. lop-sided formats is, Greek exhibits a stronger tendency for an explicit contrastive/concessive network (129 instances of counter-argumentation were traced in English vs. 175 in Greek, the target ratio between added and omitted connectives being 58 vs. 12).

Moreover, the translator’s explicating source implicit shifts is often supported by additional elements (like the ones capitalized in TTs 17-20): apart from the contrastive/concessive connectives which may be transferred (e.g. as in TT18) or added to the target version (e.g. as in TT19), additional elements often strengthen the contrastive link. In TT20, the contrast is actually created rather than simply enforced. Table 1 summarizes the instances of the source connectives being rendered in the target language and additions made to the target version.
Table 1. Instances of transferred and added contrastive & concessive connectives in the target version of a 20,300-word sample of news reporting material appearing in the Greek press.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Connectives</th>
<th>Transferred</th>
<th>Added</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>yet</td>
<td>but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>όμως</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ωστός</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πάντως</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>αλλά</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>αν και</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>παρόλο πρου</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μολονότι</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ενυ</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>παρά (+ noun)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Apart from the tendency observed in Greek for a more explicit counter-argumentative network of connectives, it would be interesting for us to know what the preferences are with respect to the distinction between the balance and the lop-sided argument format. Statistics indicate that about 25% of the source lop-sided options were 'balancized' in Greek (area A, Table 1), whereas only about 4% of the balance formats were turned into lop-sided ones (area B, Table 1). It is obvious that Greek shows a stronger preference for explicit balance formats, and if the added Greek connectives are also taken into account (c. 44 added balance format connectives vs. 12 lop-sided ones [2]), the preference for balance formats in Greek news reporting is definite (the lop-sided shifts occupy one-fourth of the...
total number of the explicit instances of counter-
argumentation in the English version, whereas the
corresponding ratio in the Greek version is one-fifth). The
results are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Instances of counter-argumentation and sub-types in
the source and target versions of a (c.20,3000-
word) sample of news reporting material.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Greek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instances of explicit counter-argumentation</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of lop-sided formats vs. total nb of explicit counter-argumentation formats</td>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>1/5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Discussion

The preference, observed in Greek, for explicit counter-
argumentation formats is a realization of a general process
in translation, called 'explicitation' [3], which relates to
the intention of the communicative translator to 'explain'
(P.Newmark, 1988:48) things for the readership. However,
apart from the suggestion that this preference is a mere
instantiation of a general explicitation process, explicit
counter-argumentation formats seem to be meaningful in
another way, as well.

2.1. Preference for explicit counter-argumentation.

I shall make use of theories of text and context in ancient
Arabic rhetoric —referred to in B.Hatim (1991:196), in his
attempt to investigate argumentative text types in Arabic-in order to comment on the significance of the preference observed in Greek for explicit counter-argumentative formats. There were three possible contexts identified in terms of the state of the receiver (i.e. his/her preparedness to accept or reject propositions put forward) and the degree of evaluativeness the producer uses in the text. The three possible contexts are

- a context in which the receiver is a denier, where utterances must be made maximally evaluative - the degree of evaluativeness depending on the degree of denial displayed,

- a context in which the receiver is uncertain or hesitant, where evaluative elements may (rather than 'must') be used, and

- a context in which the receiver is 'open-minded', where utterances must not be made evaluative.

This gradation from denial to open-mindedness of the receiver, associated to the degree of evaluativeness in the text, could be paralleled to a differentiation in the ideological stance of the reader concerning the social reality being constructed, in the case of news reporting, with respect to the degree of explicating contrasts. Explicitating source implicit shifts may presuppose that the translator is addressing a reader who is more willing to identify contrasts in the world s/he lives, a reader who perceives the world in terms of contrasts which s/he is expected to decode and process.
This view of reality is not unique to Greek news reporting; J.Hartley & M.Montgomery (1985), in investigating ideology and power and in press and TV news, argue that media journalism often operates with an oppositional view of the world, i.e. events are constructed in terms of binary oppositions. U.Eco (1981) also points to the way in which popular discourses may resolve around fundamental oppositions. In fact, as suggested by M.A.K.Halliday (1978/1990), G.Kress (1989) & B.Dendrinos (1992), textual devices are among the elements which are ideologically loaded and which can construct a very different reality, if used differently. Also N.Fairclough (1989), in determining the set of features that language may be ideologically invested, refers to coherence devices, apart from lexical meanings, presuppositions, implicatures and metaphors.

