

Report on
The Difference in the Theory and Practice of News Editing and
Translating in DBC

By
Ishrak Shumayra
16103032

An internship report submitted to the Department of English and Humanities in partial
fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of
Bachelor of Arts in English

Department of English and Humanities
BRAC University
April 10, 2020

© 2020. BRAC University
All rights reserved.

Declaration:

It is hereby declared that,

1. The internship report that I have submitted is my original work while completing a degree at BRAC University.
2. The internship report does not contain material previously published or written by a third party, except where this is appropriately cited through full and accurate referencing.
3. The internship report does not contain material which has been accepted, or submitted, for any other degree or diploma at a university or other institution.
4. I have acknowledged all of the main sources of help.

Student's Full Name & Signature:

Ishrak Shumayra

16103032

Supervisor's Full Name & Signature:

Rukhsana Rahim Chowdhury

Senior Lecturer, Department of English and Humanities

BRAC University

Approval:

The internship report titled “The Difference in the Theory and Practice of News Editing and Translating in DBC” submitted by Ishrak Shumayra (16103032) of Spring, 2020 has been accepted satisfactory in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in English and Humanities on April 10, 2020.

Examining Committee:

Rukhsana Rahim Chowdhury
Senior Lecturer, English & Humanities
BRAC University

Prof. Firdous Azim
Chairperson, English & Humanities
BRAC University

Acknowledgement:

Surviving is always a challenging part for all of us. To achieve our goals and fulfill the objectives we all have to face difficulties. And with Almighty Allah's blessing to guide us and show us the right path, everything is easier and less complicated.

The internship was the last step of my undergraduate program as a student of ENH Department, BRAC University. It was a memorable experience for me to work at DBC News Channel. Firstly, I would like to thank Almighty for his showers of blessings to complete my internship paper fruitfully. I am grateful to him for keeping me well and wisdom, strength. Without him, this journey is quite impossible for me. I would like to thank our honorable Chairperson Prof. Firdous Azim and all the faculties of ENH Dept. of BRAC University for giving me the proper direction and inspiring me to go on the right track. Especially, I would like to convey my sincere gratitude to my supervisor Rukhsana Rahim Chowdhury for giving me proper direction and guidelines, for her unconditional support and time to time feedback throughout this journey. Without her support, I might not be able to complete this report.

Moreover, I am thankful to my supervisor Mr Quadrat-E-Moula, the chief news editor of “English Newsroom Department” of DBC News for guiding me during my internship period. I would like to thank my colleagues for supporting me, thanks to the authority of DBC News for allowing my internship here.

Finally, I am grateful to my family for their unconditional love, tolerance, and support throughout this journey. Especially to my mother. Yes, I have completed the hardest part of my undergraduate life without you.

Last but not the least, I have to mention my two closest friends Md. Mahedi Hasan and Mantaka Ishraq who have been supporting me academically and mentally as well. Thank you for encouraging me a lot.

Ishrak Shumayra

Executive Summary:

This internship report is completed after attending three months internship program in DBC. This internship aims to observe the application of theoretical knowledge into a practical one.

The objective of this report is to analyze the difference between theory and practices. While doing the internship, I need to analyze the theories about how it will be applied in the practical form. I worked in the 'Newsroom Editing Sector' in DBC. I have to do translation from Bangla to English and also edit the news. While doing editing and translating news, I have been facing some obstacles when I have to relate to theories. I have been faced, what differences I have been found while doing the internship, all the things are described as chapter wise in this paper.

The first part consists of an introductory part with the history of DBC News Channel. I share my internship experience and what I have learned in my academic life in Chapter 02 and Chapter 03. In Chapter 04, I discuss the difference in theory and practice what I have found while working in DBC. I also keep a 'Recommendations' where I put my opinion while working on DBC. Finally, I also give 'work citation' which helps me to build up a well standard paper and also add 'appendix' as a proof to work on DBC.

Table of Contents

Chapter 01: Introduction	01
• 1.1: Brief History of Television Channel in Bangladesh	02
• 1.2: History of DBC News Channel	03
Chapter 02: My Internship Experience	06
• 2.1: Experienced Basic Terminologies through Learning	08
Chapter 03: Classroom Learning	11
Chapter 04: Practical Application	14
• 4.1: Editing News	15
• 4.2: Translating News	21
Chapter 05: Conclusion	30
Chapter 06: Recommendation	32
Works Citation	
Appendix	

Chapter 01: Introduction

Today's world is formed by the mass media. Media is such a term where we can communicate to the outside world through television channels, news, music, movies and so on. It describes the various ways through which we can communicate with another society, another country. So, it is very important to stay updated that what is happening around us, around the world. Newspapers, TV Channels, Internet are the most important sources which provide us with important information and sources that can help us to stay updated. But generally, there are five types of mass media, which we can depend on to get more reliable information around the world. These are Radio, Print Media, Regular Broadcast Television Media, Cable Television and Telecommunication Media like the Internet, Satellite services. We can know about every phase of life all over the world through this mass media.

We are living in the 21st Century where everything is based on communication through technology. Today's world is in our hands just because of the development of modern technology. Television is one of the greatest inventions of this modern technology. We can see what is happening to the world throughout our eyes. We also can see the event news, entertainment shows, talk shows, documentaries which takes place far away from us. A life without television is an incredibly hard life in this modern age. Radio is also an important mass media in modern life. We can hear important news from the radio but we cannot see the situation. However, we cannot give importance to the news without seeing the condition of it. That is why Television is considered as one of the greatest mass media communication because of its visual communication where we can hear sounds with the moving images. Now people prefer broadcast news rather than print news though we do not have much time to read the newspaper. For this reason, broadcast news is more preferable to us because of its audio and visual presentation.

According to Walter Cummins and George Gordon in his book *Programming Our Lives* from “Introduction” chapter, “TV offers instant content and information. Because of its immediacy, it has a strong drawn for us to see in to see the latest headlines [...] (16)”.¹ This quote presents that television shows breaking news and latest headlines without any interruption of currently broadcast programs to the viewers so that, viewers can quickly spot out the breaking news. Breaking news should be exclusive and important. After publishing the breaking news, the basic information of the news must be published as soon as possible to the bottom line of the breaking news.

- **1.1: Brief History of TV Channel in Bangladesh:**

TV channel plays a major role in people’s opinion. WRGB was the world’s experimental television in 1928, it became a licensed television after WWII.² From then to now, many television channels were being transmitted through the world by the revolution of the television channel industry. At present, many TV channels tend to broadcast 24/7 news. This news channel has the opportunity to look at various stories in depth. Bangladesh Television (BTV) is the first state-owned television network in Bangladesh. Before, this TV channel is known as Pakistan Television (PTV) on 25 December 1964. After the independence in 1971, it was renamed as Bangladesh Television.³ After that, it becomes a government channel in our country. An article “Encyclopedia of Post-Colonial Literature in English” which is written by Kabir Chowdhury and Kaiser Haq held that, “Both Radio Bangladesh and BTV fully government-controlled and show bias for the ruling regime”

¹ Taken from the book *Programming Our Lives* by Walter Cummins and George Gordon which covers the notion of the ‘Medium dominant to our daily life.

² For more information about WRGB, please visit <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WRGB>

³ For information about BTV, please visit https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh_Television

(153). The writer explains that BTV is known as a government channel where all the bias shows are showed in the direction of the government of our country. After a long time, the government has decided to permit the private channel.

The government gave permission to allow satellite TV channels in the private sector in 1990's. When the Government gave permission for the satellite television channel, this satellite television channel in our country are flourishing day by day in our country. Their aim is to transmit news and entertainment. The network of the channels is escalating day by day with a continuous growth of TV channel industry. Three private sectors had been set up during 1990s. Among them, the first private satellite TV channel is ATN Bangla which was set up in 1997. After that, Channel I and ETV (Ekushey Television) were set up in the same decade. Though ETV was banned during the regime of opposition party in 2001, it was back again 2009. Since then to now, there are total 23 satellite private channel in our country. Another 13 private TV channel are waiting for their license and permission to the government.⁴

- **1.2: History of DBC News Channel:**

At present, there are total 23 satellite private news channel. Among of them only 5 or 6 TV channels are 24 hours news channel. DBC News Channel is one of them. DBC (Dhaka Bangla Media & Communication) News Channel is one of a private satellite 24 hours television news channel in Bangladesh. It is mainly Bengali language digital-based news channel, but it has English News Department too. This news channel was established on 21 September 2016.

⁴. All the information is here: <http://www.theasian.asia/archives/85523>



DBC News Channel Logo

Iqbal Sobhan Chowdhury is the Chairman of this news channel. The channel has its own Earth Station which is used to broadcast digital signal to telecast Apstar 7 satellite. The downlink frequency is 4092 MHz.⁵ The satellite has a huge coverage area across the country. This news channel telecasts both Bangla and English news and becomes very popular for its news presentation from the beginning of its journey. It presents a variety of programs including talk show, women empowerment show, business talk show, national and international talk show and many more. Like: *Shomadhan Shutro*: talks about women rights and empowerment, *Khela Niye Khela*: international and national sports program, *Rajkahon*: political issues related talk show, *Krishi Kotha*: agriculture development program. The program *Raajkahon* is the most famous talk-show program in DBC News Channel.

⁵ For more details: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DBC_News

DBC News Channel believes in good journalism which is the main element to build up a good nation and helps to create awareness among the people on their rights. This channel is also devoted to making a sphere of belief as well as open censure. They believe in delivering the news straight forward, their main object is to maintaining and to indicate the ability of data against extremism, militancy, falsehoods-provocations by providing objective and accurate information.

The rise of private channel sector in Bangladesh creates employment opportunity. Young people, especially who are graduate form universities want to work into these TV Channel. Also, some TV channels have scope to do internship in this sector. I myself, feel lucky to do my internship in the Television News Channel Sector like DBC. In this paper, I am going to illustrate about my internship experience what I have been learned so far, my classroom learning which I can relate my learning to the practical work as well as what difference I have been found in theories and practices while working in DBC including adding my recommendations.