I would like to connect the ideological stance described earlier (namely that the reader is participating in a world of contrasts which s/he is expected to process) with certain second-order social roles referred to in M.A.K.Halliday (1978/1990:144), in particular, that of the contradictor. These are discourse roles which come into being through language and which M.A.K.Halliday, in his commenting on the semiotic structure of the situation, relates to variation on the tenor level: differences concern the selection of certain 'interpersonal options in the system of . . .intensity, evaluation...etc. which are determined by role relationships in the situation'.
I suggest that the target version, in the case of news reporting, displays a more complete contrastive-concessive network, because the producer addresses a group of people who seem to be willing to take up the role of the denier and contradicter more directly. This, in fact, could be supported by the appearance of additional elements, in the target version, relating to 'interpersonal options in the system of . . . intensity and evaluation'. Although percentages have not been specified, elements relating to intensity and evaluation (like the ones shown in TTs 21-22) do appear in the corpus quite often. Besides, this higher degree of evaluativeness observed in news reporting is not genre-specific in Greek: a higher degree of evaluativeness—with respect to English—was also observed in EEC information material translated into Greek (M. Sidiropoulou, 1993), and this was said to have partly modified the text-type in Greek by making the text more argumentative.

The expression of contrast relations in news reporting seems to be a two-way process: apart from signaling the type of readership addressed (addressing contradicters), it also seems to be constructing subject positions for readers, as members of a community full of contrasts which are not immediately recognizable, thus enforcing ideology through language (e.g. in TT15, this ideological stance is implied, whereas, in TT19 & TT20, it is stated).
2.2. Preference for balance formats.

Two contrastive connectives take up the role of but in the Greek version of the sample, ἀλλά and ὥσις. Out of the 72 instances of but connections 33 were rendered as ὥσις in Greek, whereas 38 of them were rendered as ἀλλά. If it is taken into consideration that ὥσις does not allow phrasal connection, then the preference for ὥσις in the present corpus is obvious. Furthermore, a noticeable number of ἴσιως instances are also added to create explicit balance formats.

I would like to outline certain aspects of the character of these three balance connectives. ὥσις can be a stylistic variant of ἀλλά. The results of the questionnaire in Appendix II show that these two connectives allow variation, in Greek, with respect to the producer's intention to appear cooperative - ὥσις, being a longer distance connector than ἀλλά, allows more 'mental space' for the reader to follow the argument presented, whereas ἀλλά seems to be signaling more direct shifts [4].

What also seems to be guaranteed with ὥσις—in most of its readings—is the evaluative component of its meaning, i.e., the assignment of a positive/negative value, on the part of the producer, to the propositions connected [5]. For instance, in ΤΤ23, the added ὥσις connector has been introduced together with propositions which are assigned negative-positive values (the specific items carrying the negative-positive value pattern are placed in square
brackets in the TT version). By contrast, one of the reasons why the αὐτικάτως connector, in TT24, would not be interchangeable with δύως is because no evaluation with respect to the connected propositions is intended on the part of the text producer (also see how much inappropriate αὐτικάτως would be, in the negative/positive environment of δύως, in TT23).

Πάντως, the third balance connector employed in the present corpus, is a longer distance connector. It enters formulas like 'x but y. Πάντως z' (TTs 25-26) connecting z to x (or the whole of previous contrast). It also introduces milder oppositions in that it becomes less of a 'plug' (L.Karttunen, 1973) when placed in the environment of contactive verbs [6].

The preference for balance argumentation, in news reporting, could be justified in terms of the variety of connective options available in Greek, but it could also be interpreted as an expression of the translator's intention to maintain the 'unexpectedness' effect the balance format creates, in contrast to the lop-sided format, where the reader is actually 'warned' that an opposition is going to follow, since the subordinative clause often precedes the main clause and, thus, the concessive connective appears first. In fact, this binary opposition between expected and unexpected events does seem to be the translator's concern. Added elements, like—for instance—certain ἀκριβῶς adverbs, in the target version (TT27), provide some evidence for the
translator's concern about stating explicitly what could be considered a natural or expected consequence of events.