Chapter 02: My Internship Experience

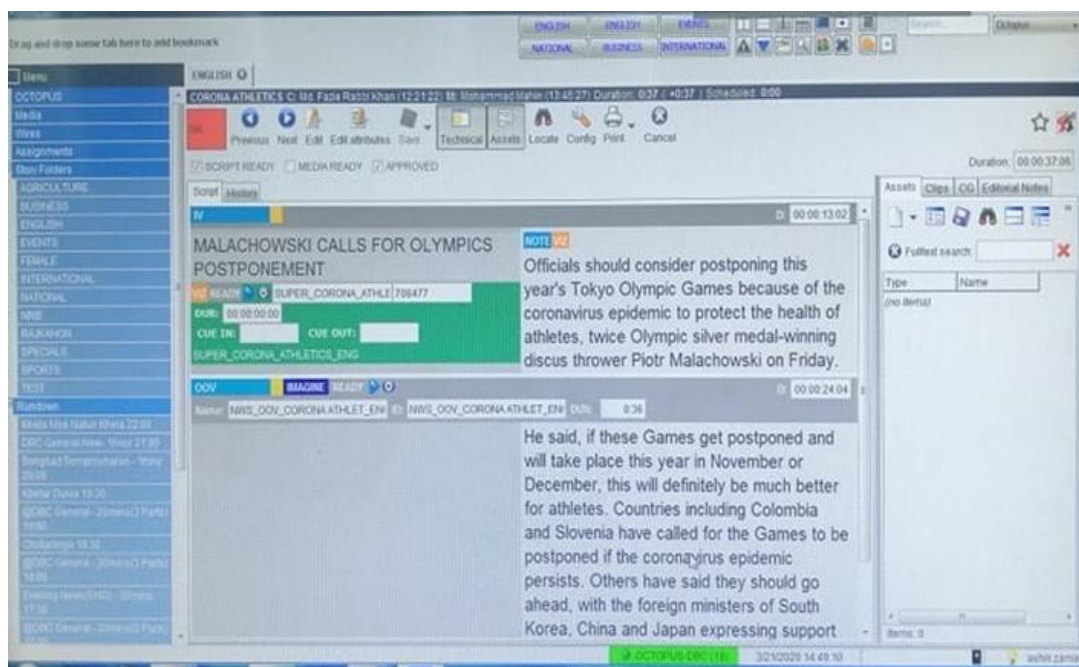
Television media plays a dynamic role in news broadcasting which is interrelated with the whole world. In *ENG 333: Globalization* course where we learned that every country influences each other to the range of political-cultural issues, religion, economy etc. through the strong globalization. The evolution of this media is such a significant part that keeps us completely socially updated. We can gain all the information from the outside country through the news. We can see the actual image of the current scenario of outside country by television news. Through this media, where we are getting news which is considered as a central point of the device. In that case, I feel very fortunate to do my internship in a news channel.

For my internship, I have joined in DBC on 13 September 2019. I am working under the ‘English Newsroom Editor Desk’. My supervisor’s name is Qudrat-E-Maoula. Here I am assigned as ‘news editor and translator’. It was a memorable experience while doing my internship in DBC. Here, I have learned a new style of writing news reports by following the simple style of writing. While preparing for the news, the news has to be simple, catchy and straight forward which is the easy way to grab the viewer’s attention. A question can easily come to our mind that why people will choose a particular channel for news? There is a lot of channels in Bangladesh which provides news hour to hour. So, why we need to choose only a channel? The main reason is which I need to keep in mind that, preparing the news, the more actual information a channel can provide to the public, the public will be more interested to select that particular channel for news. According to the book, *The Elements of Journalism* written by Bill Kovach and Tom Rosenstiel stated that “the first two principles of journalism would be to the truth and to its citizens”⁶. So, the main elements

⁶ I took it from an article “Newspaper Report Writing Examples”. Please visit: <https://www.examples.com/education/newspaper-report-writing.html>

of journalism are ‘truth’ and ‘citizen’. Because, all the news is shaped by a citizen of a particular country, they provide us the true information. Based on their information, we try to publish it as a news where worldwide people also can know about the other side of their country. This news can be based on cultural issues, political issues, situational-biasness etc. and we the journalist try to gain this truthful information through the citizen then we published it in a newspaper as well as broadcast it to the television channel.

While preparing news, I need to train myself with DBC news writing and presentation skill. I need to know some basic terminologies of the news writing which are related to news broadcasting. I need to know about some aspects and stages of News production in DBC. As I mentioned, I worked in “English Newsroom Editing Desk” as a news editor and translator. I had to work on international desk. Here, the news reporters use special software for writing news, which is ‘OCTUPUS’, each of them has their account to cover the news. Though I was assigned



OCTUPUS Software

as an intern, they did not give a personal account. Therefore, I have to translate the news or edit the news in Microsoft words and they copied it to the 'OCTUPUS'.

- **2.1: Experienced Basic Terminologies through Learning:**

While working here, I had to know about IV, OOV, SOT, PKG, News-ticker, Super, Just In, Editing Panel, Rundown, Phono and so on. Without knowing this, it is not possible to write a piece of news. These terminologies are the main essence of news sector. I also have to learn these terminologies during my internship experience. From the very beginning of my internship, my supervisor gave a list of these terminologies and told me to learn it from google then he will describe each terminology and what is the purpose of it in the news sector. Now I am going to describe this one by one.

- **IV:** IV means presenter "In Vision". We can see the news presenter on TV while presenting the news. The presenter read out the lead sentence of the news which conveys the essence of the news story and helps to grab the audience's attention.
- **OOV:** Out of Vision prefers footages and videos. It will be played on the screen when the presenter stays in on-air. Sometimes we need to edit the important part of the news and also make sure that the footage should be accurate. The standard time for the OOV is 1 minute 45 seconds.
- **SOT:** Sound of Tape refers to the news where the video editor adds footage and voice.
- **PKG:** Package news deals with more details with storytelling, characters, entertainment value in-depth coverage of news by investigating. IV, OOV, SOT, Footage all the things are included here. The length of the package is 1:30-2:00 minutes. This package is usually made in the editing panel.

- **News Ticker:** News Ticker is known as the breaking news which appears at the bottom of the line of the TV screen.

Pg	#	Lck	Format	Name	Duration	Plan dur	Cm dur	Hit time	Created by
1			JINGLE	Lunch Time News Opening	0:15	0:15	0:15	13:30:00	
2			IV	Welcome	0:06	0:00	0:21	13:30:14	alamgr khair
3			OOVVOOVOO	HEADLINES 1.30PM ENG	2:00	2:00	2:21	13:30:20	Muktadr
4			JINGLE	Headline Commercial	0:06	0:06	2:27	13:32:20	
5			IV	Welcome Back	0:03	0:00	2:30	13:32:27	alamgr khair
6			WOOV	SYLHET DEAD UP	0:28	0:00	2:57	13:32:30	Muktadr
7			WOOV	SHOP CLOSE	0:39	0:00	3:36	13:32:56	Muktadr
8			WOOV	RAB SHAMBAZAR	0:24	1:00	3:59	13:33:35	Muktadr
9			WOOV	HSC ENTRY CARD	0:31	0:00	4:30	13:33:59	Muktadr
10			WOOVJINGLE	ENG_CU_01_1.30PM	0:30	0:30	5:00	13:34:30	Muktadr
11			JINGLE	COMING UP 1 COMMERCIAL	0:10	0:10	5:11	13:35:00	
12			WOOV	STOCKS	0:31	0:00	5:42	13:35:10	Sabbir Ahmad
14			WVFX	CURRENCY	0:21	0:23	6:03	13:35:41	Sabbir Ahmad
13			WVFX	COMMODITIES	0:23	0:23	6:26	13:36:02	Sabbir Ahmad
15			IV	BREAK LINK	0:03	0:00	6:29	13:36:26	alamgr khair
16			JINGLE	Lunch Time News Mid	0:09	0:09	6:39	13:36:29	
17				Break	0:00	0:00	6:39	13:36:38	
18			JINGLE	Lunch Time News Mid	0:09	0:09	6:48	13:36:38	
20			IV	Welcome Back	0:03	0:00	6:51	13:36:47	alamgr khair
21			JINGLE	Welcome Back Commercial	0:05	0:05	6:56	13:36:50	
22			WOOV	ITALY CORONA	0:47	0:00	7:43	13:36:55	Sabbir Ahmad

Rundown Image

- **Super:** Super covers the most important message of the news channel. It seems 2-3 complete lines of the news which is shown on the TV screen within 5-8 words.
- **JUST IN:** It is the latest news update which is provided short and incomplete line but it contains the main news.
- **Rundown:** It is a kind of software where the news scripts are kept and arranged it sequentially.
- **Editing Panel:** It is a big room where all the evidence, footage, audio, video, SOT is keeping here. After writing the news, we need to prepare it for the presentation. Therefore, we need to add videos, audio, footage, SOT to the news and create I as a news presentation and we telecast it through PCR (The Production Room). Except for

this, there is a voice room and a headline room where the voice is recorded and also headlines are sorted out before telecasting the news.

- **Phono:** Phono refers to the live telecast. While breaking news turns out but there is no time to make OOV, then we go to the live directly. We can go live with phone calls as well as reporters also can show us the current situation of the spot what was happening during this time. Phono makes the news more authentic. For example live cricket or football match, some events or conference. Sometimes people's reaction consists of live news. How they react to a particular event, what they want to say, what their opinion is, what about their reaction towards a piece of particular breaking news. This reaction is as called as "VOX-POP" which means the voice of people.

These major terminologies which I have learned during my internship. It is a little bit tough, challenge and patience work but I have gained great experience through working on it. If we want to work in the media sectors, these terminologies are must to know. These are the basic but without these, a news cannot be published. All these terminologies are interrelated to one another. If we skip one terminology, we cannot work in the other one. So, it is very important for all the media major students to know about these terminologies. This internship experience is not only a memorable journey for me but also, I have gained some knowledge which I realized that if I do not start work, I may not be able to gain this knowledge. All the colleagues of my sector are so friendly, my supervisor helps me and teach me about these terminologies of the news sector. Moreover, he always tried to create a friendly environment where I can adjust myself easily. My colleagues are just like my friends. They also help me a lot when I am going to edit or translate a news. They do not consider me as an intern, rather they consider me as a junior journalist in this sector.

Chapter 03: Classroom Learning

This internship allows me to gain practical job experience in terms of doing some of the major courses in “Media & Cultural Studies.” As a media major student, I have done a total of 8 courses and this is mandatory to complete all these courses. Without one course, I do not require to do my internship. Different courses have different learning aspects. But all the courses are done so swiftly through the help of our honorable faculties. Without them, we, the media major students cannot complete all these courses. They help us to complete the courses by their unconditional help and support.

The first media course I took is related to the newspaper, *ENG 440: Copywriting*. This course introduces us to a different form of journalistic writing. We know various forms of journal writings such as editorials, op-eds, features, events, book and movie reviews etc. Here, we discussed the news value factors (like Prominence, Consequence, Timeliness, Proximity and Oddity) understanding of interview techniques, sports and investigating journalism. When I took *ENG 333: Globalization and the Media*, I was again drawn towards journalism. This course introduces us to theories, researches, and debates and analyzes globalization and media. This course is a student-teacher discussion lecture-based. In this course, we have learned how the process of globalization transforms the media and examines the impact of new technologies of globalization and media. We present our approaches to media-analysis concerning contemporary processes of globalization. In *ENG 401: Editing* which I felt like a newsroom experience in our classroom. All the credit goes to our faculty of this course. She is the one, who creates a newsroom environment and explains us each of the little details’ things in the news editing. In this course, I have learned about the aspects of a newspaper like page design and layout, editing pictures, graphics, typography, how to use an image in news editing as well as what journalists have to be

aware of when it comes to design. I also learned how a piece of news is formed for reports, how they arranged in a newspaper, how a newspaper is formatted etc. *ENG 465: Translation Studies* plays an important role in my internship part. Because I have to translate more than 3-4 news in a day. In this course, I have learned different aspects and techniques on how to translate accurately. This course is based on students-teacher discussion-based class. We have to translate some poet, songs, a small portion of a novel, short stories from 'Bangla to English' and 'English to Bangla'. Also, we have to translate an article which is based on Humayun Ahmed's writing from 'Bangla to English', which is considered as our final term paper. *ENG 404: Print Media* helps us to introduce these principles. Here, we know about the fundamentals of persuasive writing, the power copywriting techniques, skills of writing headlines, body copy, learn the techniques of grabbing the attention of the desired audience, focusing on the customers and also learning how to write an effective copy. For the practice of writing an effective copy like magazine, newspaper, audiovisual advertising, direct mail, brochure, catalogs, WWW (World Wide Web) format etc.

Apart from these, we also learned about the cultural theory, post-colonial studies, modernism in different courses. This is also a part of our media major courses. *ENG 331: Cultural Studies: Theory and Practice* introduced us to the core concept in cultural theory and also understand as well as analyze the cultural artifacts and movements in our society, in our own country. This course highlighted some issues and cultural politics such as feminism and post-colonial perspective. In this course, we have learned a theory 'Panopticon' which involves in all the institutions, industrialization to all over the country. This theory also applies in the news channel sector. *ENG 319: Modernism* where we have learned critical grip of historical and philosophical movements which can develop our critical thinking skills. We have also learned about the concept of colonialism and

imperialism in *ENG 218: Postcolonial Writing in English*. It is a literature-based course for post-colonial orientation which enables us to read any text from a post-colonial perspective. It is a foundation for post-colonial orientation which enables us to read any text from post-colonial perspective.

So, these are the brief descriptions about my courses what I have done and learned so far in the classroom through the help of my faculties. When I started studying in “Media and Cultural Studies”, I learned different theories which directed me a broader understanding regarding news and media. From the very start, when these theories were introduced to me, I realized that these theories were not going to be used too much in practical life. I used to think that, these theories are literary simple thoughts and have no application with real life. But now, when I entered in the practical life, I was very wrong about my thinking. Without these theories, it is quite difficult to work in media sectors. We need to know all the pinpoint things for working in this field. Furthermore, it is dreadful to work in this sector with a blank mind. All these courses provide such information which will help not only in the media sector but also the other work side in the world. Yes, I also had to do some literature-based courses which also helpful in the media sector, reflects us about the modern world, easily can relate to our culture and society as well as how does the post-colonial studies effects in our day to day life.

Chapter 04: Practical Application

While doing my internship, I faced a lot of problems when I am going to apply all the theories which I have learned in my courses. When I am going to write a piece of news, edit the news or translate the news I face some difficulties here. Once I am applying the theories in a practical job, I could not apply it 100% in my practical work. Meanwhile, doing my internship, my collaborators always told me to keep it in a simple form. Use simple sentences, simple words, avoid complex sentences so that the audience can understand the plot of the news easily.

I was assigned as a translator in “English Newsroom Editing Desk.” I have to translate the news from “Bangla to English.” I also have to edit some news. I had to edit the news headlines, ticker and also that news which is going to broadcast on a TV channel. Both *ENG 401: Editing* and *ENG 465: Translation Studies* are major courses for “Media and Cultural Studies.” My faculties for these courses have been taught me all the things which I may face in my practical work. In these courses I have learned how to edit news or an article, editing pictures, creating layouts, typography, different methods of translations, how to do the translation in the proper way etc. But, during the practical application, I have seen some changes or different issues if I compare it with my course theories. Now I am going to elaborate on those things.

But across of this, if I have a blank mind without knowing these all theories of *Editing and Translating*, it will become very tough for me to do editing and translating news. These tasks have become very easier for me when I know the theories. Now I can easily relate the terms of editing and translating when going to edit or translate a piece of news. On the other hand, I also find some differences between the theories and practices too.

- **4.1: News Editing:**

Editing is the most critical part of any writing. It is known as the most challenging and difficult task in journalism. According to Harold F. Osborne in his article, “Deliberate Editing” explored that, “There is more to editing than correcting an error. Editing requires decisive action, but this is not the same as hit-and-run action” (10). Editing is all about correcting the error. It is kind of a written material where we have to write revise, correct error, changes some words or sentences, adopts new words, a sentence should be more precise and more effective as well. In terms of spelling, grammar, capitalization and punctuation, editing helps us to do it more precisely. In this case, a small mistake can make an overwhelming impact.

An editor plays several roles while editing a story. On one-point editor should put himself/herself into the reader’s place and then edit the story with an interesting manner, also plays a critic’s role and a lawyer. To evaluate a story first and foremost an editor has to think like a normal reader to find out that is the story fascinating enough to catch attention. Thus, drawing the readers’ attention is more appropriate rather than telling the story which can be said: “show rather than tell”. If there is no specific evidence of anyone then the editor should not suggest them to publish the irrelevant story about anyone. In that case, people can accuse of being judgmental. Lastly, the editor has to choose a relevant headline that reader can understand by reading it and should be honest.

In this course, I have learned how to edit a newspaper, an article or a picture which is suitable for the news. We also have to learn the elements of editing which we need to edit an article or a newspaper. We have learned how to preserve color, narrative storytelling, editing voice and color, reporting polls, headlines, editors' law and ethics, typography, editing photographs and graphics etc. We learned all these things elaborately. While working on DBC news editing was fairly simple and most of the things are similar to my *ENG 401: Editing* course. But I have seen some difference between theories and practical work which I am going to explore in my paper.

When I worked on international news, we took international news from well-known sources like Al-Jazeera, BBC, CNN, Reuters.

The screenshot shows the Reuters website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Reuters logo and menu items: Business, Markets, World, Politics, Tech, Breakingviews, Wealth, Life. Below the navigation bar, the main content area is divided into several sections:

- THE WIRE**: A vertical list of news items with timestamps:
 - 17m ago: Pakistan PM accuses India of war hysteria over downed F-16 claim
 - 21m ago: Double blast kills three people, injures 20 in east Afghanistan
 - 34m ago: EU assessing impact of slower growth on Italy's 2019 budget: Dombrovskis
 - 39m ago: Saudi Aramco to offer \$16 billion in contracts to small, medium businesses: Arabia
- Main Article**: A large image of Vice President Mike Pence speaking at a podium. The headline is "U.S. ratchets up pressure on Venezuela, Cuban backers". The sub-headline reads: "U.S. to designate elite Iranian force as terrorist organization". The text below the image states: "Vice President Mike Pence stepped up efforts to force Venezuelan President Nicolas Maduro from office by imposing new sanctions on its oil shipments, and promising 'stronger action' against Cuba for helping to keep the regime afloat." A bullet point below the text says: "Lawyers for Venezuela's Guaido ask U.S. court to protect Citgo".
- MARKETS**: A section with a table of market data:

STOCKS	BONDS	CURRENCIES	COMMODITIES
S&P »	2,892.74	+0.46%	
Dow »	26,424.99	+0.15%	
Nasdaq »	7,938.69	+0.59%	
FTSE 100 »	7,446.87	+0.61%	
Nikkei 225 »	21,807.50	+0.38%	
- Hyundai Motor, Tencent tie up to develop self-driving cars software: report**: A headline with a timestamp of 3:39AM EDT.
- IMPRISONED IN MYANMAR: DAY 481**: A banner with the text "LATEST UPDATES ON ILL-LED REUTERS JOURNALISTS" and two small photos of men.

At the bottom of the screenshot, the text "Reuters Website" is visible.