3. Conclusion

A 20.300 sample of the Greek version of translated articles, in the Greek press, was contrasted to its source version, in the English press, with respect to the use of contrastive devices.

One of the differences was a stronger preference, exhibited in Greek, for one of the two argumentation types, referred to in B.Hatim (1991), namely explicit counter-argumentation types: implicit contrastive shifts of the source version were 'explicitated' in the target version. This preference was justified, on the one hand, in terms of a tendency on the part of the Greek reader to take up social roles like those of the denier and contradicter (there were added evaluative/intensifying elements, in the target version, supporting the expression of such a role), and on the other, in terms of a tendency on the part of the text producer to enforce a stronger version of a particular ideological stance, namely an oppositional view of the world stronger than that implied in the source version (U.Eco (1981), J.Hartley & M.Montgomery (1985)).

The second difference was a preference for balance formats, rather than lop-sided ones, in the target version. In the English version of the corpus, the lop-sided formats
occupied one fourth of the total instances of counter-argumentation formats, whereas the corresponding ratio, in the Greek version, was one fifth. The three main target connectives used, ἀλλά, ὅμως and πάντως, allowed for variation in terms of types of opposition (by dis/allowing, for instance, truth conditions to be preserved in certain environments, as in the case of ἀλλά vs. πάντως) and variation in terms of style (as in the case of ἀλλά vs. ὅμως). This preference for balance formats was said to be justified in terms of the variety of the contrastive connective options available in Greek, in the case of news reporting – at least, but also in terms of a preference on the part of the target text producer to maintain and intensify the 'unexpectedness' effect created by a coordinative contrastive structure (vs. a subordinative one). Certain additions to the target text were also said to be supporting the translator's concern to 'explicitate' the opposition between what is expected and natural vs. what is unexpected and contrary to underlying beliefs or implications.
NOTES

[1]. The present paper is part of a research project funded by the Research Committee, University of Athens, 1994.

[2]. The ratio of the 44 added explicit balance formats vs. the 12 lop-sided ones could be modified a little, in favor of the balance formats, because some of the instances of the added ευώ (=while) connectives in the Greek corpus are not totally concessive, e.g. although the ευώ connective in TT18 is clearly concessive (this could have been argued even without the appearance of the contrastive element τιτιτήτως), the added one in TT15 is less clearly concessive. Ευώ, in Greek, is not a central concessive connective (it is ambiguous between a temporal and a concessive reading) and does not presuppose the speaker's commitment to the truth of the propositions connected, in its secondary reading (M. Sidiropoulou 1989:292-293).


[4]. The text fragments appearing in Appendix II were presented for observation, in two versions, one with an ὅμως connector and another one with ἀλλά, at random order. 32 university students, all native speakers of Greek, were asked to choose the text fragment in which the impression is created that the argument flows slower, allowing more 'mental space' for the reader to follow what is actually reported, and reject the text fragments where more direct oppositions were created. It was agreed (agreement ranged from 63% to 75%) that ἀλλά created more direct oppositions than ὅμως.

[5]. Αὐ καὶ and ἀλλά were also observed to be assigning a positive/negative value to the propositions they connect, the difference being that the value assignment pattern is different: with an αὐ καὶ connective, in an αὐ καὶ p, q connection, the dominant value is that of p and has to be similar to the value assigned to the rest of the discourse segment the connection is associated with; by contrast, the dominant value in a p-ἀλλά q connection is that of q and has to be similar to the value assigned to the rest of the discourse segment associated with the connection (M. Sidiropoulou 1990/91:165).

[6]. The difference between ἀλλά and αὐ καὶ observed (M. Sidiropoulou, 1990/91) with respect to whether they allow for the truth value of the complements of contra-factive verbs to be preserved or not can be extended to πάντως, πάντως, rather like ἀλλά (and unlike αὐ καὶ), functions as a 'plug', i.e. does not allow for the truth of the contra-factive verb complement to be preserved, but the effect is milder. In the example with πάντως, below, whether the
person is, eventually, going to 'see him' or not does not sound as impossible as with the ολλά version of the connection:

Ηπίζε να τον δει, ολλά εχει πέσει το σκοτάδι...!