We just copy-paste the news directly from these authentic sources. We edit nothing here. Even we also do not edit the pictures or videos of this news. We just keep this as it is. Though in theories, we have learned to edit all types of news. We need to change the words,

the structure of sentences, pictures regulations, the length of the news. Also, we have learned that if the news length is too long, we need to cut some sentences which carries less significant information on the news. We also learned that the news should be precise and more effective. As previously, I mentioned that I do not have any permission to accesses ‘OCTUPUS’, so I need to do all the work in Microsoft word. International news is more effective, we do not precise it for our practical work. We just keep the news as same as possible. This is a difference between theory and practice of editing.

The screenshot shows the BBC News website interface. The main headline is "Kashmir: The complicated truth behind its 'normality'" by Souvik Bhattacharya, dated 18 September 2019. The article features a large photograph of a park in Srinagar with people walking. The text discusses the easing of security measures and the return of some normalcy in the region. A quote from Asma Qurieshi is included: "Don't be fooled into believing everything is normal," she tells me.

Copying News from BBC Website

Kashmir: The complicated truth behind its 'normality'

To escape the claustrophobic tension of living under siege, people in Srinagar have found ways to unwind.

Parks in the main city of Indian-administered Kashmir are seeing a surge of visitors. Anglers sit desultorily on the banks of the picturesque Dal Lake. Others drive around in their cars, meeting friends and relatives. Knots of people gather on empty streets and shoot the breeze.

Many of the stifling security barricades and coils of razor wire - potent symbols of the siege - have been removed. There are no blackouts or mass rationing. Small markets are opening for a few hours.

It seem as if life in the tense Muslim-dominated valley, home to some seven million people, is limping back to some kind of normalcy a month after Prime Minister Narendra Modi's ruling BJP stripped the region of its autonomy, split it into two federally-run territories and imposed a lockdown.

But Asma Qurieshi, a government worker taking a stroll in a sprawling city park with her family, is not convinced.

"Don't be fooled into believing everything is normal," she tells me.

A headline is the most important part of editing. Writing headline is part of the art. We know that a good headline does not only tell the story but also sells the story. In the book *Language and Business: International Communication Strategies in Saxon Small*

and Medium-Sized Companies John Caples wrote, “If the headline is poor, the copy will not be read. And copy that is not read does not sell goods” (228).⁷ There are some steps to write a headline. Like, we should read and understand the story first before we start writing a headline. The headline should be more specific and precise in words. An ideal headline should not more than 8-10 words. In the article, “Headline Words” author says that, “In writing the headline, the copyreader must say what he has to say in a definite number of letters and spaces” (140). Though in practical life, I have learned different things. While working on international news, I had to keep the headlines as it is which I had found from an authentic source. It affects nothing if the headline is too long. Here, I saw that my fellow mates do not count the words or sentences of the headline as we know that it should keep within 8-10 lines. For example: when the Kashmir leader under arrest I write the headline that “KASHMIR LEADERS UNDER HOUSE ARRESTED. SPECIAL STATUS FOR JAMMU, KASHMIR TO BE REMOVED. PUBLIC MEETINGS HAVE BEEN BANNED.” This is a full headline of this Kashmir news. I do not use any sub-headline here. They trained me that there is no sub-headline for International News. I just copied it from the Reuters and keep this as same. I have no permission to cut or edit this headline. But the standard headline was like “KASHMIR LEADER UNDER HOUSE ARRESTED.” Only 5 words are reflected in the whole story. So, this difference I have been faced while doing my practical work.

⁷ For more information, please visit: <https://www.walton-marketing.co.uk/how-to-turn-heads-with-your-headlines/>

KASHMIR ARREST UP

Status: N

Version: 4

Duration:0.00 (0.50)

Nafisa

8/5/19 12:22PM

IV**0:16**

MOS: PILOT: SUPER_KASHMIR_ENG, 560283,

DUR: 0:00

NOTEKASHMIR-LEADERS UNDER HOUSE
ARRESTEDSPECIAL STATUS FOR JAMMU, KASHMIR TO
BE REMOVED

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF TROOPS HAVE BEEN

MOS PILOT:

DUR: 0:00

In a recent development, special status on Jammu and Kashmir will be removed, Indian Home Minister Amit Shah in a massive announcement has proposed this in parliament on Monday. Meanwhile, top politicians in Indian-administered Kashmir have been put under house arrest.

Picture of Headlines

‘Use of Contrast’ is a vital part of editing. The amount of contrast in news makes more interesting towards the reader. There are many ways of contrasting the news, like; the variety of headline fonts, the headline should be underlined, some headlines are capitalized some are not, use boldface body type in headline etc. If we try to this contrast in the news, it will be catchier and looks more interesting. But in my practical work, we do not use any contrast for the news. We do not use any contrastable things which will display the news a little bit interesting. Yes, all the news is going to be presented by a news presenter, but it will be more helpful to the news presenter to identify the headlines and the body paragraphs of the news when he/she is going to be present the news. All the themes of news are printed in black and white, the body paragraphs and headlines both are typed in the same format with the same size. Just the headlines and sub-headlines are kept in capitalized format.

OUGE DIES

DIES.

status: N

Version: 1

Duration: 0:00 (0:33)

Nafisa

8/5/19

12:09

PM

IV'

NOTE: FORMER KHMER ROUGE DEPUTY
LEADER DIES

NL-JON CHEA WAS CONVICTED OF GENOCIDE
AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY IN

MOS: PILOT: SUEPR KHMR ROUGE_ENG, Nuon Chea, a key leader in Cambodia's Khmer Rouge who
560275, DURI 0:00 was convicted of genocide last year, has died at the age of
93.

Use of Contrast in News

Here, I already marked the headline of this news and the second capitalized sentence is sub-headline of this news which is quite difficult to identify the headlines and sub-headlines of this news.

While working on national news, I had to edit something. Like, spelling mistakes, sentence structured, double-checked, fact-finding, all the 5W (Who, What, When, Where, Why) 1H (How) question-answer has been done. Cecilia Friend and Donald Challenger in the book *Contemporary Editing* said, "Editing is about thinking critically and reading well. If you can read with care and understanding, you can develop the skills essential for editing in any news medium" (3). This quotation explains that editing is an art where we need to practice it, should gain knowledge about this skill as well as approach this to any kind of work.

Editing voice is a significant part of making the news more reliable. Here using voice is known as SOT (Sound of Tape) which is the voice of a renowned person. For national news, we use many SOT of our Prime Minister, President, Education Minister and

many other well-known people. For editing, we use two types of using this voice: the first one is using partial voice and the other one is paraphrasing the voice. But here, we do not use any part or paraphrase the voice. At first, we listen to their direct speech what they said, then we translate it and published it as news. In DBC, they do not follow the rules of ‘using voice’. They just listen to their speech and translate it. They do not paraphrase it or do not use any partial statement for presenting it in the news.

All the theories which I have been learned from *ENG 401: Editing* course, is going to be matched with practical work most of the times. The faculty of this course taught us to follow every step while we edit any piece of a paper. Most of the time, I can relate the utmost theories while editing the news. But some of the theories do not maintain in the news work directly. Some differences I have been faced while working in the newsroom editing sector. These differences I have been described elaborately above the paper of the editing portion.

- **4.2: Translating News:**

Translating is the process where we can translate a word or a text from one language into another. it is the communication of the meaning of source text to the target text equivalently. The translation is a very challenging task for me. Aimed at doing translation, it requires good knowledge of the language and also good writing skill of a specific subject. The translation is such a purpose where we can carry the original message and can communicate one to another with different languages without changing the meaning. Hatim &Munday, *Translation: An Advanced Resource Book* states that “To establish general principles using which these phenomena can be explained and predicted” (7). So, translation is a process where we can share information by reproducing in another

language by following its theory. Newmark in his book *About Translation* stated that “Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language” (7).⁸ It explains that translation is such a source where we can transfer messages or statements by using different language. For better understanding the source text, we translate this into the target text which can be a native language of a country. For example, in Bangladesh, many people do not understand the English News and most of the International news which is published in English. For this reason, we need to translate this news in Bangla so that people can get what is happening around the world. That is why translation correspondingly plays an important role in the worldwide news sector.

In theories, I have learned so many characteristics of translation. Such as word for word, sense for sense, metaphrase, paraphrase, imitation, borrowing, calque, transposition, modulation etc. But while working on the translation I just need to focus only two things, ‘word for word’ and ‘sense for sense’. For *ENG 465: Translation Studies*, our faculty allocates a book *Introducing Translation Studies* by Jeremy Munday wrote that “The main focus is the central recurring theme of ‘word for word’ and ‘sense for sense’ translation” (30). Here ‘word for word’ translation means ‘literal’ and ‘sense for sense’ means ‘free’. ‘Word for word’ translation is known as “Literal Translation”. The literal translation means we have to follow the source text as it is when we translating this. It does not have any different meaning and also does not have any corresponding expression. The translation should be literal, free and faithful. The faithful translation is more important

⁸ Took this from an article: <https://www.translationdirectory.com/article634.htm>

which can portrait the meaning and consequence of the target text so smoothly.⁹ In the book *Sites of Translation: What Multilinguals Can Teach Us about Digital Writing and Rhetoric*, the chapter “Translation Moments as a Framework for Studying Language Fluidity” utters, “Traditional definitions of translation assume that translators are simply information conduits who replace words across languages” (15). So, it is a work for a translator to replace words across the language without changing the meaning. But for replacing words, we need to keep in mind that we need those words where the reader can catch the essence of the target text easily.

During my internship, translation is the most common task for me. I have to translate more than 3 or 4 news daily. My supervisor, colleagues advised me to do the translation in both ‘sense for sense’ and ‘word for word’. In theories, we have learned that either we will do the translation in ‘word for word’ or ‘sense for sense’. But when I am translating a piece of news in DBC, I need to follow both theories. While translating news, the IV (Presenter in Vision) part of the news is translated in ‘sense for sense’. Because ‘sense for sense’ translation preserves the meaning and uses different native words for proper translation. This IV is presented to us through the news presenter. So, it must be catchy to grab the audience’s attention. For OOV (Out of Vision), we translate it in ‘word for word’. Though ‘word for word’ makes news lengthy, it has a literal translation and it can give the general meaning of the news.

⁹ I read an article “Explore the concept of faithfulness in translation and discuss its applicability in translating political texts” from *Researchgate*. For more information, please visit: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283308563_Explore_the_concept_of_faithfulness_in_translation_and_discuss_its_applicability_in_translating_political_texts

ক্যাসিনো কাণ্ডে নেপালি নাগরিকদের পালাতে সহায়তা করা তিনজনকে শনাক্ত করা হয়েছে। তাদের একজন একটি গোয়েন্দা সংস্থায় কর্মরত বলে জানিয়েছেন গোয়েন্দা পুলিশের যুগ্ম কমিশনার মাহবুল আলম।

মঙ্গলবার সকালে ডিবিসি নিউজকে একথা জানান তিনি। এর আগে বুধবার রাতে ফকিরেরপুলে ক্যাসিনোতে অভিযান চলার সময় সেগুনবাগিচা ও পল্টনের দুই বাসায় পুলিশ পরিচয় দিয়ে সাদা পোশাকে ঢোকেন তিনজন। এর পরপরই ওইসব বাসায় থাকা নেপালি নাগরিকেরা পালিয়ে যান। এসব বাসার একটি দুইমাস আগে মোহাম্মেদান স্পোর্টিং ক্লাবের কর্মকর্তা পরিচয় দিয়ে ভাড়া নেন মাসুম নামের একজন।

Three persons have been identified for helping the Nepalese in the casino scandal. One of them is working to be in a detective sector's agency, said by Mahbul Alam, Joint Commissioner of Detective Intelligence.

He told DBC News on Tuesday morning. Earlier on Wednesday night, three persons entered the white robes at the residence of Segunbagicha and Paltan during a raid at a casino in Fakirpur. Soon after, the Nepalese people in those houses fled. Two months ago, a resident of Mohammedan Sporting Club introduced a man named Masum.

Translating News in both 'Sense for Sense' and 'Word for Word' Format

Doing 'word for word' translation is not forbidden. We need to do this translation when it is necessary. Sometimes we also do a translation in 'sense for sense' method in OOV. But most of the lines of OOV are translating in 'word for word' method. This OOV is the background of IV. IV just highlights the news, but OOV gives the background of all the information about the news. So, it is necessary to keep the meaning as it is from the source text to the target text. We cannot shift the meaning here. For this reason, they prefer to do 'word for word' translation in OOV. In 'Sense for Sense' translation, the shift of the meaning does not change here, but they instruct me to do in 'Word for Word' translation. In theories, I have learned that I have to follow just one method where I can justify various terms of my translating part. When I have translated an article or short stories in this course, most of the time I followed 'sense for sense' translation. 'Word for word' is too lengthy

and it does not express the actual meaning of the target text. If we follow these two methods equally, it may not create the actual significance of the target text. But in DBC I have to follow both methods for translating news. When I cannot translate a sentence in ‘sense for

ডেঙ্গুতে আক্রান্ত হয়ে চট্টগ্রাম মেডিক্যাল কলেজ হাসপাতালে রোজিনা বেগম নামে এক নারীর মৃত্যু হয়েছে।

বৃহস্পতিবার, বেলা সাড়ে এগারটার দিকে তিনি মারা যান রোজিনা। গত মঙ্গলবার থেকে জ্বরে ভুগছিলেন তিনি। বুধবার ডায়াগনস্টিক সেন্টারে পরীক্ষার পর তার ডেঙ্গু ধরা পড়লে রাতেই ভর্তি করা হয় চমেক হাসপাতালে। ভোরে তার শারীরিক অবস্থার অবনতি হলে ওয়ার্ডের এইচডিওতে স্থানান্তর করার পর তার মৃত্যু হয়। চট্টগ্রামের কর্নেল হাট এলাকার বিশ্ব কলোনীতে থাকতেন রোজিনা। তার গ্রামের বাড়ি লক্ষ্মীপুরে।

A woman who has been died from Dengue at Chittagong Medical College Hospital. The victim name is Rojina Begum.

On Thursday, at around 11:30, she died. She has been suffering from fever since last Tuesday. She was admitted to the hospital on Wednesday night when she was diagnosed with dengue after being tested at the Diagnostic Center. In the morning, her body condition deteriorated and she died after being transferred to Ward's HDO. Rojina lived in the Colony Hut area of the World Colony in Chittagong. Her village home is in Lakshmipur.

Another Example of Translating news

sense’, I had to translate it as ‘word for word.’ Though the sentence may not look so well structured, at least it can well-preserved the actual meaning of the text.

The sequence of words and sentences are very important for translation. After translation, it is very important to re-check these sequences. Because this rearrangement creates a clear and accurate meaning of the source text. But in practical application, when I translate news in ‘word for word’ method, we just translate this line by line and keep this same. We do not rearrange the sentences or do not change the words for looking more expressive. We use very simple words where the reader can catch the meaning of the news easily and also can imagine the situation. I face this particular difference when I am going

to apply these theories in my practical exertion. Sometimes, we keep some Bangla words like it as when we translating news. We do not change these words. For example, the word “উপজেলা” , “জেলা” , “সংসদ ভবন” . These words have their meaning. But when we are going to translate this, we keep the word “Upozila”, “Zila”, “Shangsad Bhaban” like the Bangla words. We do not translate this word. This term is known as “borrowing”. “Borrowing” means to borrow the word directly from source text to the target text.

Cohesion is also an essential part of the translation. It is the network of verbal, grammatical, and other relations which creates a link between the different parts of the text (*In other words; a coursebook on translation by Mona Baker*). It is kind of a surface relation which connects the actual words and expressions in the sentences or paragraphs.¹⁰ There are five main cohesive devices. Those are references, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction and lexical cohesion. The reference cohesion has been maintained in translating news smoothly. Reference cohesion means to address someone differently or address through pronoun. For example, in the previous news which I attached here, the person’s name is Rojina. At first, we addressed her as a victim then we addressed her with a pronoun (she/her) easily. So, in translating news, reference cohesion is maintained here. Substitution and Ellipsis are another part of cohesion. Substitution means an item is replaced by another item and ellipsis means omit an item. For omitting an item does not change the meaning of translating news. Rather it will create a rhythmic version of the translating news. For example, ‘do you know swimming? I replied, Yes! I know.’ Here the word ‘swimming’ is omitted and it does not change in the meaning by omitting a particular

¹⁰ PDF link is given here: https://www.academia.edu/5675886/In_Other_Words_A_Coursebook_on_Translation_-_Mona_Baker

word. In theories, we have learned that, for making the target text more attractive, we can use this Ellipsis term. But in DBC, we translate the news in ‘Word for Word’ format, most of the time, the Ellipsis term is absent here. For example, in the previous dengue news I translated that, “On Thursday, at around 11:30, she died. She has been suffering from fever since last Tuesday. She was admitted to the hospital on Wednesday night when she was diagnosed with dengue after being tested at the Diagnostic Center.” I can use ‘Ellipsis’ here like, “On Thursday, at around 11:30, she died, suffering from fever since last Tuesday and admitted to the hospital on Wednesday night.” If I keep this as it is, it also makes a sense that what is happening to the woman. Even, it does not change the meaning of the source text. But I have permission only to translate this in ‘Word for Word’ format without using ‘Ellipsis.’

Conjunction cohesion also brings some changes in translation. It involves the use of formal markers to relate sentences to each other. It is a small number of general expression where the writer wants the reader to relate what is about to be said and what has been said before. But in the news, most of the time conjunction cohesion is missing while translating. The previous ‘Dengue’ news is the example of without using conjunction cohesion. “A woman who has been died from Dengue at Chittagong Medical College Hospital. The victim name is Rojina Begum. On Thursday, at around 11:30, she died. She has been suffering from fever since last Tuesday. She was admitted to the hospital on Wednesday night when she was diagnosed with dengue after being tested at the Diagnostic Center. In the morning, her body condition deteriorated and she died after being transferred to Ward's HDO. Rojina lived in the Colony Hut area of the World Colony in Chittagong. Her village home is in Lakshampur.” In this example, we can hardly see the use of

conjunction here. But, if I use ‘conjunction cohesion’ term in this news, it will be more effective than the previous one. Like: “A woman named Rojina who has been died from Dengue at Chittagong Medical College Hospital. On Thursday, at around 11:30, she died and suffering from fever since last Tuesday. On the other hand, she was admitted to the hospital on Wednesday night when she was diagnosed with dengue at the Diagnostic Center when her condition deteriorated and she died after being transferred to Ward's HDO. She lived in the Colony Hut area where it is the World Colony in Chittagong which situated in Lakshmipur.” The second one looks more precise than the previous one by using

বাউল সাধক লালন সাইয়ের ১২৯ তম তিরোধান দিবস উপলক্ষে অনুষ্ঠিত হলো সাধুমেলা। মঙ্গলবার, সাইজির সুর ও বাণীর জাদুতে মুখরিত হয়ে ওঠে রাজধানীর শিল্পকলা একাডেমি প্রাঙ্গণ। মরমি ভাবভরংগের আবেশ ছরিয়ে দেশি বিদেশি শ্রোতাদের হৃদয়ে লালন সাইয়ের প্রেমময় দর্শন পৌঁছে দেন বাউল শিল্পীরা। লালন ফকিরের প্রেমময় মানবতাবাদী বাণী ও সহজিয়া সংগীতের সুরধারায় মোহময় হয়ে ওঠে সন্ধ্যা। বাউল শিল্পীরা সাইজির আধ্যাত্মবাদী গানের সুরধারায় শ্রোতাদের বর্ণনা করেন বিভেদ, হিংসা আর বিরোধমুক্ত এক প্রশান্ত পৃথিবীর স্বপ্নের। বাউলিয়ানার প্রগাঢ় ভাবদর্শনে শিল্পীরা বাংলার প্রাচীন ঐতিহ্য আর পরম্পরার নানা চিত্র একে দেন নাগরিক হৃদয়ে। শিল্পকলা একাডেমি প্রাঙ্গণে আয়োজিত অনুষ্ঠানে উপস্থিত ছিলেন আইসিওয়াইএফ-এর মহাসচিব তাহা আয়হান এবং ওআইসি প্রতিনিধি তুগবা ক্যারেন সাসি।

The Sadhu Mela has been held on 125th Tirodhan Day of Baul sadh Lalon Sai. On Tuesday, the art of the capital became the hall of the art academy complex.