αν και

πάντως

REFERENCES


APPENDIX 1: Contrastive Devices in English and Greek

ST1
..In 1996 the Defence Intelligence Agency named Vorozhedneye Island in the Aral Sea was a biological weapons test site, but there was no diplomatic follow-up...
("Planning a Plague?", Newsweek, 1.2.93)

ST2
..Its official membership was swollen from 6 to 32. But expansion has brought problems as well...
("Birthplace of Nations", Newsweek, 1.2.93)

ST3
..it controls almost 60 percent of the domestic auto market, which is tightly insulated by a ban on imports, price controls and even regulations dictating which models auto makers can build. But deregulation is expected to reach the auto market in coming years and is already attracting new competitors...
("The Fall of a Jakarta Giant", Newsweek, 29.3.93)

ST4
..If a plague boat were dropped on a city of 100,000, "in a very short time, about half its population will be killed" Pasechnik told Mark Urban of the BBC last week on "Newsnight". It is unclear how much progress the program made; but there is evidence the plague could defeat 16 major Western antibiotics...
("Planning a Plague?", Newsweek, 1.2.93)

ST5
..Fundamentalism, of course, is still capable of destructive, murderous trouble-making throughout the Middle East. But it has not had the power to overthrow any governments except Iran...
("The Dark Side of Islam", Time, 4.10.93)

ST6
..Japan’s electronics industry became more productive than America’s... but America’s farmers are at least four times more efficient than Japan’s...
("Fitness and Efficiency", Newsweek, 22.2.93)

ST7
..Even in America, though the phone network was run by a private company, AT&T, it was a monopoly...
("Wiring the World", Newsweek, 5.4.93)

News Reporting - Examples

IT1
..1986 επεξεργασία Κατασκευής Αμυνας με αρχιτέκτονες τον θεσμό Βουλτανής εκτάσεων από την επιλογή της θέσης του δοχείου εξωτερικών οικονομικών δύναμεων. Προς αυτής της κατασκευής αιτίες δεν δόθηκε συμφωνία...
("Εταίρισμα της επιδημίας", ΤΟ ΒΗΜΑ, 21.2.93)

IT2
..Επεξεργασία Οργάνωσης αυξήσεων σε 32 από τεσσάρων χωρών που ήταν... Η αύξηση των μελών έφερε διάφορα και προβλήματα...
("Βάθος μικρούτον ζητεί αυτοδιάθεση", ΤΟ ΒΗΜΑ, 7.2.93)

IT3
..ελέγχει (και εξολοθρεύει να το κάνει) το 60% της τοπικής γεωργίας, η οποία υφίσταται από ελεγχόμενες τιμές και κάθε εξέδως προμήθειες στην πολιτική που εκλέγεται.
Η αμφιθεραπεία αναλύεται ότι θα συμβεί την άνοιξη του αυτοκινήτου, προκειμένου να επιτυχηθεί η ανατροπή εποχής...
("Η πτώση ενός ιδιοκτήτη της εταιρεία", ΤΟ ΒΗΜΑ, 4.4.93)

IT4
..και δείχνει βιολογικά δάφνες σε πόλη 100.000 κατοίκων μπορεί να αναφέρει την μια πλατφόρμα από την Ευρώπη της κροτούσα ημερήσια διάρκεια) δήλωσε ο βασικός επιτρόπος σε συνέντευξη του στο δίκτυο του BBC. Δεν γνωρίζει κακόγνωστο μέχρι που η μητροπολίτεια έχει περιποιηθεί το πρόγραμμα αυτό. Το είδος είναι και ο ίδιος δείχνει άριστος από τα 16 πάνω διαδοχικά στο δυτικό κόσμο εννιάτικα...
("Εταιρισμός της επιδημίας", ΤΟ ΒΗΜΑ, 21.2.93)

IT5
..ζευγαρώνει ο φοιτητές παιδιών σχολείου εξολοθρεύει να είναι επικίνδυνος και προβληματικός για την άνοιξη Ανατολής, δεν είναι ακόμη ακριβής ιδρύματος για να ανατρέψει οποιαδήποτε κυβερνήσεις της περιοχής...
("Η ικανοποίηση πληροφορίες του Ισλαμισμού", Η ΚΑΝΝΙΤΣΑ, 31.10.93)

IT6
..Επίσης, οι ίδιες κατακόρυφες στην εκδόσεις που έχουν διακόσμηση από τους Αμερικανούς παραγωγούς της ηλεκτρονικής, ενώ η παραγωγική αναπτύσσεται των αμερικανών αγοράς ήταν λίγος πλούτος μεταξύ των παραγωγικών των Ιαπωνών...
("Παραγωγικότητα αναπτύσσεται το Βίλον των Αμερικανών", ΤΟ ΒΗΜΑ, 21.2.93)

IT7
..Λόγω της Αμερικής, η Β. ΚΑΝ. και το ηλεκτρονικό δίκτυο αυξάνεται σε περιοχές εποχής έναντι της ΑΠΑ, επικεφαλής για την τηλεφωνική...
("Ενα ηλεκτρικό δίκτυο που αυξάνεται τη νύχτα μας", ΤΟ ΒΗΜΑ, 5.4.93)
Appendix I (continued)

ST8

...Though most Russians are holding on to their
vouchers, enough have sold them...
("Russia under the hammer", The Economist, 28.11.92)

ST9

...The British, French and Italian markets are also
worried by the prospect of interest-rate rises. That
explains why they have tumbled, even though on relative
yield and price earnings measures they look cheap..
("Forever Falling?", The Economist, 29.8.92)

ST10

...Moscow has notified the...International Atomic Energy
Agency, though not Tokyo, of its disposal plan...
("Steaming Into Hot Water", Time, 1.11.93)

ST11

...It was a vast operation employing 25,000 people at 18
or more R&D facilities. Its total budget is unknown,
though Biopreparat personnel told Western visitors that
30 to 40 percent of their funds come from the military.
("Planning a Plague?", Newsweek, 1.2.93)

ST12

..."It doesn't matter if they do it badly or well. They
should just do it." Not everyone agrees...
("It's a Mad, Mad World", Newsweek, 15.2.93)

ST13

...The dark clouds of a decade of economic
restructuring are finally clearing away, leaving
behind some unaccustomed sunshine...
("The Roaring '90s", Newsweek, 22.2.93)

ST14

...Many Islamic militants have compiled moving their
operations across the Khyber Pass into Afghanistan. But
an estimated 500 foreign born Muslims continue to live
in Peshawar. For the most part they insist that they
are guilty of no crime and that the city serves as a
frequent step for prominent Islamic hard-liners from
other countries..
("A Cradle of Terror", Newsweek, 5.4.93)

TT8

...Περισσότεροι ρωσοί περιμένουν την κατάλυση της
έντασης, παρά το γεγονός...
("Η Ρωσία στο φωτί", Οικονομικός Τυπόπαρος, 3.9.92)

TT9

...Οι ελληνικές, γαλλικές και ιταλικές εταιρείες έχουν και
το ηχητικό το ανάπτυξη των εποχιακών. Για αυτό πέτυχαν,
η καυσίμη από πλευράς ασκητικών αποδόσεων και λόγω τιμής
προς κέρδη δείχνουν να είναι καμπήλα...
("Πέταξε για τη φέτα", Οικονομικός Τυπόπαρος, 3.9.92)

TT10

...Η Αυστρία είναι ίσως η άλλη ο ισχυρότερος Αττικός
Ενεργειακός...και άλλες ακόμα...για τις προβλέψεις της...
("Η Ρωσία εξελίχθηκε να (εμπορεύεται) την απόδοση της
Ευρωπαϊκής", Η Καρδιναλία, 7.11.93)

TT11

...Οι προνομιούχοι του Ναϊμπάτος για τους κοινούς
αναλόγια, 25.000 επιστήμονες το πρακτικό που
απασχολείται στα 18 κέντρα που αποτελούν. Το 30% των
πόρων τους, πάντα, προέρχεται από τον λόγο του
τεχνικών επιπέδων...
("Στενότερη η εργαλειοκρατία", ΤΟ ΒΗΜΑ, 21.2.93)

TT12

..."Δεν έχει καμία σημασία αν αυτά προχωρήσουν αργά ή γρήγορα.
Διάφορες ειδικευμένες είναι εφαρμογείς!" Δεν
συνεργάζονται με μια όμηρη για την ιδιότητά της...
("Ως νεοπαράλληλοι της Ρωσίας", ΤΟ ΒΗΜΑ, 21.2.93)