Baul artists reached the loving vision of Lalon Sai by spreading the sentiment of the Marathi audience to the hearts of foreign audiences. The evening became fascinated by Lalon Fakir's loving humanitarian lyrics and sahajia music. Baul artists describe the audience in a melodrama of Saizi's soulful lyrics, dreaming of a peaceful world without discrimination, violence and conflict. In the intense spirit of Bulliana, the artists gave it many images of ancient traditions and traditions of Bengal in the civic heart. ICYF Secretary General Taha Ayhan and OIC Representative Tugba Karen Cersei were present at the function organized at the Art Academy premises.

Example of Lack of Conjunction and Lexical Cohesion in Translating News

‘Conjunction Cohesion.’ Here I also give another example of translating news where I have to translate it as ‘word for word’ without using conjunction cohesion.

In this example, we can easily see that, I have been translated the news in ‘word for word’ formation except for the first paragraph which has been going in IV. For this reason, I have to translate this portion in ‘sense for sense.’ The last one is translated into ‘word for word’ without using conjunction cohesion as well as not editing the news. Lexical cohesion, the last part of ‘Cohesion’ is also missing here. It is a kind of selection of words

which can create a relation to the text. When I translated OOV in 'word for word' I have to choose simple words, which may not relate accurately or may not suitable for the context but I have to keep these words for grabbing the meaning easily. In the previous news story, we also can see the lack of using lexical cohesion here, where some words do not suitable in the theme of the context.

These types of differences I have been faced while doing translating the news. Some of the terms are not applied here while translating news. In our classroom, we learned that it is not necessary to apply all the terms of translating the target text. But we must follow the basic terms when we are going to translate something. While translating the news, I realized that all the theories of translation are so important of using in practical life. Though I have been instructed to do translation as they want, I feel that if we want to work in this kind of sectors, we need to know the basic theories of doing the translation. Otherwise, it will quite difficult for anyone to translate anything. I also realized that, if I do not have the basic idea of these theories, I may not able to do the translation accurately. So, it is very important for all media major students or who wants to work in media sectors have to know the basic theories of translation. Though all the theories do not apply or maintain to translating news, it is necessary to know the theories of translation as well as we need to apply or maintain at least the basic theories of translation when we are going to translate the source text to the target text.

Chapter 05: Conclusion

Three months are very short time for practical. When I entered in this field, I have learned such things which are not included in our guided books. All these things have to be learned by working practically. I have tried my level best to learn at least the basic things from my working sector. I have learned something new as well as gained experience every day. This organization will remain in my mind forever where I worked as an employee for the very first time. Thanks to DBC News Channel which gave me an opportunity to apply my learning theories into the practical one. From this sector, I have learned that, the life of a journalist is not as easy as we people think. They bet their life in every moment to live. There is a quotation of Newton Lee, “Journalists should be watchdogs, not lapdogs.”¹¹ This quotation states that ‘watchdogs’ journalists’ should be active in all purpose. They will provide all the information to the people about the on going situation and information about the recent circumstances. They provide those types of information which can prevent the government from corruption. On the other hand, lapdogs’ is the opposite version of watchdogs where they maintain polite, formal and unprofessional relationship with the government and politicians.

While working in the television news sector, I have faced vast difference between the academic knowledge and practical work. It clears me a lot of things which a text book cannot. The examples are given above the chapters of this report. Now I have more interest to work in news sector and watching news rather than before. It is a very challenging and tough task to broadcast the news rather than finding the solid news. Nevertheless, with the growth of globalization, television channels also have grown with the greatest scale. News publishing and

¹¹. Take it from: <https://www.goodreads.com/quotes/789595-journalists-should-be-watchdogs-not-lapdogs>

broadcasting, television media are the greatest revolutionary invention of globalization. Due to this reason, we can gain knowledge of various subjects, know about the country's situation very easily, as well as we can imagine the other part of the outside country.

To sum up, these three months are the most beneficial part of my undergraduate life. This beneficial part explores me to choose my future career in the media sector. This internship makes me as individualism and learn punctuality. It helps me to gain knowledge which will be helpful if I want to work in the media sector furthermore. They gave me an identity, 'a junior journalist.' This is a great achievement for me during this short period of internship where I have worked as a journalist, know about the terminologies, numerous features of journalism and also got respect from this work place. Last but not the least, this internship helps me not only professionally, but also helps me to cope up with an unknown situation, unknown people, concern about the time management, writing and presentation skills as well as how to work in a team.

Chapter 06: Recommendation

Media is the most imperative part of our day to day life where something new is going to happen in everyday life. Media journalists are the most courageous who confirms all the tales about the past, present, and future days with reality, data, and confirmation. I am so fortunate to get inside the part of this world. These three moth experiences are an unforgettable journey in my entire life. Having “Media and Cultural Studies” in my major concentration, helps me to enrich my knowledge and also my practical activities. My internship at DBC News Channel provides me with this opportunity to enrich the knowledge and practical works. Here I improved my official activities through learning the different terminologies of media. This knowledge will help more to work in different sectors of media.

During my internship, I was under the surveillance of my supervisor who guides me and helps me to learn everything related to the news sector. I worked there under him. Not only me but also my other colleagues also worked under him. Everything was monitored by him. Without his instruction, it is not possible to work furthermore by ourselves. Not only a person has been monitored to us, but we are also monitored by Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras, administrations as well as senior officials of the news organizations. This whole observational thing can relate to a theory which I have been learned in *ENG 331: A Cultural Studies Reader* course and the theory is ‘Panopticon.’ Panopticon is an architectural work which is designed by English philosopher Jeremy Bentham. This panopticon is such a disciplinary concept of jail-like structured to observe the general people. Michel Foucault showed his parameter that each organization need to fill in a panopticon where we have been observed by someone. Foucault in his book *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison* stated that "The Panopticon is a radiant machine which, whatever utilization one may wish to put it to, produces homogeneous impacts of

intensity" (202). This panopticon is such an instrument which gives the capacity to the watcher who looks at others. I have been observed by my supervisor, colleagues, administrations, senior officers as well as CCTV. At first, I feel so uncomfortable when someone observed me while I am working. On the other hand, it is also important to be observed because I am the new beginner now, and I need a direction what I have to do as I was a newcomer in this field. Not only me, but every employee also needs to observe under a supervisor for doing proper work, and attend to the specific goal without following the wrong path.

I want to thank the English and Humanities Department of BRAC University. I am very grateful to study in this department, at this University. All the major courses of “Media & Cultural Studies” are related to broadcast journalism and media. All these courses are helped me out to apply this in practical work. Therefore, it is a humble request from me to my department for arranging some seminar and the technology-based media workshop to sharp the technical skill to the media major students. It will be more helpful to us when we will start our working life. These types of courses will improve the scopes of work for media major students. I realized that the references from textual theories and concepts have some differences with the practical world. But 80% are connected directly to the theories and practical works. When I studied theories in the courses such as *ENG 401: Editing*, *ENG465: Translation Studies*, I found them difficult and thought that they just appeared in texts. However, when I was interning at DBC News Channel, these theories become easier for me. Because when I started practical work, I can relate those theories to the practical work and it is only possible to memories the theories by working.

The internship is the ending part of my undergraduate life. I give all my effort to relate all the textual contents from media major courses into practical application when I did my internship in DBC. This internship helped me to grow up individually. Not only I have learned

professional mannerism, but also learn punctuality and disciplinary. This internship will help me to work on a different TV channel. I realized the significance of following hard-working attitudes, coordinating with others, and being reliable at the office through this internship. I try my level best to complete my internship report with practical life examples and secondary resources. I want to thank my intern supervisor once again who supports me, helps me unconditionally. Without her help, I cannot do anything. I hope that the knowledge which I have got from DBC News Channel will help me in the future because this journey has been boosted up my confidence level to face another career life.

Work Cited

Benson, Eugene, and Leonard W. Conolly. *Encyclopedia of post-colonial literatures in English*. Routledge, 2004.

[https://books.google.com.bd/books?id=nGfMAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA153&lpg=PA153&dq=BTV+fully+government+controlled+and+show+bias+for+the+ruling+regime+\(153\).&source=bl&ots=JjPv2YAO0a&sig=ACfU3U3UOLy8gV5JF7F5k2NGc956GHWhQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiOl_qql9HnAhUnzTgGHR8_Ad0Q6AEwAnoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q&f=false](https://books.google.com.bd/books?id=nGfMAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA153&lpg=PA153&dq=BTV+fully+government+controlled+and+show+bias+for+the+ruling+regime+(153).&source=bl&ots=JjPv2YAO0a&sig=ACfU3U3UOLy8gV5JF7F5k2NGc956GHWhQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiOl_qql9HnAhUnzTgGHR8_Ad0Q6AEwAnoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q&f=false)

Cummins, Walter M., George G. Gordon, and D. M. George Gordon. *Programming our lives: Television and American identity*. Greenwood Publishing Group, 2006.

https://books.google.com.bd/books?hl=en&lr=&id=BNBC2oI0H6EC&oi=fnd&pg=PR7&dq=Programming+Our+Lives&ots=FOP3qCBuhC&sig=9p3Gv4of0SCbFPaQgIA8gDdYTcg&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=Programming%20Our%20Lives&f=false

Foucault, Michel. *Discipline and punish: The birth of the prison*. Vintage, 2012.