TT13

...Τα μαύρα σύννεφα της ύπαρξης κατάφεραν σχέδια και
επιτέλους την απόλυτη κρίση στο Μπέρ για τον
πλήθος της περιοχής και την επικοινωνία της...
("Πώς λαχμάρει τον Ρώμη", ΤΟ ΒΗΜΑ, 21.2.93)

TT14

...Άρκετοι ισλαμιστές ομολογούν ότι διέταξαν και
έσπασαν στο Αφγανιστάν. Υπολογίζεται ότι χιλιάδες
μουσουλμάνοι έχουν το μυθικό χάρο επειδή είναι
από τα γενέθλια της εποχής των εποχιακών. Πάντα
πίσω από τον Ρώμη έχουν τον προορισμό
από τον πόλεμο και εξακολουθούν'
("Οι Πατριώτες του "Ολυμπιακού", ΤΟ ΒΗΜΑ, 4.93")
Appendix I (continued)

ST15
..In the former Yugoslavia republics of Croatia and Serbia, where Gypsies are at the bottom of a vicious ethnic pecking order, Roma from Bosnia are driven out of refugee camps by fellow victims of the civil war there. ("The Romani Enigma", Newsweek, 1.3.93)

ST16
..to take some of the pressure off the roads, which will be further crowded by some of the 150,000 Citroen hatchbacks that are to be built annually in Wuhan starting in 1998 in a joint venture with the French carmaker.

Wuhan's reformers are worried that all this modernization will throw people out of jobs. ("Woo Sees the Future in Wuhan", Newsweek, 8.3.93)

ST17
..the Arabs told Christopher that they couldn't move on. Most of them felt little sympathy for the Islamic militiants, who pose more of a threat to Arab governments than to Israel. But the Arabs could not appear to condone deportation, or Israel's refusal to comply fully with the United Nations resolution ordering the return of the deportees. ("The New Peace Broker", Newsweek, 1.3.93)

ST18
..because of their rigid labor markets, Europeans and Australians have become used to growing economies with stickily high unemployment rates. But there is no great glee at seeing people preoccupied about why America's economy is growing again without creating new jobs. ("Fitness and Efficiency", Newsweek, 22.2.93)

ST19
..And Iran's diplomatic campaign on behalf of fellow Muslims in the Bosnian civil war has been weakened by what Western envoys call substantial evidence of clandestine blockade-breaking oil sales to the Serbs. ("Fault line in Iran", Newsweek, 22.2.93)

ST20
..For centuries Wuhan's location has made it a key link in China's internal trade. ("Woo Sees the Future in Wuhan", Newsweek, 8.3.93)

TI15
..Πολλά σημάδια για διεθνείς δημοκρατίες της Κροατίας και της Σερβίας, οι Αυστριακοί οι Πολωνοί και οι Ρουμάνοι διεκδικούν στο στόχευτο της ΕΕ, μεταξύ άλλων, την Τουρκία, την Βουλγαρία και την Μαυροντική. ("Το αίγιμα των Τετελεσμάτων", ΤΟ ΒΗΜΑ, 28.2.93)

TI16
..Η ευρωπαϊκή πολιτική για τον Κρατικό στόχο προκύπτει η σειρά με τις Σερβίας και Τουρκίας. Μεταξύ άλλων, οι Ρουμάνοι και οι Ρουμανοί διεκδικούν την Βουλγαρία, ώστε να έχει μηδενική επικοινωνία με την Τουρκία. ("Οι Κινέζοι διαμοιράζονται επιδόματα για την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή", ΤΟ ΒΗΜΑ, 7.3.93)

TI17
..Οι Ρουμάνοι εισήγαγαν στην Κροατία για να ανακαλύψουν ενεργειές στη Βουλγαρία και της Ρουμανικού, για την προσφυγή του Κρατικού στο αναπτυγμένο κέντρο Σερβίας. ("Οι Κινέζοι διαμοιράζονται επιδόματα για την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή", ΤΟ ΒΗΜΑ, 28.2.93)

TI18
..διαδραστικά της Βουλγαρίας, της Κροατίας και της Ρουμανίας. Επίσης, οι Ρουμάνοι και οι Ρουμανοί διεκδικούν την Βουλγαρία, ώστε να αποκτήσει έναν συγκεκριμένο κέντρο με την Τουρκία. ("Οι Ρουμάνοι διαμοιράζονται επιδόματα για την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή", ΤΟ ΒΗΜΑ, 22.2.93)

TI19
..Αλληλεπιδράζει η Ρουμανία με τη Σερβία, για την ενιαία αναπτυξιακή πολιτική στο στόχευτο. Επίσης, οι Ρουμάνοι και οι Ρουμανοί διεκδικούν την Βουλγαρία, ώστε να αποκτήσει έναν συγκεκριμένο κέντρο με την Τουρκία. ("Οι Ρουμάνοι διαμοιράζονται επιδόματα για την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή", ΤΟ ΒΗΜΑ, 22.2.93)

TI20
..οι Ρουμάνοι εισήγαγαν στην Κροατία για να αποκτήσει έναν συγκεκριμένο κέντρο με την Ρουμανία, ώστε να αποκτήσει έναν συγκεκριμένο κέντρο με την Τουρκία. ("Οι Ρουμάνοι διαμοιράζονται επιδόματα για την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή", ΤΟ ΒΗΜΑ, 7.3.93)
Appendix I (continued)

ST21
Last year Beijing authorized Wuhan to offer foreign investors the same package of tax breaks and other concessions they enjoy in the coastal provinces.

The construction can barely keep pace with Wuhan ambitions. In 1990 work started on a new domestic airport budgeted at $58 million.

("Woo Sees the Future in Wuhan", Newsweek, 8.3.93)

ST22

...until Iran seized three disputed islands from the emirates last summer, and the made a well-publicized purchase of Russian-made battle tanks and a submarine.

("Fault line in Iran", Newsweek, 22.2.93)

ST23

...is Christopher too deferential, too much of the Los Angeles lawyer, to wrestle the parties into deal? "I like cold fish" said Beilin. "He can be an honest broker - that's very important."

("The New Peace Ernaker", Newsweek, 1.3.93)

ST24

...foreign investors would prefer a different use of excess land. The coastal provinces have generated capital development by offering long-term property leases, the next best thing to private property.

("Woo Sees the Future in Wuhan", Newsweek, 8.3.93)

ST25

The paradox was that the dumping was neither clearly illegal nor, according to most scientists, immediately harmful. But the episode focused global attention on Russia's escalating nuclear-waste crisis heightened less than...

In Japan the TNT27 mission stirred an especially angry reaction because...

("Steaming into Hot Water", Time, 1.11.93)

TT21

...Το Οκτώβριο έκανε τον Δήμο να ακούσει τις βλέπεις του επέκτασης της ιδιότητας της Ελλάδας κατά την περίοδο της παροχής αντικαταστάσεων. Εκείνης της περιόδου, η κατασκευή και η αποκατάσταση των αποκαταστάσεων είναι ένα θέμα του κυβερνήματος.

("Οι Κινέζοι δημιουργούν υποδομή μετα της επιχείρησης ομάδας", ΤΟ ΒΗΜΑ, 7.3.93)

TT22

...πειραματικά, η αμέσως, αντιπρόσωπος, το Κολομβία, μειώνει την κατάλυση της μικρής νησίδας που διεξάγεται από τον θάλασσα το περιβάλλον, ενώ παράλληλα φροντίζει να διαμορφώσει τα πάλι τις καταστάσεις της περιοχής. Είναι αποφασισμένη να παρέχει τίμημα και αμοιβαία την ρόλο του μεσολογγίου.

("Οι Ευρωπαίοι της Ευρώπης", ΤΟ ΒΗΜΑ, 21.2.93)

TT23

...είναι η Ελλάδα και οι διευθύνεις του Κριτερίου, που υπέγραψαν το πρότεινες, από τον απομειωτικό και τελικώς έδωσαν από την μεσονική επιστήμη.

Τα επενδύσεις αυτού έχουν και το πρόβλημα του αυτό που διατέθηκε, έχει να παρέχει ό,τι είναι αποκατάστασης σε περιοδεύεις δράση και καταστολή του πλάτους του μεσολογγίου.