<https://rampages.us/oculist/wp-content/uploads/sites/499/2014/08/Panopticism.pdf>

Friend, Cecilia, and Don Challenger. *Contemporary editing*. Routledge, 2013.

https://books.google.com.bd/books?hl=en&lr=&id=VSZmAQAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=Contemporary+editing.&ots=QlYhf_OpKj&sig=qMzESf_Op-U-vlGoUIduM0hvXcc&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=Contemporary%20editing.&f=false

Hatim, Basil, and Jeremy Munday. *Translation: An advanced resource book*. Psychology Press, 2004.

https://books.google.com.bd/books?hl=en&lr=&id=0wt5L0McL2YC&oi=fnd&pg=PR11&dq=Translation:+An+advanced+Resource+Book+&ots=xOmMyMb8NI&sig=2GvJVO_fhaA6SubVxi203SQOhuQ&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=Translation%3A%20An%20advanced%20Resource%20Book&f=false

Kovach, Bill, and Tom Rosenstiel. *The elements of journalism: What news people should know and the public should expect*. Three Rivers Press (CA), 2014.

Mona, Baker. "In Other Words. A coursebook on translation." *Journal of Women s Health* (1992).

https://www.academia.edu/5675886/In_Other_Words_A_Coursebook_on_Translation_-_Mona_Baker

Munday, Jeremy. *Introducing translation studies: Theories and applications*. Routledge, 2016.

https://books.google.com.bd/books?hl=en&lr=&id=AmeFCwAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=Introducing+Translation+Studies+&ots=pwerwg5j26&sig=5xHydGRhuzVyEo7thccOMVSJZ8c&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=Introducing%20Translation%20Studies&f=false

Osborne, Harold F. "Deliberate Editing." *Technical Communication*, vol. 26, no. 1, 1979, pp. 10–29. JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/43091920. Accessed 20 Mar. 2020.

Rockwell, Harold E. "Headline Words." *American Speech*, vol. 2, no. 3, 1926, pp. 140–141. JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/452459. Accessed 20 Mar. 2020.

Sternkopf, Sylvia-Michèle. *Language and Business: International Communication Strategies in Saxon Small and Medium-Sized Companies*. diplom. de, 2004.

"Translation Moments as a Framework for Studying Language Fluidity." *Sites of Translation: What Multilinguals Can Teach Us about Digital Writing and Rhetoric*, by Laura Gonzales, University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, 2018, pp. 10–25. JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctv65sx95.5. Accessed 21 Mar. 2020.

Appendix:

DBC - English News - 30mins - Dec 5, 2019 13:30:00

BNP FAKRUL

Status: R

Version: 5

Duration: 0:00 (0:00)

IV

0:23

Ashik Zaman 12/5/19 12:41 PM

NOTE: 'GOVT INTERVENES KHALEDA'S HEALTH
REPORT SUBMISSION'

MOS: PILOT: SUPER BNP FAKHRUL_ENG, BSMMU's medical report on Khaleda Zia's health has not
638342, OUR: 0:00 been submitted to the court today due to the government's intervention. This was stated by the
general secretary of BNP, Mirza Fakhru Islam Alamgir.
He alleged this at a press conference held at BNP's Noya
Paltan central office in the capital. Not only is it a violation of
the customary norms of bail, it is a violation of humanity he
alleged.

SOT

MOS: PILOT: Mirza Fakhru Islam Alamgir
ASTON_MIRZA_FAKHRUL_ISLAM_ENG, 638336, BNP Secretary General

NOTE: NWS_SOT_BNP_FAKHRUL_191205

((It was obligatory for BSMMU to submit the health report of
Khaleda Zia to court. But BSMMU failed to submit it. We
believe it is a court of contempt as the authorities failed to
submit today.))

ENG f 638336, BNP Secretary General

SAND ART

M Muktadir Anike, 12/5/2019 12:42

Status: N

Version: 2

Duration: 0:00 (0:00)

Ashik Zaman 12/3/19 12.34

IV

0:13

NOTE: INDIA HOSTS INTL SAND ART FESTIVAL

MOS: PILOT: SUPER SAND ART ENG, 637040, The International Sand Art Festival is a remarkable cultural event held by India's Orissa Tourism Department. Held at the Chandrabhaga Beach, 3 km from Konark, the sand art festival is an event for people in love with sand creations.

DUR: 0:00

PKG

MOS: PILOT:

DUR: 0:00

Hundreds locals and tourist flocked to Chandrabhaga beach on Sunday as the International Sand Art Festival kicked off in India's eastern Odisha state.

MOS: PILOT: ASTON PETER ART_ENG,
637037, DUR: 0:00

Sand Artist

(It's my first day here so I actually am going to have a look now for the first time but so far it seems so nice people are very friendly and enthusiastic about the art and it's close to the beach. It's a beautiful site so I like it a lot.)

The sand sculptures were carved by around 100 artists from across the globe including Denmark, the U.S.I Africa, Ireland, and Russia.

MOS: PILOT: ASTON DEEKA ENG, 637039, Deeka
DI-JR: 0:00

Tourist

"Yeah I have a special affection to dance because we also dance at home but we dance some different dances but of course dance is always something special and this one is connected with some history, with also some specialities of the culture and that's why we like it and especially that for we came here."

PETROL STRIKE

Status: SR

Version: 13

Duration: 0:00 (0:43)

Md. Saifur

12/1/19 12:06 PM

IV

0:09

NOTE: PETRO PUMPS GO STRIKE IN 3

Ashik Uz Zaman Sarkar, 15:57

2

DIVISIONS

MOS: PILOT: SUPER

635664, DUR; 0:00

Petrol Pump and Tank-lorry owners-workers council in Rajshahi, Rangpur and Khulna has started strike pressing home 15-point demands.

OOV

0:34

NOTE: NWS OOV PETROL STRIKE_UP 191201

Lifting transportation and sale of fuel from depots has been shut off since 6am Sunday morning. Refueling stations also stopped sale leading many vehicles unable to run. On the other hand, hundreds of vehicles remained stranded due to lack of fuel resulting in grave sufferings for all. Earlier on Saturday, leaders of Bangladesh Petro Pump Owners Association declared ultimatum to meet 15-point demand including hiking minimum commission up to 7 percent, increasing fare of tank-lorry and to stop police harassment,

Petroleum workers also expressed solidarity with the owners.

STRIKE JUTE

Status: SR

Duration: 1:00
(0:42)

Version' 17

12/3/19 11:24

Md. Saifur AM

0:10

NOTE: JUTE MILL WORKERS IN 24-HR
STRIKE PRESSING II-POINT

MOS: PILOT: SUPER_STRIKE_JUTE_ENG,

MOS: PILOT:

6369661 DI-JR: 0:00 Workers of state-owned jute mill have been observing 24hour strike since 6am today pressing home their 1 1 -point demand including implementation of wage commission.

OOV 0:32

NOTE: NWS OOVSTRIKE JUTE UP1191203

As part of the strike, workers of 7 jute mill workers in Khulna abstained from work on Tuesday. They declared to hold demonstration at the frontier of respective factories. Pressing the same demand, workers are observing the strike in Rajshahi. Speakers of the protests threatened to call tougher agitation if the 1 1-point demands are not realized. Alongside jute mill employees in Chattogram and Narshingdi joined the protests. They declared to observe fasting unto death along with the family members if the demands are not met within December

KASHMIR ARREST UP

Status: N

Version: 4

Duration: 0:00 (0.50)

Nafisa 8/5/19 12:22 PM

IV **0:16**

MOS: PILOT: SUPER_KASHMIR_ENG, 560283,
DUR: 0:00

NOTEKASHMIR-LEADERS UNDER HOUSE
ARRESTED

PECIAL STATUS FOR JAMMU, KASHMIR TO
BE REMOVED

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF TROOPS HAVE BEEN

MOS PILOT:
DUR: 0:00

In a recent development, special status on Jammu and Kashmir will be removed, Indian Home Minister Amit Shah in a massive announcement has proposed this in parliament on Monday. Meanwhile, top politicians in Indian-administered Kashmir have been put under house arrest.

OOV **0:34**

MOS: PILOT: SUPER_KASHMIR_ENG, 560278,

It was in the early hours of Monday that two former chief ministers of Indian-administered Kashmir, Omar Abdullah and Mehbooba Mufti, were placed under house arrest. The two leaders tweeted late on Sunday night about their impending house arrests and the situation there. Public meetings have been banned and reports say mobile networks and the internet have been restricted. Last week authorities also Ordered tourists and Hindu pilgrims to leave, citing "terror threat" against an annual pilgrimage to a major shrine. It is unclear what is behind the latest moves, which have stoked tensions.

News Updated December 3, 2019

India hosts International Sand Art Festival

By ntv December 3, 2019 147

Share f t p w



Hundreds of locals and tourists flocked to Chandrabhaga beach on Sunday (December 1) as the International Sand Art Festival kicked off in India's eastern Odisha state.

The sand sculptures were carved by around 100 artists from across the globe including Denmark, the U.S., Africa, Ireland, and Russia.

The five-day-long festival involves artists showcasing their talents through different themed sculptures.

At the same time, the Konark Festival is taking place which celebrates Odisha's rich culture and tradition through colorful dance performances with the Konark temple offering the backdrop to the stage.

Share f t p w

Latest News



News | ntv - April 9, 2020

New York sees drop in new hospitalizations, but deaths keep rising

New York state saw a sharp drop in the number of people newly admitted to a hospital...