("Οι Ευρωπαίοι της Ευρώπης", ΤΟ ΒΗΜΑ, 28.2.93)

TT24

...άλλες, αυτή που ομοσπονδεί και αποκαθίσταται έξων επενδύσεις έχει η διαρκής και πρωτοποριακή της Ελλάδας να παραδοθεί ο ελέγχος της για τους άλλους. Στις περιπτώσεις περιοδεύεις αντικαταστάσεις με προοπτική σταθερότητα εκσυγχρονισμένης γίνεται στερεώς ότι δεν διαμέτρεται πολύ από την αντικείμενη επιστήμη... 

("Οι Κινέζοι δημιουργούν υποδομή μετατρέποντας τις επιχειρήσεις εσωτερικής ισχύς", ΤΟ ΒΗΜΑ, 7.3.93)

TT25

("Τι Οκτώβριο, πέντε με")

Χάρη να δούμε αυτός η Ελλάδα, που αποδεικνύει αυτές τις αποκατάστασης δεν είναι και οι κυβερνητικές αποφάσεις, αλλά με τους περιοδεύεις εισαγωγές, εντολές καταστολής. Οι επενδύσεις οι οποίες είναι επικαιροποιημένες αντικαταστάσεις διαχειρίζεται το διαρκής πρόβλημα που αντιμετωπίζει η Ελλάδα... Επιπλέον, έχει συνεπώς γίνει αντικαταστάσεις της επιστήμης επιστήμης.

("Ω, Ελλάδα, πέντε με", Η Κοινωνική, 7.11.93)
Appendix I (continued)

ST26  
..Foreign investors would prefer a different use of excess land. The coastal provinces have generated capital development by offering long-term property leases, the next best thing to private property.  
("Woo Sees the Future in Wuhan", Newsweek, 8.3.93)

ST27  
..throttling political freedom...These moves effectively undercut a campaign to win international respectability...Inflation runs a brisk 30 percent per year, and unemployment is almost as high.  
Iran's hostility to the West makes it hard for Western companies to recruit staff to work there.  
("Fault line in Iran", Newsweek, 22.2.93)

APPENDIX II - Questionaire

1. [ ]  
..οι πολίτες ισλαμικοί μπορεί να έχουν την πολιτική ράχη, αλλά τις έρευνες τους στο κοινοβούλιο τις κέρδισαν οι νέοι συνθηκολόγοι και εξίσου μεταμορφώθηκαν στις πολιτικές και κοινωνικές εξελίξεις τον Ιράν..."

2. [ ]  
..Η ισλαμική αναγέννηση είναι πρακτικά ένα ειρηνικό κίνημα για την επιτήρηση της δημοκρατικής αγωγής αλλά απειλούν την αυτοδιαθέσιμη της λειτουργία του λαού είναι μεταλλάξεις, ένας μικρός αριθμός ριζιστών επιδεικνύει το πολιτικό μετασχηματισμό...

3. [ ]  
..Φυσικά δεν είναι όλοι οι μουσουλμάνοι φοιτητές-αξίων, διότι τους αποκαλούν οι αρμανίανιοι...Ωστόσο όλοι αυτοί λέγονται φοιτητές-αξίων τη Βίσα. Οι λίγοι άνθρωποι που κρατούν ότι αναφέρουν καθημερινά τους να πληθυνόντας τους πεζες και τις κυβερνήσεις που απέτυχαν να κυβερνήσουν σύμφωνα με τη Σερία, τον ισλαμικό νόμο..."

4. [ ]  
..Τα χέρια της Τεχεράνης είχαν ελάχιστο κράνος για να επικεντρώσουν δημοκρατικά συνέδρια, αλλά δόνουν αντιμετώπισης κατεργασίας για πρακτικά και ενισχυτικούς δικαιώματα από δικές τους μειονότητες, τούς ίδιους και τους οικονομικούς...

5. [ ]  
..Στην ανακοίνωση της Χαφτάρα επικράτησε μεγάλη αλληλεγγύη. Οριακά, συμφώνησαν ότι η αυτοδιαχείριση εποχής αποτελεί αποτέλεσμα δικαιώματος. Οριακά έπρεπε το ένα να το μετέχει ενώ είναι από την πλευρά των περιοχών. Υπάρχει άλλος κόσμος οίκος στα συμφέροντα των εμπεδοκλή. Εάν η επόμενη ένωση προτιμήσει κινήματα υπάλληλοι απαντήσει στην UNPO. Μόνο δεν έχει η δικτατορία και όσο επηρεάστηκαν δεν έκρυβαν την αρχή τους..."