After 37 deaths in two weeks, National Guard deployed to NJ veterans home

ntv - April 9, 2020



Coronavirus increases risk of players suffering mental health problems

ntv - April 9, 2020



Passengers set off for long-awaited journey after Wuhan lockdown lift

ntv - April 9, 2020



Delivery driver in India bucks coronavirus fear to continue crucial work

ntv - April 9, 2020

NEWS

Kashmir: The complicated truth behind its 'normalcy'



Souvik Biswas
India correspondent

18 September 2019

Facebook, Twitter, Email, Share



To escape the claustrophobic tension of living under siege, people in Srinagar have found ways to unwind.

Parks in the main city of Indian-administered Kashmir are seeing a surge of visitors. Anglers sit desultorily on the banks of the picturesque Dal Lake. Others drive around in their cars, meeting friends and relatives. Knots of people gather on empty streets and shoot the breeze.

Many of the stifling security barricades and coils of razor wire - potent symbols of the siege - have been removed. There are no blackouts or mass rationing. Small markets are opening for a few hours.

It seem as if life in the tense Muslim-dominated valley, home to some seven million people, is limping back to some kind of normalcy a month after Prime Minister Narendra Modi's ruling BJP stripped the region of its autonomy, split it into two federally-run territories and imposed a lockdown.

But Asma Qurieshi, a government worker taking a stroll in a sprawling city park with her family, is not convinced.

"Don't be fooled into believing everything is normal," she tells me.

Top Stories

Applause for key workers rings out across UK

People across the country clap and cheer as a thank you to frontline staff.

2 April 2020

US jobless claims hit new record as virus spreads

4 hours ago

More than 10,000 lives lost to coronavirus in Spain

1 hour ago

Features



Where has all the hand sanitiser gone?



Things the US has got wrong - and got right



Three harrowing stories of surviving Covid-19



Kashmir: The complicated truth behind its 'normalcy'

To escape the claustrophobic tension of living under siege, people in Srinagar have found ways to unwind.

Parks in the main city of Indian-administered Kashmir are seeing a surge of visitors. Anglers sit desultorily on the banks of the picturesque Dal Lake. Others drive around in their cars, meeting friends and relatives. Knots of people gather on empty streets and shoot the breeze.

Many of the stifling security barricades and coils of razor wire - potent symbols of the siege - have been removed. There are no blackouts or mass rationing. Small markets are opening for a few hours.

It seem as if life in the tense Muslim-dominated valley, home to some seven million people, is limping back to some kind of normalcy a month after Prime Minister Narendra Modi's ruling BJP stripped the region of its autonomy, split it into two federally-run territories and imposed a lockdown.

But Asma Qurieshi, a government worker taking a stroll in a sprawling city park with her family, is not convinced.

"Don't be fooled into believing everything is normal," she tells me.

NEWS

Kashmir leaders under house arrest as unrest grows

5 August 2019

f t Share

Kashmir tensions



Tens of thousands of troops have been deployed in Kashmir

Top politicians in Indian-administered Kashmir have been put under house arrest, days after thousands of troops were deployed to the disputed region.

Public meetings have been banned and reports say mobile networks and the internet have been restricted.

Last week authorities also ordered tourists and Hindu pilgrims to leave, citing a "terror threat" against an annual pilgrimage to a major shrine.

It is unclear what is behind the latest moves, which have stoked tensions.

No explanation for the government's actions has been given as yet but it comes amid speculation that Delhi might be poised to revoke some of Kashmir's special privileges - specifically Article 35A, a constitutional provision, which among other things, prevents people from outside the state buying land there.

A cabinet meeting to discuss the situation has ended and home minister Amit Shah will address parliament.

Top Stories

UK public applauds key workers

A round of applause takes place for key workers as PM Johnson is moved out of intensive care.

9 April 2020

'Worst economic crisis since 1930s depression'

2 hours ago

US jobless claims surge for third week

4 hours ago

Features



The porous borders where the virus cannot be controlled



Why India cannot afford to lift its lockdown



One virus, two Americas



Kashmir leaders under house arrest as unrest grows

Top politicians in Indian-administered Kashmir have been put under house arrest, days after thousands of troops were deployed to the disputed region.

Public meetings have been banned and reports say mobile networks and the internet have been restricted.

Last week authorities also ordered tourists and Hindu pilgrims to leave, citing a "terror threat" against an annual pilgrimage to a major shrine.

It is unclear what is behind the latest moves, which have stoked tensions.

No explanation for the government's actions has been given as yet but it comes amid speculation that Delhi might be poised to revoke some of Kashmir's special privileges - specifically Article 35A, a constitutional provision, which among other things, prevents people from outside the state buying land there.

A cabinet meeting to discuss the situation has ended and home minister Amit Shah will address parliament.

ডেঙ্গুতে আক্রান্ত হয়ে চট্টগ্রাম মেডিক্যাল কলেজ হাসপাতালে রোজিনা বেগম নামে এক নারীর মৃত্যু হয়েছে।

বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা সাড়ে এগারটার দিকে তিনি মারা যান রোজিনা। গত মঙ্গলবার থেকে জ্বরে ভুগছিলেন তিনি। বুধবার ডায়াগনস্টিক সেন্টারে পরীক্ষার পর তার ডেঙ্গু ধরা পড়লে রাতেই ভর্তি করা হয় চমেক হাসপাতালে। ভােরে তার শারীরিক অবস্থার অবনতি হলে ওয়ার্ডের এইচডিওতে স্থানান্তর করার পর তার মৃত্যু হয়। চট্টগ্রামের কর্নেল হাট এলাকার বিশ্ব কলোনীতে থাকতেন রোজিনা। তার গ্রামের বাড়ি লক্ষ্মীপুরে।

A woman who has been died from Dengue at Chittagong Medical College Hospital. The victim name is Rojina Begum.

On Thursday, at around 11:30, she died. She has been suffering from fever since last Tuesday. She was admitted to the hospital on Wednesday night when she was diagnosed with dengue after being tested at the Diagnostic Center. In the morning, her body condition deteriorated and she died after being transferred to Ward's HDO. Rojina lived in the Colony Hut area of the World Colony in Chittagong. Her village home is in Lakshnipur.

বাউল সাধক লালন সাইয়ের ১২৯ তম তিরোধান দিবস উপলক্ষ্যে অনুষ্ঠিত হলো সাধুমেলা।
মঙ্গলবার, সাইজির সুর ও বাণীর জাদুতে মুখরিত হয়ে ওঠে রাজধানীর শিল্পকলা একাডেমি প্রাঙ্গণ।

মরমি ভাবতরংগের আবেশ ছরিয়ে দেশি বিদেশি শ্রোতাদের হৃদয়ে লালন সাইয়ের প্রেমময় দর্শন
পৌঁছে দেন বাউল শিল্পীরা। লালন ফকিরের প্রেমময় মানবতাবাদী বাণী ও সহজিয়া সংগীতের
সুরধারায় মোহময় হয়ে ওঠে সন্ধ্যা। বাউল শিল্পীরা সাইজির আধ্যাত্মবাদী গানের সুরধারায়
শ্রোতাদের বর্ণনা করেন বিভেদ, হিংসা আর বিরোধমুক্ত এক প্রশান্ত পৃথিবীর স্বপ্নের। বাউলিয়ানার
প্রগাঢ় ভাবদর্শনে শিল্পীরা বাংলার প্রাচীন ঐতিহ্য আর পরম্পরার নানা চিত্র একে দেন নাগরিক
হৃদয়ে। শিল্পকলা একাডেমি প্রাঙ্গণে আয়োজিত অনুষ্ঠানে উপস্থিত ছিলেন আইসিওয়াইএফ-এর
মহাসচিব তাহা আয়হান এবং ওআইসি প্রতিনিধি তুগবা ক্যারেন সার্সি।

The Sadhu Mela has been held on 125th Tirodhan Day of Baul sadh Lalon Sai. On Tuesday, the
art of the capital became the hall of the art academy complex.

Baul artists reached the loving vision of Lalon Sai by spreading the sentiment of the Marathi
audience to the hearts of foreign audiences. The evening became fascinated by Lalon Fakir's
loving humanitarian lyrics and sahajia music. Baul artists describe the audience in a melodrama
of Saizi's soulful lyrics, dreaming of a peaceful world without discrimination, violence and
conflict. In the intense spirit of Bulliana, the artists gave it many images of ancient traditions
and traditions of Bengal in the civic heart. ICYF Secretary General Taha Ayhan and OIC
Representative Tugba Karen Cersei were present at the function organized at the Art Academy
premises.

ক্যাসিনো কাণ্ডে নেপালি নাগরিকদের পালাতে সহায়তা করা তিনজনকে শনাক্ত করা হয়েছে। তাদের একজন একটি গোয়েন্দা সংস্থায় কর্মরত বলে জানিয়েছেন গোয়েন্দা পুলিশের যুগ্ম কমিশনার মাহবুল আলম।

মঙ্গলবার সকালে ডিবিসি নিউজকে একথা জানান তিনি। এর আগে বুধবার রাতে ফকিরেরপুলে ক্যাসিনোতে অভিযান চলার সময় সেগুনবাগিচা ও পল্টনের দুই বাসায় পুলিশ পরিচয় দিয়ে সাদা পোশাকে ঢোকেন তিনজন। এর পরপরই ওইসব বাসায় থাকা নেপালি নাগরিকেরা পালিয়ে যান। এসব বাসার একটি দুইমাস আগে মোহামেদান স্পোর্টিং ক্লাবের কর্মকর্তা পরিচয় দিয়ে ভাড়া নেন মাসুম নামের একজন।

Three persons have been identified for helping the Nepalese in the casino scandal. One of them is working to be in a detective sector's agency, said by Mahbul Alam, Joint Commissioner of Detective Intelligence.

He told DBC News on Tuesday morning. Earlier on Wednesday night, three persons entered the white robes at the residence of Segunbagicha and Paltan during a raid at a casino in Fakirpur. Soon after, the Nepalese people in those houses fled. Two months ago, a resident of Mohammedan Sporting Club introduced a man named Masum.
